

*The Tender of Doctor GIBBON, unto the Christian Church, for the
Reconciliation of Differences; which, attested by a select Committee
of the Assembly, and Ordered by the Right Honourable
the House of Peeres, expecteth the concurrence
of the Ho^{ble} the House of Commons.*

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Reverend; Men, Fathers, and Brethren,

In all humility I tender unto the *Christian Church* both an expedite and a certaine way, for the composing of all Differences in matter of Religion, by offering my selfe to deliver in *A Summe* or Body of Divinity Reall, opposed to that *Notionall* of the Schoole, which rarifieth Truth into Fire, and to that *Morall* and *Practicall* of the Pulpit also, which condenseth it into Water: that shall present the Matter and Subject whereof we discourse, unto the very Senses; so *inlarging Knowledge* (renewing Knowledge) and adorning her with many precious Evidences of Gospel-Truths; so *discharging Faith* (regenerating Faith) of many unnecessary burthens, and determinating her unto that which is her adequate and proper work; and certainly were *Faith*, that Yoak of Christ thus made easie, his burthen, the burthen of *Holinesse* would be more light.

It resolveth all *Doubts* that can pretend to necessary; prescindeth all needlesse *Queries*: stoppeth the mouthes of all *Gain-sayers* that are from without, both on the right hand and on the left: rectifieth all *Errors* that are from within; from which we are not altogether free: establisheth those *Dogma's* that are in themselves true on their proper *Bases*, no more to be ventilated as *Opinions*, but to obtaine, and be received as *Truths*; it cutteth off all *Redundancies*: supplyeth all *Defects*: which are not a few; it *concentreth with Scripture* universally; giveth it its full sense, and true light, without which (I can evidence) much even of the Gospel remaineth under vaile. To say no more, it bringeth downe the *Speculative*, bringeth home the *Practique*, from *Immoveable Principles*, raiseth it selfe unto *Infalible Truths*, and is intirely congruous with it selfe, from the foundation to the top-stone.

Lastly, it illuminateth that *Reason* which was left us in the Fall, and stirreth it up to the attainment of that End for which it was left us, that by it we might aspire unto the knowledge of God in Christ for our Regeneration, not at rest touch't with this *Load-stone*, till it attaineth it.

All which is done by eliciting a *Series of the Grounds of the Scripture*, to be subtern'd as well unto the Text, as our present Doctrines; *A way not hitherto discovered in the Christian Church.*

Which yet I say, not that I would argue her Doctrines hitherto insufficient to Salvation, (though this I may say, it hath been lesse efficacious) For whilst Piety and Reverence were eminent in *Belevers*, these Grounds were not of such absolute necessity, howbeit now from the multiplicity of Errors, and pertinacie both of the Seducers and Seduced, I must say so absolute, that if not speedily drawne forth and evidenced, we shall not be able either to oppugne their *Novell opinions*, or preserve our owne *Ancient Truths*, but by the Sword; a way which I question whether so proper, if at all lawfull, untill this be first proposed unto them. For, *neither by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord.*

I am ready by Conference to give you some *Specimina* or *Essays*: in what points soever you shall require; and shall farther commit to writing as you shall command.

Nich: Gibbon.

Concordat cum Originali. Sent from the Lords to the House of Commons. H. ELSYNGER.

He hath ready for the Presse certaine Expedients that shall demonstratively evidence what is here promised.





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His Majesty has been graciously pleased, to grant his Royal Letters Patent to *Robert Phillips*, in *Great Queen-Street* near *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, for the new invented *MACHINE FIRE-GRATE*.

This Invention so infallibly prevents the Smoaking of the Chimney in which it is rightly fixt, that let the Form or Situation of the Chimney be what, or where it will; nay, were the Wind to blow directly down it, the Room will be no way affected with Smoak, or the least offensive Smell: The Fire is blown up immediately, and gently spreads an agreeable Warmth to every Part of the Room, equally alike.

The Room will also be warmed much sooner were the Door to be set wide open, than with double the Quantity of Fire in a Common Grate with the Door close shut.

The Fire appears as pleasant, and is as useful, in these Grates, as in any other; and the Warmth may be increased or decreased in an Instant, to any degree, at pleasure; as may be observed by the Thermometer.

The Room remains warm all Night, altho' the Fire is put out; and the coming down of nauseous, unwholesome Air, which attends most Chimneys in the Night-time, is hereby prevented.

The Cause by which a Room is warmed in this manner, is not from the Air passing several Times thro' the Fire, which would intirely destroy that Quality in it, by which all Animal and Vegetable Life depends; but the Air here is warm'd in the same agreeable manner within, as the Sun warms it without; which is by the Rays of Heat passing thro', and rarifying it: which so alters its specifick Gravity, that it is at all times in a moderate shifting Motion; and causes it to be as dry and wholesome within, tho' the Weather be never so wet or foggy, as it is abroad in the finest Day in Summer.

So that this Method of Warming a Chamber, will be found to be the most healthy of any; it preventing that Inconvenience which attends all other Grates; which is, the Air pressing thro' every Crevice in the Room, and obliging People to creep close to the Fire, so that they scorch and freeze at the same Time: which puts the Blood into a violent Motion in one part of the Body, whilst it stagnates in another. This unequal Manner of being warm'd, is the great Cause of most of our Colds, from whence proceed the most dangerous Distempers.

The Air being prevented pressing in as above-mentioned, there will be no Necessity for large Screens, which so much incumber a Room; and Cane-Chairs, and those open behind, will be as useful as any.

These Machines may be made of any Size; so that some of them will be of excellent Use in large Halls, Hospitals, Schools, and Green-Houses; likewise in Publick Offices, and in all such large Places where People may have occasion to set several Hours with little or no Motion, in wet cold Weather.

The Air being thus always dry, and clear from Smoak, preserves Paintings, and all other valuable Furniture.

The Approbation they have met with from those who have already purchased them, is a sufficient Testimony of their Usefulness.

Some of them are set up at the *Tower*, the *Secretary's-Office*, the *Admiralty-Office*, and in several private Houses both in Town and Country; and there is one at the *British Coffee-house* in the *Court of Requests*, in a most intolerable smoaky Chimney, where Gentlemen may see, and be convinced of its Efficacy.

They are made up with *Portland Stone*, neat *Marble* or *Brass Fronts*, from Ten to Twenty Guineas each, according to what the Fronts and Sizes are.

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AT THE
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DRAWING-SCHOOL
NEAR THE
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Hand and Pen in St. Paul's Church-Yard,

IS TAUGHT THE

ART of DRAWING:

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in the Morning from Eight to Eleven;

For Five Shillings Entrance and Five Shillings a Month.

Also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the Evening from Six to Nine:

At the said Place and on the same Terms.

Those that Please may be Taught at their respective Habitations.

By B. LENS, and J. STURT.

Segnius irritant animos demissa per AURES,
Quàm quæ sunt OCVLIS subjecta fidelibus.—

The plainest Rules deliver'd to the EAR
Upon the Mind no equal Force can bear
With those that to the EYE subjected are.



RAPHICE by Aristotle is generally taken for the Art of Drawing any thing whatsoever with the Pen or Pencil, and was reckon'd among the Chiefest of those his Παιδεία, or Generous Practices of Youth; as rendering them so many ways Serviceable to their Country, and Profitable to themselves.

Of incredible Service and Advantage it would be to our Smiths of all sorts, Masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Joiners, Carvers, Turners, Embroiderers, Tapestry-Workers, Silversmiths, Jewellers, nay to all our Handicrafts in general.

For shew most of these Workmen abovesaid a Draft of what you would have done, their want of Skill in Drawing renders it almost useles to them.

For Example, Should an Engineer invent a Machin and Draw it in all its Parts, with its Views per Front and Sides, the whole in Perspective, a Ground-Plot thereof, with a Scale annex'd thereto, with what Difficulty do they work, and the Projector must be always by or all will be Marr'd: whereas could our Handicrafts and Mechanicks Draw, a Man might send his Work from a Hundred Miles distance, Drawn as abovesaid, and be satisfied it would be perform'd to his Mind and according to his Directions.

By what has been said I would not have it thought, that none of our Handicrafts and Mechanicks can Draw, for some do of my own knowledge very well: Which Qualification hath made them the most excellent of all others; for the Best Drafts-Man will be the Best Artist in what Art soever.

The Design of this School is to have a constant Nursery or Breed of Youths proper for Artificers; for as two, three or more, Wise, Rich and Artful Citizens, make it not a Wise, Rich and Artful City or Country, but the general Bent, Genius and Inclination, and the greater part of them so Qualified.

For Proof of what hath been said, discourse with the meanest of all our Handicrafts, tho he cannot Draw yet will endeavour to chalk out after his fashion, your Meaning and his; knowing by pure instinct, that all the Rhetorick in the World cannot convince like a Drawing.

What an Honour would it not be for our Workmen and Handicrafts, and Satisfaction to the Employer, when he comes to bespeak any thing of them Qualified with Drawing; to see them Sketch out as fast as you speak, with a Pen or Pencil, what you would have done, and be sure to please you even before a Stroke be struck therein; and this would prevent an Error which the unskill'd in Drawing often commit, in asking extravagantly too much sometimes and as often too little; by Drawing they would compute the Charge to a tittle.

If Parents sent their Children to Drawing as customarily as they do to Latin and Writing, it being altogether as useful to them, they would soon find the Advantage themselves and their Children would reap thereby.

For a Master would take a Servant Qualified with Drawing, with half the Mony and be a Gainer thereby; for the Boy would come to Work in half the time, and both be assur'd, the Master of a Servant for his turn, and the Boy of being a Master of his Calling; and not serve Seven Years as many do, to little or no purpose.

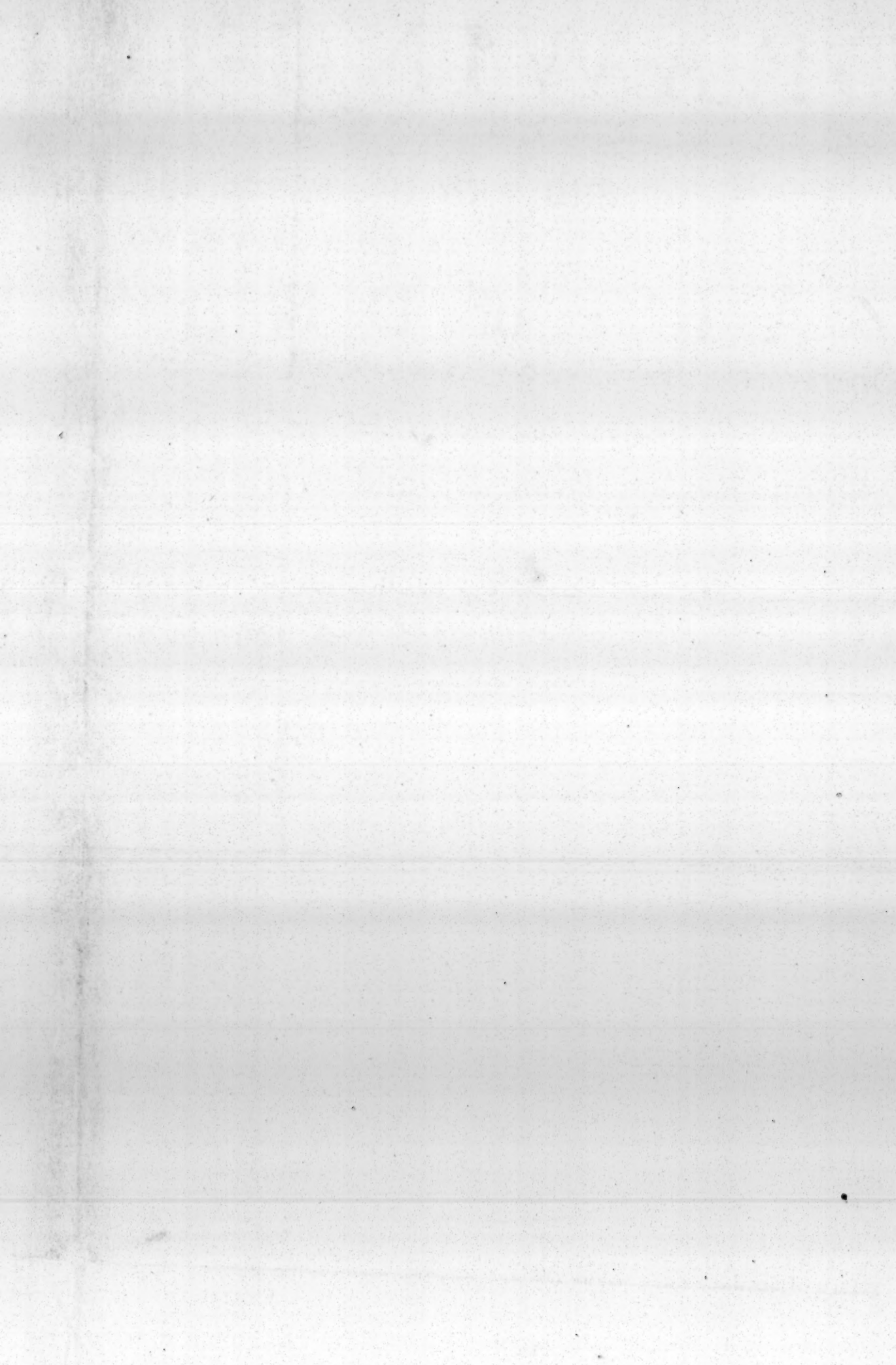
Neither would our Handicrafts and Mechanicks alone be advantaged hereby; it is an Accomplishment for Noblemen and Gentlemen, Scholars, all Students in Art or Nature; Generals, Engineers, Mathematicians, Surveyors, Surgeons and an infinity of others.

How defective are the best Historical Accounts of Animals, as Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects, Plants, Descriptions of Countries, Cities, Castles, Manners, Habits, Customs, &c. without Drawings or Sculptures; being little more useful than a Demonstration of Euclid would be without a Scheme.

The greatest Master of Words cannot describe in the Verbosest manner any Object, as Beast, Bird or Insect (if never seen before) so as to make it be known when seen, which Drawing performs infallibly and with few Strokes.

I shall only add, what Veneration and Esteem the Artists of this kind have met with in the World; The Profession hereof being admitted into the first Place among the Liberal Arts, and throughout Greece taught only to the Children of Noblemen, and forbidden to their Servants and Slaves. Of no less account was it among the Romans, since one of the most Noble Families in Rome, the Fabii, thought themselves much Honour'd by the Surname of Pictor. Claudius, Titus the Son of Vespasian, the two Antonines, and divers other Emperors and Princes were excellent in this Art; as were also in these later times many of the greatest Princes of Europe; Francis I. King of France; Margaret Queen of Navarre; Emanuel Duke of Savoy, with many others.

To Conclude, Speaking of France; The Prodigious height that Nation is arriv'd to in this present Age in most Arts, may be attributed to the Publick Academies and Schools, Erected at the King's own Charge for Drawing, Painting, &c. which hath produc'd such plenty of Artists of most kinds.



PROPOSALS
FOR
LECTURES
ON THE

Principles of Mechanicks and Natural Philosophy,
By Mr. BRAIKENRIDGE.

Formerly Teacher of the Mathematicks at *Edinburgh*.

The Subjects will be treated in the *Geometrical* Way,
(interspersing some Experiments) and for the most
Part, will be accommodated to Persons not much ac-
quainted with Mathematicks.

The Order of the Lectures will be as follows.

- THE 1st Of Space and Motion.
2. The Divisibility of Magnitude and the Subtily of Matter.
3. Theorems of the Quantity of Motion.
4. Sir *Isaac Newton's* three Laws of Motion.
5. Of compounded Motion.
6, 7, 8. Of the Ballance, Lever, Axle in the Wheel, Pulley, Screw,
Wedge, and the Machines compounded of any of them.
9. The Center of Gravity.
10, 11. The Laws of Collision of Bodies.
12. *Galileus's* Hypothesis of Gravity, and the Descent of Bodies in
a Perpendicular.
13. The Descent of Bodies on inclined Planes.
14. Of Pendulums.
15. The present Controversy about the Forces of moving Bodies.
16. Of Projectiles, and the Art of Gunnery.
17, 18, 19. The Laws of Fluids.
20. Sir *Isaac Newton's* Scheme of Gravity.
21, 22. The Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces of Bodies moving
in Orbs
23. The Centripetal Forces of a System of Bodies.
24, 25. The Application to the Mundane System.

N.B. The common Experiments of the Air Pump shall be given.
The Lectures will begin on *Friday* the 24th of *December*, at six of
the Clock, and be continued every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, at *North's* Coffee-
House, *King-Street, Cheapside*. The Price will be one Guinea, to be paid
the Time of Subscribing. There will be no Lecture till Twenty have
subscribed, and if that Number be not compleated, the Subscribers
Money shall be returned before the first of *January*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be taken by *Richard Hett*, at the *Bible and Crown* in
the *Poultry*.

A

GENERAL REGISTRY of BIRTHS,

K E P T A T 5

The HERALDS OFFICE

On St. Bennet's Hill near St. Paul's,

L O N D O N.

AS a General REGISTRY of BIRTHS will be of the *greatest Use* in preventing many Controversies, and clearing up various Difficulties with Respect to Inheritances and Claims of different Natures, The **KINGS, HERALDS, and PURSUIVANTS of Arms** have thought proper to open a *General Registry* of the Births of all Persons, whether *Natives, or Foreigners* (whom the extensive Commerce of this Nation may invite to live among Us), who shall think fit to apply to them at the **OFFICE of ARMS.**

The *supreme COURTS of JUDICATURE* being held near this *Metropolis*, a General Registry of Births from all Parts of His MAJESTY'S *Dominions* collected into one, and ready at hand to be consulted, as in the *Case of Wills*, must save great Trouble and Expence, which People are put to, when it is necessary to consult such *Registers*, as are now kept dispersed in the several *Parishes*; and which do not comprehend the numerous Births of Children not baptized in the *Establish'd Church*, or *not baptized at all.*

Proper Books will be provided for making the necessary *Entries, viz.* for **LONDON**, and Places within the *Bills of Mortality*; for the *Country*; and for the *Colonies* abroad: Likewise one for entering the Births of Persons of any Age born before *Christmas-Day, 1747.*

There will be *Daily Attendance* given, Holidays excepted, at the **OFFICE of ARMS, or Heralds Office** aforesaid, at the usual Office-Hours, *viz.* from *Nine* in the Morning till *One*, and from *Three* till *Five* in the Afternoon, by an *Herald* and a *Pursuivant*, who are *sworn Officers*; one of whom will make due and exact Entries of what is brought before them.

FOR such, who live in *London*, and can conveniently come to the Office, one or both the *Parents* are desired to attend there in Person; or, in case that can't be done, two Persons, who were present at the *Birth*, the *Midwife* for one, if convenient, may attend, and sign the Entry, which shall be witnessed by two *Officers of Arms* in the *Register-Book*, on paying the Fee of *Half a Crown*; and at the same time an *attested Certificate* of the Entry made shall be given upon Parchment, and sealed with the *Seal of the Office.*

For Persons at a *Distance*, they are desired to draw up a *Certificate*, to be signed either by one or both the *Parents*; or by two Persons present at the *Birth*, and, if convenient, the *Midwife* for one; and to go to some neighbouring *Justice of the Peace*, before whom they are desired to make *Affidavit* of the Truth; which *Certificate* and *Affidavit*, being transmitted to the Office, with the Fee of *Half a Crown*, shall be duly entered by one of the *Officers* in Waiting, and the *Originals* shall be filed, or otherwise carefully kept: But if one Person present at the *Birth* can attend the Office, and bring a *Certificate* signed by one or both the *Parents*; or two Persons present at the *Birth*, done in his Presence, such *Certificate* shall be enter'd, the Person so attending signing the Entry in the *Register-Book*, in the Presence of one of the *Officers* in Waiting.

If the Time and Place of the *Parents MARRIAGE* be also given in, it may be a Means of proving those *Marriages* with more Ease: But the *Mother's Father's Name* should always be inserted.

The Form of an ENTRY, when both Parents sign.

Our ^{Son} *John* was born at our ^{House} *Lodgings* in the Parish of *Hatfield* in the County of *Essex*, on the *fourth* Day of *June*, in the Year *One thousand Seven hundred and Forty-one*; we having been married at *St. Bride's* in *London*, on the *third* Day of *May*, in the Year 1740. as witness our Hands this *6th* of *Jan.* 1747.

Witnesses present at the Birth of
John Doe, on *June 4. 1741.* as above.
A. B. Midwife,
C. D. Nurse.

Richard Doe,
Son of *John Doe*, by *Ann*
his Wife, Daughter of
Tho. Stiles.

Mary Doe, Daughter of
John Roe, of *St. Luke's* in
the City of *York* *Ham*
County *Essex.*

The Form of an ENTRY, when only one Parent signs.

My ^{Son} *John*, by *Mary* my Wife, Daughter of *John Roe*, of *St. Luke's* in the City of *York* *Ham* County *Essex*, to whom I was married at *St. Bride's* in *London*, on the *third* Day of *May*, in the Year 1740. was born at my ^{Lodgings} *House* in the Parish of *Hatfield* in the County of *Essex* on the *fourth* Day of *June*, in the Year *One thousand Seven hundred and Forty-one*; as witness my Hand, this *6th* of *Jan.* 1747.

Witnesses present at the Birth of
John Doe, on *June 4. 1741.* as above.
A. B. Midwife,
C. D. Nurse.

Richard Doe,
Son of *John Doe*,
by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of
Thomas Stiles.

N. B. If the Mother signs, the Form to be changed accordingly.

The Form of an ENTRY, when Parents are dead, or cannot attend; and the Marriages cannot be known.

^{John} *Ann* the ^{Son} *Daughter* of *Richard Doe*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *John Roe*, of *St. Luke's* in the City of *York* *Ham* County *Essex* was born at his ^{House} *Father's Lodgings* in the Parish of *St. John's* in the City of *London* *Essex*, on the *fourth* Day of *June*, in the Year *One thousand Seven hundred and Forty-one*; at which Birth we were present, and do certify, that the said *Richard* and *Mary Doe* did stile themselves Man and Wife, did cohabit, and were reputed as such, for at least nine Months before this Child was born; as witness our Hands this *6th* of *Jan.* 1747.

A. B. Midwife,
C. D. Nurse,
and others present.

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Reverend S I R,

HAVING found, from many Instances, the Difficulties and Expence of coming at the certain Knowledge of the Places, where People have been born or register'd, whether in the Parish Registers, or the private ones of Dissenting Congregations, it has been thought of important Service to have such a *General* authentick Register, as in the Plan here inclosed from the *Heralds Office*; which, I am informed, has been generally approved of by all our Brethren who have seen it; especially as it may save many of us the Trouble of attending at *Courts of Justice* to prove any one's Age: Wherefore you are desired to recommend it to your Congregation in such manner as you shall judge most effectual; particularly by causing the larger Plans to be hung up in your Vestry-Room, or other most convenient Place, and to be pasted up on the Inside of the Porches of your Meeting-house, and the smaller ones to be dispersed among the chief of your People.

As many of you live at a Distance from *London*, the *Officers of Arms* have desired you may be farther inform'd, that, in order to save the Trouble and Expence of an *Affidavit* for each particular Birth, if each of you will be at the Pains of keeping a *Register* on a single Sheet or half Sheet of Paper, conformable to their Plan now sent you, having each Entry sign'd by one or both the Parents; or two Persons present at the Birth, and if convenient the Midwife for one; and will once in six or twelve Months go before a neighbouring *Justice of the Peace*, and certify the Truth of the annexed Register by *Affidavit*, setting forth, that you personally know the Parents and the Children born, and that the several Entries were made and signed in your Presence; such *Registers* and *Affidavits* being transmitted to the *Heralds-Office* in *London*, with the Fee of *Half a Crown* for each Birth, the Charge of the *Affidavit* being deducted, will be duly enter'd in the *General Register*, and the Originals will be filed. You are likewise desired to keep a Copy of what you transmit to the *Office*, to be preserved in a Book belonging to the Congregation. *Certificates* from the *Office* will be made out and deliver'd to the Person who pays in the Fees; and any Number of the Plans desired will be given him at the same time.

The *Office of Arms* is a Body corporate acting under a Charter of *Richard the III^d*. their Officers are under Oath for the just Performance of their Duty; but to make this *Registry* more secure they have voluntarily enter'd into Bonds, with large Penalties, for the faithful Execution of it. The Evidence of their *Entries*, when sign'd by the Head of a Family, is allowed in Claims of the greatest Importance.

I am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

London,

An Advertisement of Mr. Boyle, about the Loss of many of his Writings: Address'd to Mr. J. W. to be communicated to those Friends of His, that are Virtuosi, which may serve as a kind of Preface to most of his Mutilated and Unfinish'd Writings.

Printed in May 1688.

AS for the Report that doubtless has reach'd your Ears, of the Loss of several of my Manuscripts, and the Defacing of divers Others, 'tis but too true; and I am very sensible of it. But yet 'tis not barely upon my own Account that I am so, but very much upon that of my inquisitive Friends, and Mr. J. W. in particular. For I cannot but be troubled that I find my self disabled to answer the Expectations they had, that I should gratifie their Curiosity, by entertaining them with several Tracts upon Philolophical Subjects: And that some unwelcom Accidents that have of late befallen me, oblige me to dissuade them from expecting henceforward that I should present them with almost any Treatise, Finish'd and Entire. For having been for many years afflicted with a Weakness of Sight, that necessitated me, instead of Writing my Self, to Dictate to Others; and having been necessitated to make several Removes, some of them with too much haste to permit me to take an exact care of my Papers, or keep all of them together, and take them along with my self from place to place: When not long since I had occasion to review and range them, I found to my Surprise, as well as Trouble, that I wanted four or five Centuries of Experiments of my Own, and other Matters of Fact, which from time to time I had committed to Paper, as they were made and observ'd, and had been by way partly of a *Diary*, and partly of *Adversaria*, register'd and set down one Century after another, that I might have them in a readiness to be made use of in my design'd Treatises. And together with these Matters of Fact, I found missing seven or eight Centuries of Notions, Remarks, Explanations and Illustrations of divers things

in Philosophy, which I had committed to Writing as they chanc'd to occur to my Thoughts, and which might have place among the same Papers with the above-mention'd Experiments. How all these should come to be lost, whilst some other Centuries of Notes and short *Memoirs*, some of them Speculative and others Experimental, escap'd, I can as little declare, as recover them. But to add to the Misfortune (for such it is to Me, though perhaps not to the World,) One whom I had order'd to do something with a Bottle of Oyl of Vitriol, unluckily broke the Glass just over a flat Chest of Drawers, which I had purposely caus'd to be made for no other use, than to keep in it my own Manuscript Papers, whereof it had then good store. And though I happen'd to be at that time in the Room, and made hast to unlock the distinct Drawers, and take them out; yet the highly corrosive Liquor had made such haste, and such havock, that several Manuscripts, and among them some that I most valu'd, were quite spoil'd, insomuch that there remain'd not words enough undefac'd to declare what Subjects they concern'd; and that the other Manuscripts that mischievous Liquor had reach'd to, had some of them their Leaves half consum'd, and others a greater or lesser part of them; and all that the *Menstruum* touch'd, it made so rotten, that notwithstanding all our diligence, what was once wetted, could never be retriev'd.

'Twas Natural enough that this course of Mischances should suggest to me, that I was to take new Measures in reference to my design'd, but yet unpublish'd Writings. For first, it seem'd reasonable, that either I should wholly suppress some Discourses, wherein I had made a considerable progress, but had

not

not finish'd them, or else should at least acknowledge and give notice, they are incomplete, and blemish'd with divers Chasms, since a great many Particulars are lost, that should have done more than fill up those Vacancies: Which Defects I cannot now supply, many of the Experiments having been made, when I had by me some such Drugs and other Materials, and such Exact Instruments and Skillful Workmen as I am not now furnish'd with, nor am able to retrieve. Besides that, I was then also some times befriended by Opportunities and favourable Circumstances, that I cannot hope for again.

To this *first* Reflection 'twas Natural to add *another*; which was; That since I could neither discover nor imagin how most of the Writings lately mention'd (with some others about differing Subjects) came to be lost; the surest course (if not the only sure one) that I could take to prevent the like Accidents for the future, would be to publish from time to time, as fast as conveniently I could, those Remains and Fragments, as well as less mutilated Papers, that yet continued in my hands; promising to each distinct Bundle of them, an Admonition to those Readers that care for no Books that are not Methodical and Compleat, that they were not only free, but desir'd to pass these by, as Pieces both Confus'd and Unfinish'd.

I might add, that perhaps it may be more Prejudicial to the Author than to the Reader, that these Papers come forth

with such disadvantageous Circumstances: Since for the most part, the Method of Writings that treat about Experimental Philosophy, is not much minded and remembred by the Reader, at least after the first perusal; the Notions and Experiments themselves, abstracting from the Order they were deliver'd in, being the things that Philosophers use to take Notice of, and permanently retain in their Memories. The Introductory Discourses and Prefaces to be met with among some of the very Incomplete Papers that accompany this Letter, may perhaps not be Unwelcom nor altogether Useless to some Ingenious Men; who will not be displeas'd to find themselves Excited, and perchance somewhat Assisted, to take particular notice of some Subjects, that seem worthy of being more thorowly consider'd and cultivated than yet they have been. And some perchance may think the Designs I had upon such Subjects, not unfit to be pursu'd by them in their own Way and Stile. And as for these heaps of Fragments, that seem to be more of a Chaotic Nature (if I may so speak;) Since the Particulars they mainly consist of, are Matters of Fact; their being huddled together without Method (though not always without Order) may not hinder them from being fit, if well dispos'd of, to have places some where or other in the History of Nature; and to become not Unserviceable Materials in the Structure that is aim'd at in this Age, of ~~an~~ *an* and well Grounded Philosophy.

MANNER AND GOOD
SUCCESE OF THE LORD

BROOKES Forces in pursuing the Cavaliers from COVENTRY.

In a Letter to an Honourable person in London, August 24. 1642.

SIR,



Give you a short, but true Relation of what past yesterday, being the 23. of *August*, between the Cavaliers that lately left their breach made at *Coventry*, to their shame and losse, and to the great dishonour of their Master, not daring to enter it; and the thrice Noble, and valiant Lord *Brooke*, Commander in chiefe of those Forces sent by the *Parliament*, for the reliefe of the distressed in *Warwickshire*, *Northamptonshire*, &c. The Cavaliers being con. to *Dunsmore Heath*, from the aforesaid City, and the Lord *Brooke* drawing neare to them, each understood by Scouts, of the neerenesse each to other; the Lord *Brooke* intended to have reposed himselfe, his wearyed Troopes, and Regiments after their long March, but understanding that his enemies were upon retreat, he forthwith advanced, and in the morning early, having set his Army in order, planted his Canon in a place most convenient for to annoy the enemy, let flie at them, and made such a lane, that the enemy was so long in re-ordering, that they thought they would not have made head againe, but at last they did, and made good the fight for 8. or 9. Charges each upon other, the Parliament party let flie another Canon among the Infantry, who were about 200. and as is conceived, many were slaine, at last the Cavaliers left the field, taking all their dead and maimed with them, in this encounter not one of the Parliament party was killed or hurt, but on the other, many; Captain *Leg* was taken prisoner, and some others.

Of the Lord *Brookes* side some 12. were wounded by the firing some powder, and one shot himselfe through the foote with his pistoll, and another his fellow through the back: the Messenger will be gone, otherwayes I would inlarge, in telling you of the wondrfull courage and shouts of joy the Parliament party made when they came in sight of the enemy, and that all the worke of the Commanders, was to order them, and keep them back, all of them being desirous to be of the forelorne hope if they could: Likewise I should tell you of the joy of the Country people, that those that pillaged and plundered them, are now met withall: The Kings Majesty went the night before to *Leicester*, and thence we conceive will Northerly, but we hope, what by the pursuit of the Parliaments Army, and the courage of the Countrey people, most of the Cavaliers will not be able to overtake him: VVhen a more exact Relation can be had, I shall send it, in the interim I rest, Yours.

D. 190.

816. m. 23.

9.

A TRUE
NARRATIVE
OF

The late SUCCESS which it hath pleased God
to give to some part of the Fleet of this

COMMON-WEALTH

Upon the SPANISH Coast,

AGAINST

The King of *Spain's West-India Fleet*

In its Return to CADIZ:

Being the Substance of several LETTERS
writ and sent by the Generals of the Fleet
upon this occasion.

*John Butler in
Ireland*

May

K.



October the 4th, 1656.

Ordered by the Parliament, That this Narrative be forthwith
Printed and Published.

Hen: Scobell, Clerk of the Parliament.

London, Printed by *Henry Hills* and *John Field*, Printers to
His Highness the Lord Protector, 1656.

A true Narrative of the late Success which it hath pleased God to give to some part of the Fleet of this Commonwealth, upon the Spanish Coast, against the King of Spain's *West-India Fleet*, in its return to *Cadix*; being the substance of several Letters writ and sent by the Generals of the Fleet upon this occasion.

Seven Ships in the service of the King of Spain (being four of the Kings own Fleet, and three Merchants) coming from the West-Indies, most of them richly laden with Gold, Silver, Pearl, and other Commodities: viz. The Admiral Don Marquis Del Porto, General; Vice-Admiral a Gallion, Don Francisco De Esquevel, Commander; the Rear-Admiral a Gallion, Don Francisco Del Hayo, Commander; a Ship commanded by Captain John Rodrigues Caldron; a Ship commanded by Captain John De la Torre; another small man of war, and a Vessel of Advice from the Vice-Roy of Mexico to Spain: They did in fifty eight days proceed so far as within a few Leagues of Cadiz, without making Land, or touching at any place during the Voyage, having in their way betwixt the Western Islands and Malagam in Africk, seized upon a small Portugal as prize; by whom, receiving a false Information, That the Spaniards had beaten the

A

English

English Fleet from off their Coast a Month before, they sailed with much confidence towards Cadiz, as not expecting opposition.

The greatest part of the English Fleet were at this time gone to the Bay of Wyers in Portugal (where they arrived the Eleventh of September last) to recruit their wants, and to be in a way of further Orders; the Generals leaving behind them a Squadron of six or seven Ships (to have an eye upon Cadiz) under the command of Captain Stainer, Captain of the Speaker Frigate: Which Squadron, on the Eighth of September last, plying to Sea, being forced thither by a strong westerly wind, did at the evening of the day discover the said Spanish Fleet five or six Leagues to the westward of Cadiz; and the approach of the night denying opportunity of present action, they endeavored to fall in with them the next day, which accordingly they did about Nine of the clock in the morning, (they seeming to the Spaniards to be Fisher-Boats) but there being a fresh Gale that night, all but Three of the Squadron were to the Leeward, and could not presently come in; and finding it to be the Spanish Fleet come from the Indies, the Speaker, the Bridgewater and the Plymouth Frigates (not thinking it adviseable to stay for the rest of the Squadron, they being within Four Leagues of Cadiz) engaged with the Fleet; and a sharp Dispute there was betwixt them: The Admiral being a small Ship, and it being conceived that the placing of the Flag upon her, might be in policy to divert them from attending the Ships of better

better value, they slighted her, and suffered her (with the Portugal Prize) to go into Cadiz Bay, where (it's said) she was run on shore, and sunk, being reported to have in her Six hundred thousand Pieces of Eight: The Vice-Admiral being reported to have in her Six hundred thousand Pieces of Eight, besides, in Jewels and Plate, upon the account of the Marquis of Badex, to the value of five hundred thousand Pieces of Eight; having fought Six hours, was taken by our Ships, and after set on fire by the Spaniards themselves, and so burnt down and sunk; and in her were destroyed One hundred and ten men, the principal of whom was the Marquis of Badex, who, with his wife and eldest Daughter, were burnt: The Rere-Admiral was taken, and remains in our possession: The Ship under command of Captain John Rodrigues Caldron, which was said to have in her, Sugar, Tobacco and Plate, to the value of Six hundred thousand Pieces of Eight, was taken, and in the bringing off, was by an accidental fire burnt and sunk: The Ship under command of De la Tour, Twelve thousand West-India Hides, and some quantities of Sugar, is taken and in our possession: The small man of war having in her the like Lading with the last mentioned, and the Aviso-vessel being of no force or Lading, are said to escape into Gibraltar. The value of what is taken and possessed, is not justly known, but by the calculation of the Spaniards, there are taken and lost, about Nine Millions of Pieces of Eight, besides the said Ships and their Lading: There are

B

many

many Prisoners taken, Three hundred and fifty being found in the Rere-Admiral, and about Ninety saved out of the Vice-Admiral, among Whom there are, the eldest Son, a yonger Son, and Two Daughters of the said Marquis (besides a Childe): as also Don Diego De Villa Alva, the Governoz of the Havanna, and several others of quality, and Spanish Merchants. And as all this was done without the loss of one Vessel of the English, so it pleased the wisdom of God to chuse to effect so great a work by a little force, as also by suffering the Enemy to be foolishly ensnared into a presumptuous Confidence, by an Enemies Information, on which they so relied, that they neglected the haling of a Vessel which came from St. Lucar, and might have informed them of the truth.

By this Narrative, we see that the Lord whose Right hand hath been heretofore so Glorious in power for the help of his poor People in these Nations, in the time of their saddest Dangers, when their Enemies at home expected to have satisfied their lusts in their ruine, hath again appeared on their behalf, in this day of their need, by blowing with his wind, and causing the Sea to cover their Enemies abroad, so that they have sunk as Lead into the mighty waters; which gives abundant cause to say, Who is like unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously! And as the eminency of this mercy in weakening the common enemy of Religion, (the King of Spain, with whom this Commonwealth is engaged in a just and necessary War)

war) and in encouraging and strengthening the hands of his Servants, in a vigorous prosecution of that Engagement, is much heightened by the freeness of it (being extended to Us, a Froward, Unbelieving and Unthankful People, who had just cause, rather to expect from the Lord a renewing of his Strokes, and to be still kept under his Rebukes, then that he should return to Us in loving-kindness and tender mercy, as he hath done in this late Dispensation) So also is this Mercy the more magnified, by the suitableness and seasonableness of it, when his people were laid low in their own thoughts and expectations, and lower in the eyes and hearts of some that were lookers on; so that we have cause in some measure to say with the Psalmist, Lord, thou hast been favorable to thy Land, thou hast brought back the captivity of Jacob, thou hast taken away thy wrath, thou hast turned thy self from the fierceness of thine anger.

And as we have cause to remember his Goodness, so occasion is hereby also given to his People, to acknowledge his Sovereignty, and the unsearchableness of his Judgments. He doth whatsoever he pleaseth both in Heaven, and in Earth, the Sea, and in all deep places; and for this end, that men may learn to fear before him, He will render Vengeance to his Enemies, and his Salvation is nigh to them that trust in him: both which deserve to be had in everlasting remembrance, and to render him fearful in Praises.

Therefore, his Highness and the Parliament looking upon themselves and all the People

People of God in these Nations, as obliged to all humble returns of praise and acknowledgement to the Lord, who hath been thus with them in their necessity, have thought fit to appoint Wednesday next, being the Eighth of this instant October, to be observed and kept by them as a Day of Thanksgiving for the Mercies vouchsafed as aforesaid, as also to be observed and kept within the Cities of London and Westminster, and all places within the late Lines of Communication: And that all Ministers of the several Congregations within the Limits aforesaid, do upon the same Day, in their respective Churches and Chappels, return humble Thanks for the same, reading this Order and Narrative in their Congregations before the Sermon, for the better stirring up of the Hearts of the People to praise God in respect thereof.

Saturday, October the 4th 1636.

ORdered by the Parliament, That this Narrative be forthwith printed and published.

*Hen: Scobell, Clerk of the
Parliament.*

816 m. 23. 10. A
K. L. N.
LETTER⁹

Sent from

PORTSMOUTH,

From a very Worthy Person there, To a Friend of His in LONDON.

SIR,

THough when I left the Town, I was so unhappy as not to see You, yet give me leave to make my self happy in Writing to You; And that will Inform You how the Lord hath wonderfully appeared in the business with Us at *Portsmouth*. This morning five Troops of Horse, and five intire Companies of Foot Revolted from the *Wallingford Party*, to the Interest of the Common-wealth: We sent out a Party to look upon the Enemy; and having good Intelligence amongst them, it pleased God the whole Companie came in, some few Officers only excepted; so that the Siege is Raised, and the Town at Liberty without a drop of Blood: The Garrison is exceeding Strong, and Your Friends here in great heart, and great hopes (by the Blessing of God) to Redeem the Publique Liberty: And believe me, as *Monck* is very Considerable in the North, so this Place will be in the South. Sir *Arthur Haslerig* and Colonel *Morley* have behaved themselves very Gallantly. The Isle of *Wight* is most part come in, unless it be *Comes Castle*; a Party is sent to reduce it; and by this I dare say you may aver that is reduced also.

I doubt not but We shall have a suddain Opportunity to Write again to You; and as any thing happens here, You shall be certain to receive it from,

SIR,

Portsmouth, Decemb. 20.

Your Most Real Servant,

1659.

N. L.

816 m 23.

LETTER

10

From a person of quality in *Edenburgh* to an Officer of the Army, wherein is
given a true account of *Generall Moncks* proceedings,
Dated the 25th. of *October*, 1659.

Dear Friend,

Though I have not been wanting (by using various wayes and means) to impart to you the state of affairs here, yet lest there should be a miscarriage in all or any of them; I thought it a duty incumbent upon me in this our day, to dispatch a sure Messenger to *Newcastle*, where I trust he may meet with you, to give you a full account of things as they stand here, who is able to make you an ample relation, and to whom I desire you would give credit in what he shall impart to you; And lest he should omit any thing of moment, I shall as briefly as I can hint it to you in these following lines.

Upon *Tuesday* last the 18th. instant, the Generall had notice that the Parliament was dissolved. Whereupon he called Col. *Wilkes*, and Capt. *Miller*, *Morgan*, *Hubblethorn*, *Jerem. Smith*, *Grimble*, and Lt. Col. *Clebery* (who had been with him 2. or 3. dayes before) to consult what to do; And it was resolved, that he with the Army under his command should declare for the Parliament against the proceedings of the Army in *England*, and for the better effecting thereof, agreed to turn out all as should oppose the design. The next day he came to *Edenburgh*, where he had appointed his own Regiment, and Col. *Talbots* to be in Armes. The latter had orders to have lighted matches, powder and bullet, but his own had not. When he came to them, he declared to them, that a factious party of the Army in *England* had interrupted the Parliament, and that he resolved with the Army under his Command to stand to the Parliament in opposition to them, and expected that they would stand by him accordingly; Declaring that he would satisfie them all their Arrears, at which they were made to shout, and gave him three volleys of shot. Which being done, he caused Captain *Parker*, *Hatchman*, *Stom*, Lieutenant *Carter*, *Wells*, *Wilson*, *Lindon*, and all the rest of the Anabaptist Officers (except *Grom*, and *Walton*) to be secured. Then comming to *Leith* (the Regiment of Col. *Wilkes* being drawn up) He declared the same things to them, and past from them with the like ceremonies, and Col. *Wilkes* for a farewell gave him 15. or 17. great Guns from the Citadel. Of whose Regiment, the General caused to be secured, Major *Knoles*, Lt. *Burrell*, Lt. *Hughes*, Ensign *Wilkes*, and Ensign *Wood*. Having thus secured these three Regiments, and placed other Officers in the roomes of those whom he had turned out, He dispatched Letters to Lt. Col. *Young*, of Col. *Cobbets* Regiment, and Lt. Col. *Keyn*, and Major *Kelke* of *Pearsons* Regiments, to come over and consult with him, about some weighty affairs: and when they came, he clapt up Lt. Col. *Young*, and Major *Kelke*, and at the same time received advertisement from Col. *Read*, that he and his Regiment was at his service, as likewise the same from Col. *Fairfax*.

Upon the 21th. instant, he marched with some troops of Horse and some companies of Foot to *Lithgow*, in order (as it was thought) to have gon to *Ayre*, but receiving intelligence there, that Lt. Col. *Homes* was got thither, did not proceed for fear he should meet with a repulse, which in the beginning of this enterprize would have been of ill consequence to his affairs. So that upon the 22th. he retreated to *Edenburgh* again with his forces, where he created new Officers by Commission under his own hand and seal, viz. *Cleberry* he made Collonel of *Cobbets* Regiment, *Hatch* Lt. Col. and *Dennis* Major. To his own Regiment he hath made *Morgan* Lt. Col. *Nicolls* Major, and *Winter* Captain of *Homes* his Company. *Collins* of *Wilkes* Regiment, hath *Hatchmans* Company. *Bishop* the Farrier is a Lt. *Sherman* (one of our calbierd waiters) is made an Ensign, and all the rest of the vacant places supplied by some such men. *Hubblethorn* is made Lt. Col. and *Emerson* Major of *Talbots* Regiment. All the forces hereabouts being by this means at his devotion. He being assured of the rest in all other parts but *Ayre*, He resolves to draw all to a randevouz in and about *Edenburgh* against the last of this Month at furthest, except such as must be left in the Garrisons, (which he intends shall be but few) and expects to make 5000. Foot, and 800. Horse, with which he intends (as it is said) immedately to march for *England*. *Witter* commands in the Citadel of *Johnstons*, and *Keyn* is this day gone over to fetch hither the rest of that Regiment, *Fairfaxes*, *Cobbets*, and *Reads*, are already on their march hitherwards.

This day Capt. *Groom* told me that both he and *Walton* would throw up their Commissions, as many that are inferior Officers and private Souldiers (who had the face of honesty) have already done. The General hath wrote 3. Letters: one to the Speaker, another to the Lord *Fleetwood*, and a third to the Lord *Lambert*; which he hath put in print and are herewith sent.

He hath also put forth a Declaration, which you shall receive from the bearer, signed by Clerk in behalf of the rest. When none was at the contriving of it but himself, *Wilkes*, *Morgan*, *Emerson*, *Smith* and *Grimble*. There is likewise a Letter he hath written to the Churches (drawn by Mr. *Collins*) stufft, with much of *Booths* Language, but I doubt I shall not get it for you, before the bearer goes away.

All these printed papers he is dispatching away in whole bundles to *Hull* by the *Pearl Frigate*, whereof Capt. *Nixon* is Commander, who failes too morrow if wind and weather serve.

Homes came very late to *Ayre*, though a party of Horse was at his heeles. That place he and Col. *Sawry* with all the Officers resolve to keep, till they receive orders from the Councill of Officers above, (as I was assured by Letters from themselves to me the last night.)

The General threatens that he will quarter some Horse about that Garrison, and will not let them have a penny of money. Major *Kelke* desires that some of them will acquaint his Wife that he is in health, and that his Son is this day arrived safe from *London*, which I intreat you will signifie to her accordingly.

I had almost forgot to tell you that the General hath secured *Barwick*, Lt. Col. *Mears* having received in there, two of his foot companies and one of horse. And as Col. *Cobber*, and Mr. *Brown* past by there, they were detained Prisoners till the General sent a party of horse for them. This night they are both come with a guard to *Edenburgh*, (where I heard from one that read their *Mittimus*) they were presently to be committed to the Castle.

Thus much I thought good to communicate to you, desiring that the Lord would direct you to make such use of it, as may be for his own glory, and his poor peoples peace. Farewell.

Edenburgh 25.
October. 1659.

RELATION
OF THE

Most Dreadful and Remarkable Fires,

That have happened since the Reign of King WILLIAM the Conqueror, to this present Year 1666. In the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* and other Parts of ENGLAND.



IN the Year 1086. being the XX Year of the Reign of K. William the Conqueror, so great and lamentable a Fire happened in *London*, that beginning at *Aldgate*, it burnt down Houses and Churches all the way to *Ludgate*; together with the stately Fabrick of *S. Pauls*, and the strong Castle called the *Palatine Tower*, which stood on the West part of the City towards the little River of *Fleet*, the Stones of which Castle were afterwards employed for the reedifying of *S. Pauls*; in the place where that Old Fabrick stood, *Robert Kilwarby* afterwards Bishop of *Canterbury*, erected that House of *Dominicans* called by the name of *Black-Friers*.

In the Reign of K. Henry the First, in several places of *England*, happened many grievous Fires: For first, the City of *Chichester*, with the principal Monastery (a stately Building) was wholly burnt down to the ground. Next, in *London*, from *Westcheap* to *Aldgate* a long tract of Buildings was consumed with Fire. Also *Worcester* and *Rocheſter* were wholly consumed even in the Kings presence. Then *Wincheſter*, *Bath*, *Gloceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Peterborough*, and other places did also partake of this calamity; that there could be no charging the Fire with any partiality.

In the Year 1135. the First Year of the Reign of King *Stephen*, a Fire began in the house of one *Ailward*, near unto *London-Stone*, which consumed all Eastward to *Aldgate*; in which Fire the Priory of the Holy *Trinity* was burnt; and Westward to *S. Erkenwalds Shrine* in *S. Pauls*. Now it plainly appears by the three foregoing Relations, that the greatest part of the City of *London* in the space of Fifty Years was three times consumed by Fire: the greatest destruction that ever happened to the said City before or since.

In the Year 1171. the whole City of *Canterbury* was almost burnt. Also about the Year 1250. there happened another great Fire in the same place, which laid level with the ground the Church of *S. Mildred*, with the greatest part of the City.

In the Year 1189. the whole City of *Carlisle*, and the Abby, with all the Houses belonging to the *Friers Minors* was consumed by Fire.

In the Year 1293. a great part of the Town of *Cambridge*, with the Church of our Lady was burnt.

In the Year 1299. by a sudden and lamentable Fire the Kings Palace at *Westminster*, with all the rich Furniture and Monastery adjoining, was wholly consumed with Fire. In the same Year the Monastery in *Gloceſter* was likewise burnt.

In the Year 1406. the Town of *Roxſton* in *Hertsfordſhire*, (a fair large Market-town) was wholly burnt.

In the Year 1463. the Minſter of *York*, one of the faireſt and ſtatelieſt Fabricks in *Europe*, was burnt; also *Chriſt-Church* in *Norwich*.

The 20. of *Auguſt* 1485. a great Fire happened in *Breadſtreet London*, which burnt down ſeveral whole Streets, and diſverſe Churches.

In the Year 1561. the Spire of the Cathedral Church of *S. Pauls*, being 520 Foot from the ground, and 260 from the ſquare Sreepole where it was placed, and was made of wooden materials, but covered with Lead, was with Lightning burnt down, together with the Roofs of that large Church, and that within the ſpace of five hours: the Roofs were afterward reedified, but not the Spire.

On Monday the 13 of *February* 1633. a Fire began in the houſe of one Mr. *Briggs* (at the hither end of *London-Bridge*) a Needlemaker, between the hours of 11 and 12, towards midnight, which burnt down in both ſides the way from *S. Magnus* to the firſt open place: where 42 houſes with the greateſt part of the Wares, Goods, and rich furniture on them, were devoured by that Raging Element before 8 a clock next morning.

On Sunday the Second of *September* this preſent Year 1666. about one a clock in the morning, there happened a ſad and deplorable Fire in *Pudding-Lane* near *New-Fiſh-ſtreet*, which falling out in a part of the City ſo cloſe built with wooden houſes, propagated it ſelf ſo far before day with ſuch violence, that it bred ſuch diſtraction and aſtoniſhment in the Inhabitants and Neighbours, that care was not taken to ſtop the further diſſuſion of it by pulling down houſes as ought to have been, ſo that this grievous Fire in a ſhort time became too big to be maſtered by any Engins or working near it; and being fomented by the hand of God in a violent Eaſterly wind, which kept it burning in ſuch a raging manner all Sunday and Sunday-night, ſpreading it ſelf by Monday morning up *Grace-Church-ſtreet* to *Lombard-ſtreet*, and to *S. Swithins Church* in *Canon-ſtreet*, and downwards from *Canon-ſtreet* to the Water ſide as far as the *Three Cranes* in the *Vinttry*, and Eaſtward beyond *Winſgate*. The greatneſs and waſtneſs of the Fire was ſuch, that made the amazed and diſtracted people take care onely to preſerve their own goods, and ſecure every man his particular concerns, making but ſlender attempts to extinguiſh the Flame. In fine, it continued all Monday and Tueſday with ſuch impetuofity, that it had, at 10 of the clock on Tueſday-night, Weſtward consumed Houſes and Churches all the way to *S. Dunſtons Church* in *Fleetſtreet*; at which time by the favor of God the wind ſlacked, and that night by the vigilancy, induſtry, and indefatigable pains of His Maſteſty and his Royal Highneſs, calling upon all people, and encouraging them by their perſonal aſſiſtances, a ſtop was put to the Fire in *Fleetſtreet*, the *Inner Temple* and *Fetter-Lane*, at *Holborn-Bridge*, *Pie-Corner*, *Alderſgate*, *Cripplegate*, near the lower end of *Coleman-ſtreet*, at the end of *Eaſinghall-ſtreet*, by the *Poſtern*, at the upper end of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, and *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, at the *Standard* in *Cornhill*, at the Church in *Fanchurch-ſtreet*, near *Clothworkers Hall* in *Mincing-Lane*, at the middle of *Mark-Lane*, and at the *Tower-Dock*. But on Wednesday-night it ſuddenly brake out aſreſh in the *Inner Temple*, which happened (as is ſuppoſed) by flakes of fire falling into the gutters of the Buildings: His Royal Highneſs in perſon fortunately watching there that night, by his care, diligence, great labour, and ſeaſonable commands for the blowing up with Gun-powder ſome of the ſaid Buildings, it was moſt happily before day extinguiſhed, after it had laid level with the ground, *Tanfield-Court*, *Parſons-Court*, and the Buildings in the Church-yard, and done ſome little damage to the Church and Hall.

Licenced.

R. L'Eſtrange.

816. m. 23. A
13.

12

True Narrative
OF THE
ENGAGEMENT
BETWEEN
His Majesties Fleet,
And that of
HOLLAND.

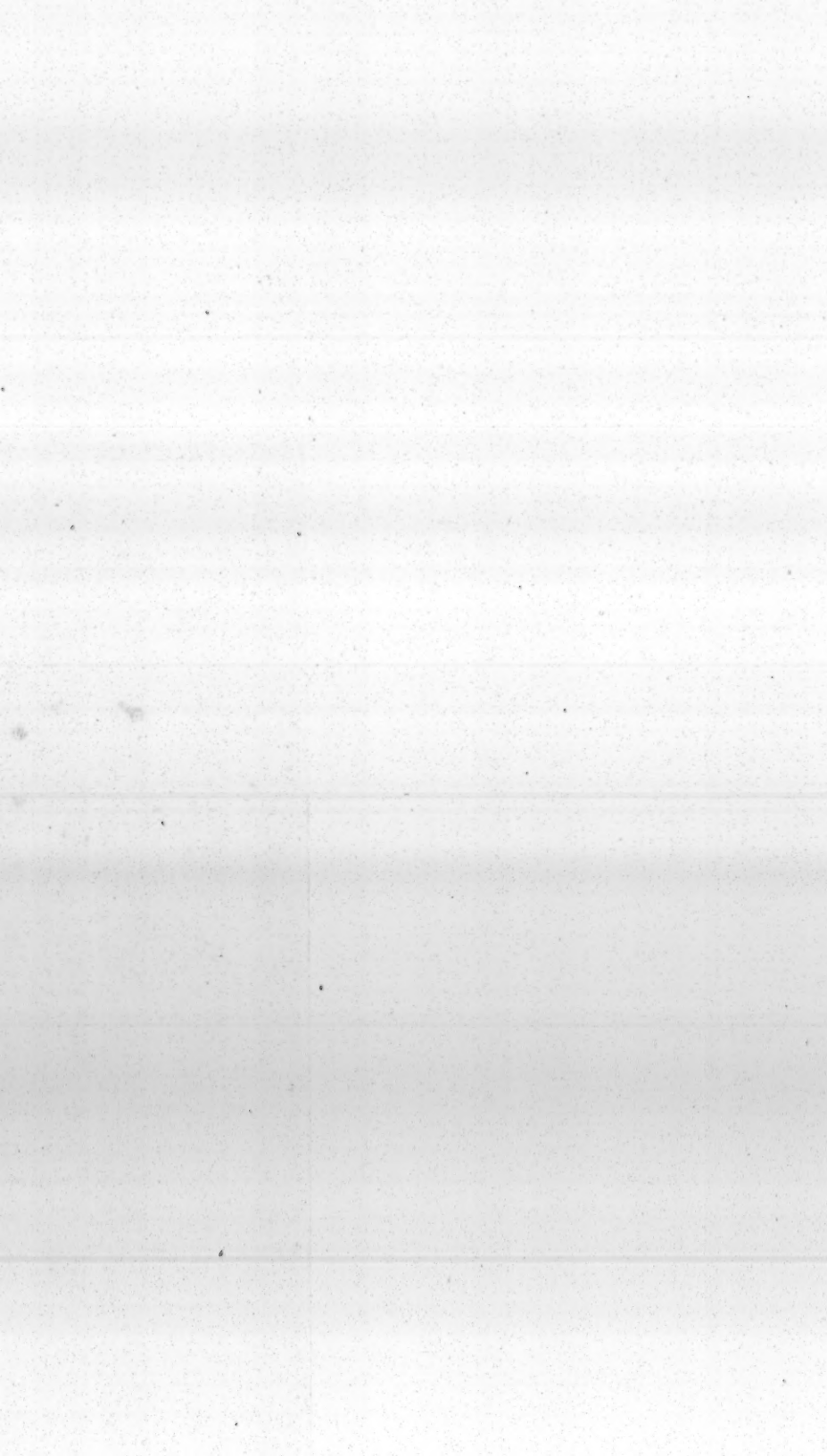
Begun *June* the First, 1666. at Two
a Clock Afternoon, and continuing till
the Fourth, at Ten a Clock at Night.

Published by Command.



LONDON:

Printed by *Tho. Newcomb* living over against *Baynard's*
Castle in *Thames-street*. 1666.



A True Narrative of the Engagement, between His Majesties Fleet, and that of Holland; Begun June the First, 1666. at Two a Clock Afternoon, and continuing till the Fourth, at Ten a Clock at Night.



O contradiet false reports of the Enemies, and to rectifie imperfect ones of our own, concerning the late Engagement, it hath been thought fit to publish this following *Narrative*, being very exact in all circumstances, but those of the enemies loss, which we are confident is far greater then is herein expressed, though hitherto most dis-ingenuously and artificially dissembled by them; so that we must be beholding to more time to tell the truth of it, Relating herein onely what was visible to our whole Fleet.

His Highness Prince *Rupert* being gone off from our Fleet the Nine and twentieth of *May*, with Twenty sayl of good Ships, and five Fireships, to joyn with a Squadron of Ten sayl more at *Plymouth*, his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle*, on the One and thirtieth set sayl for the *Gunfleet*, out of the *Downes*, with Fifty four more, and four Fireships, the Wind at N. At Ten of the Clock that Night we Anchored, the *Northforeland* being five Leagues from us, bearing N. W. and by W. there being a fresh Gale at S. W. On Friday the first of *June*, at Four in the Morning we weighed and stood Northward, until Six in the Morn, when the *Northforelands* bore S. W. by S. six Leagues off: The *Bristol* being then four Leagues in the N. E. of us, made Signal that she discovered the Enemies Fleet, and we from Topmast-head made Eight or Ten sayl, which proved the *Hollands* Scouts; at Seven a Council of Flag-Officers was called aboard his Grace, where it was resolved to bear with them, which we did, and at Ten we discovered their Fleet, consisting of 84 sayl. At Eleven the Signall was given to draw into a Line of Battel, and at Twelve being one League

and half in the Wind of them, we bore up with them; they being at Anchor then seven Leagues from *Offend*; cut loose: All our Fleet bore up upon them, except some of the White Squadron, at half hour after One; one of the *Dutch Admirals* fired the first Gun at the *Clovetree*, and then the fight began, we standing to the S. Eastward; a fresh gale of Wind at the S. W. so that we could not carry out our Lower Teer, and for fear of the Sands, where we found but fifteen Fathom, we bore up and came to the other Tack; we continued fighting all that day, till about Ten that Night, having fired four of their great Ships, sunk a Vice-Admiral, and another ship: On our side Rere-Admiral *Harman* was much disabled, having two Fireships on Board him, but by good fortune cleared himself again; several other of our ships, had their Rigging and Sails very much shattered, and especially the Admiral (his Courage carrying him foremost to all Dangers) to such a degree, as he was forced in the sight of the Enemy to chop to an Anchor, till he had brought new Sayls to the Yards, the old being rendered useless; which having finish'd by 8. that night, we cut and cast to the Westward; as soon as we had gathered way, we tackt and stood through the Body of their Fleet, which by 9. we had done, then tackt to the Westward again. By this time they had taken from us the *Swifshire*, the *Seven Oaks*, and *Loyal George*, who staying a little behind, were cut from our Fleet. At Ten a Clock they standing Eastward, and we Westward parted for that Night.

Saturday, June 2. at two in the morning, we Tackt, and at three discovered their Fleet on our Lee-bow, and at five, 12. sayl on our Weather-bow, which we supposed a supply, or part of their Fleet which we had severed the Night before; at 7. we plyed to the Windward to engage the Enemy afresh; we having the Wind, standing to the Eastward, bore up round upon them and stood to the Westward, they then Tackt and stood to the Eastward; we then found that we wanted 7. sayl of good Ships that were gone off disabled from our Fleet, nevertheless we engaged very hotly: At 10. we Tackt to the Eastward, and fought through the very Body of their Fleet, and fell

fell hard upon the Leeward-most part of them: Here one of their Rere-Admirals was burnt by the *Young Prince*, a Fireship of ours, and a Vice-Admiral of theirs was boarded by the *Spread-Eagle* fireship, but put off again. At this time the Earl of *Offory*, Lord *Cavendish*, and Sir *Tho: Clifford*, as Volunteers, came on Board the *Royall Charles* in a Shallop. At two we Tack'd to the Westward, and weathered most of them, and drew our Fleet together; the *Spread-Eagle* then sunk, and many of our Ships being much disabled in their Masts, Sailes, and Rigging, they stood for *England*, without acquainting the Generall, who seeing that, thought good likewise to hold our Wind, and make the best of our way home, having no more then 28. sayl of fighting Ships left; which we did, they pursuing of us with 66. Sayl, with a fine Gale at W. S.W. and S.W. here we burnt the *St. Paul*, taking out her men, fearing she should not keep company with us, having many foot of water in Hold. At seven at Night they got our Wake, and by Nine came up with most of us, the Wind favoring them two or three Points, so that they came with a Flown Sheet: At Night it proved calm: By three or four in the Morning a small breeze of Wind sprung up at N. E. and at a Council of Flag-officers, his Grace the Lord Generall resolved to draw our Fleet into a Reer-line of Battel, and make a fair Retreat of it. Here his Grace's accustomed and excellent Conduct, as well as his invincible Courage, was eminently seen; for, by placing his weak and disabled Ships before in a Line, and 16. of his greatest and best in a Rank in the Reer, as a Bulwark for them, keeping his own Ship nearest the Enemy, such of the *Dutch* Fleet that were the best saylers of them, came first in parties upon him, and finding it too hot service to attaque him, staid for the rest of their Fleet. They came not within shot of us till Two of the Clock, when presently we from Topmast-head discovered a Fleet, being upon a West by North course; we altered ours to West by South, and W. S. W. to edge with them, supposing them to be the Princes Fleet, as indeed it was. At five we fell foul of the *Gallopier*, where the *Royal Prince* was grounded, and the Leeward Tide set us so far from her, that we could not lie by to relieve her.

On the other side, the Dutch fell so fast upon her, and with their Fireships threatned the boarding of her, that she was forced to strike her Flagg for quarter, and so yielded, and when the Dutch had taken out the men, they set her on fire, fearing we should retake her ; for after we had joyned the Princes Fleet, we made up towards them, and they clapt upon a Wind, we following them : The General came to the Prince on board the Royal *James*, and gave His Highness an account of what had hapned in the Three daies action before, and there it was resolved by His Highness and His Grace, at a Council of the Flagg-Officers to fall upon the Enemy the next morning ; and that His Highness with his fresh squadron should lead the Van.

Monday, June the 4. At day-break we found the Dutch Fleet was got out of sight, but we standing a course after them, with a Wind at S. S. W. quickly made them, about five Leagues distant from us upon the Weather-bow, and by Eight a Clock we came up with them ; and they having the Weathergage, put themselves in a Line to the Windward of us.

Our Ships then which were a head of Sir *Cbr. Mings*, made an easie sail, and when they came within a convenient distance lay by, and the Dutch Fleet having put themselves in order, we did the like ; Sir *C. Mings* Vice-Admiral of the Princes Fleet, with his division led the Van, next His Highness with His own division followed, and then Sir *Edw. Spragge* his Rere-Admiral ; and so stayed for the rest of the Fleet which came up in very good order.

By such time as our whole Fleet was come up, we held close upon a Wind, having our Starboard tacks aboard, the Wind S. W. and the Enemy bearing up to fall into the middle of our Line with part of their Fleet, at which, as soon as Sir *C. Mings* had their Wake, he tacked and stood in, and then the whole Line tacked in the Wake of him and stood in ; but Sir *C. Mings* in fighting being put to Leeward, the Prince thought fit to keep the Wind, and so led the whole Line through the middle of the Enemy, the General with the rest of the Fleet following in good order.

And here we cannot omit making reflection upon the Prince, who in this Pass was environ'd with as many dangers as the Enemy could apply unto him, they raked him Fore and Aft, plyed him on both sides, and to all that, were just clapping two Fireships upon him, but two of our Fireships that attended the Prince, got betwixt that danger and him, and bravely burnt the bold Assaylants; and though His Highness received very considerable prejudice in that difficult passage, in his Masts and Rigging, yet he answered the shot they powered on him, with as many close returns, which the Enemy felt and carried away with them: and in that whole day, to say no more, the Prince did manifest a Courage and Conduct answerable to the other great Actions, which belong to the story of his Life, whereby he gave spirit to his Friends, and terror to the Enemy.

After this Pass, the Prince being come on the other side, and standing out so as he could weather the end of their Fleet, part of the Enemy bearing up, and the rest tacking, he tacked also, and his Grace tacking at the same time, bore up to the Ships to the Leeward, the Prince following him, and so we stood along backward and forward, the Enemy being some to Leeward, and some to Windward of us; which course was four times repeated, the Enemy alwayes keeping the greatest part of their Fleet to the Windward, but still at so much distance as to be able to reach our Sayls and Rigging with their shot, and to keep themselves out of the reach of our Guns, the only advantage they thought fit to take upon us at that time.

But the Fourth time we plying them very sharply with our Leeward Guns in passing, their Windward Ships bore up to the Leeward, to Relieve their Leeward Party, upon which his Highness tacked the Fifth time, and with eight or ten Fre-gots got to the Windward of the Enemies whole Fleet, and thinking to bear in upon them, his Main-stay, and Main-top-mast, being terribly shaken, came all by the Board.

His Grace then, with that Part of the Fleet with him, having received in this last Pass two shots in his Powder-Room, and several other in his Main-top-mast, and Fore-mast, that disabled him from Tacking, made up towards the Prince, and

and he bearing down likewise towards him, seeing the Enemy made what Sayl they could, as if they meant to come betwixt us, but they having made that counterfeit, their Admiral on a sudden fired a Gun, to call in the stragling Remains of his Tatter'd Fleet (who were at this time reduced from Eighty four, to under the number of Forty Sayl) and bore away before the Wind towards *Flushing*. If now those unhappy shots (formerly mentioned) had not disabled in this last Tack, his Highness, and his Grace's ships, wherein they were in Person, from the pursuit of them, and obliged us to return to our Ports, though (as it is plain) Masters of the Sea in this Engagement, we had, in all humane probability, had a total Victory over the Enemy, with the loss, on our side, only of His Majesty Ship the *Prince*, unhappily sticking upon the Sands, called, the *Galloper*; that of the *Swiftsure* separating from our Fleet in the beginning of the Fight, and the *Essex* intangling her self with the *Bull*, where she bore up bravely to her rescue, and five or six small Ships more, two of which we sunk our selves (as was likewise said before) which makes ten in number, small and great? when as we are confidently assured from our own observation, and from Letters, that the Enemy lost as many more, three of which were Flag-ships, their Men all sunk and burnt with them. And it is certain, they must every where have suffered a much greater loss of men, then we, from the difference in our manner of Fighting; for they shooting high, and at great distances, damaged us most in our Rigging; and we, on the other hand, forbearing to shoot but when we came near, and then levelling most at the Hulls, must needs have done more execution upon their men, the particulars whereof we shall quickly learn: In the mean time, we know they went much Shattered and Torn into their first Ports they could make, and concluded themselves entirely bearen, till from the *Hague* they were told the contrary by those who could know it less.

F I N I S.

THE 13
VICTORY
OVER THE
FLEET
OF THE
States General,
OBTAINED
BY HIS MAJESTIES
Navy Royal
In the late
ENGAGEMENT,

Began the 25 of *July* instant.

As it came from his Highness Prince *Rupert*, and his Grace
the Duke of *Albemarle*.

Published by Command.



LONDON:

Printed by *Tho. Newcomb* living over against *Baynard's*
Castle in *Thames-street*. 1666.



The Victory over the Fleet of the States General, obtained by His Majesties Navy Royal in the late Engagement, begun the 25 July instant.

Sunday 22. Instant, not without difficulty, we got the Fleet through the *Narrow*; about Six in the Evening we came to an Anchor short of the *Buoy* in the *Gunfleet*, within Six Leagues of the Enemy, who came to an Anchor off of the *Sledway*.

Monday 23. Both Fleets weighed, and plyed to and again with little Wind, and that Night proved very Tempestuous.

Tuesday 24. It blew hard, and we were forced to keep to an Anchor till about Two in the Afternoon, and then stood off to the Eastward, and Anchored about Eight Leagues from the *Nesse*.

A 2

Wednesday

Wednesday 25. By Two in the morning we weighed Anchor, and by Daylight we had the Enemy under our Lee: *Sir Thomas Allen* led the Van to the Eastward, with our Larboard Tacks aboard, the Wind North-East; and as soon as he came to the head of the Enemies Fleet, which was at Ten of the Clock, we gave the Signal to bear in in a Line, our selves with the Red Squadron in the middle, and *Sir Jeremy Smith* with the Blew, bringing up the Rear. We plyed them so close, that they could not Tack upon us; and so we continued fighting till about Four in the Afternoon, and then *De Ruyter* with the main Body of his Fleet gave ground, whom we pursued with the Red and White Squadrons, leaving *Sir Jeremy Smith* with the Blew Squadron, engaged with *Van Tromp* and a Squadron of their Fleet. All Night we followed the Enemy, and again next Morning as soon as it was light we began the Chace, and were in great hopes of taking *De Ruyter*; but the Wind being little, he spoomed away before it, so that our smaller Fregats could hardly get up with him. And by Ten a Clock,

Clock *Thursday* Morning, we had pursued them as far as the *Durlow*, which was about Eighteen Leagues, and there he lay till about Two in the Afternoon; which time we were so near the Banks of Sand, that we could not make the Chace any farther; and *De Ruyter*, and those with him, had opportunity to run into that place.

In this Chace we possessed us of two of the Enemies great Ships, the one a Vice-Admiral of 60 Guns, 24 of them Brass, and 290 Men, commanded by *Adrian Bankaert*: The other the *Snake* of *Haerlem*, of 66 Guns, 320 Men, commanded by *Ruart Hellibrant*; both which we set on Fire, not being willing to spare any Men to bring them off, after we had taken all their Men out of them. As soon as we gave off pursuit of the Enemy, we called a Council of Flag-Officers, and whilst they were with us, we discovered some Sails N. W. of us, and heard a shooting, which we judged to be Sir *Fere-my Smith* fighting *Van Trump* and his Squadron: Whereupon we determined to draw off the Fleet, and so endeavour

B

to

to intercept them before they got into their Harbors.

Upon the appearance of these Fleets, we found the Wind at N. E. they standing right in, and we right out, as close as we could lie, and stood up till we could see their Squadron, and Sir *Jeremy Smith* chasing of them: After we came fair up with them, we Tacked, and stood in the same way that they did; and about Twelve a Clock at Night came to an Anchor, taking part of the Leeward Tide, to draw them upon us; which fell out within a League, as we expected it: But by the Morning we perceived Sir *Jeremy Smith* had lost *Van Trump* in the Night, and was now out of sight; so as the Wind having varied to the Enemies Advantage, they stood in to the Land of the Island of *Schawen*, towards the *Baniarts*, and we stood in after them with the *Royal Charles*, to Six Fathom Water, where now we are expecting what the Enemy will do.

This is word for word his Highness Prince Rupert, and his Grace the Duke of
of

of Albemarle's *Narrative* of this last Engagement, their Modesty in relating, equal-
 ling their *Valor* and Conduct in maintain-
 ing the Fight; the sum of which success,
 is, That on the Twenty fifth the fight began
 with equal numbers, *Ninety Men of War*,
 and *Seventeen Fireships* on each side; after
 five hours close fighting, the greatest Body of
 the *Enemy* bore away towards their own
 Coast; and on the Twenty sixth that Body
 was totally broken, and beaten into their Har-
 bors, whither the Twenty seventh the rest
 followed, broken and beaten in the same man-
 ner: Our *Fleet* being Masters, and keeping
 the Sea, and at this present lying upon their
 Coast, with the loss of one Ship onely burnt,
 out of which the Captain, and the men were
 saved. And this after the *Enemy* had brag-
 ged through the World, that they had blocked
 up our *Fleet* in the River of *Thames*, and
 had brought a Land army with Tools, and all
 other Materials to conquer England, or at
 least to set it on fire in all parts. What effectu-
 ally the *Enemies* loss was, more then is told
 herein, as well by Ships burnt as sunk, of which
 there can be no prisoners to tell particulars,
 we shall know in time, though their art in dis-
 sembling

sembling them is always admirable; and the dis-ingenuity of their former Relations hath been such, that we cannot but look that they should ring the Bells, make Bonfires, and send Narratives to all the Courts in Christendom of their great success now. God grant them more of this kinde, and let us thankfully prostrate our selves before him for the great Valor and Conduct of our Generals, and the Universal bravery and vigor, with which all the Commanders, Seamen, and Soldiers fought in this happy occasion, for the service of their King, and honor of the English Nation.

FINIS.

UPon the 28th day of the Month called July, 1670. I being required by the Lord, to pack up all the Books, of what kind or sort soever that I had, with an intention to have had them carried to a Friends of mine in *Cornhill*, near the *Exchange*; it was so ordered, That as I was going through the said *Exchange*, it was with me to sit down and rest me, and accordingly ordered the two Porters to rest themselves; the one of them had two great Bags full of Books, and the other had one Bag filled much with old News-Books, especially at the top; for I saw no other in it, when I opened it; which I did there, having ordered one of the said Porters to carry a little parcel to my said Friends, (where I purposed to have carried the said Books) and desired him to bring me a Candle; against which time I had taken out two or three waste papers in my hand, and withal bid one of the Porters bring that Bag after me; so going to the middle of the *Exchange*, (I bid the Porter pour out the Books) and having put fire to the papers in my hand, with two or three of those News-Books, the man that was sweeping the *Exchange* was ordered to put it out, there being (so near as I could judge) not the quantity of a quarter of a sheet of paper burnt. Now whereas it is imagined, and said, that I would have burned all those Books, I have this to say, That if they would have given me a Candle to have burned all, or any one of them there more then what was already done, I would not; I say, I should not have done it to have gained the Treasures of the whole World.

This is a faithful and true Saying; He that can receive it, let him.

This following being a Copy of a Letter, which I writ to a Kinsman, who I heard had been the occasion of putting one in Prison for the Testimony of his Conscience towards God, I am willing it should be thus published for the satisfaction of all such that desire to know the truth in this matter.

Cozen,

I understand that thou hast been instrumental to put one Abraham Bonnyfield in Prison, for the testimony of his Conscience towards God; the which if he should violate, yea, I say, if he should violate in the least, it had been better for him he had never been born: Now if the case be so, what will become of thee, and all such as thou art, who as much as in you lies, endeavour to force men to violate the Law of the Living God, written and implanted in the heart? O take heed, and turn to the Lord before it be too late, and the things belonging to thy everlasting peace be hid from thy eyes; for yet a little while, and the Voice shall be, He that is filthy, let him be filthy still. O! whilst it is called to day, take heed, for the day of visitation (from the Lord) is come; blessed and happy, yea for ever happy will they be that can receive it; Yea, the day is come, that many that have been first, shall be last; and many that are last, shall be first.

I am now a Prisoner in the Prison at Bishops-gate; and the rumor is, That I would have burned the Bible, &c. Concerning which, I have this to say, That rather than I would burn that Book, (or the least Leaf thereof that might be serviceable) I should rather chuse, had I as many lives to lose as I have hairs on my head, yea, and every life to be taken from me by the exquisite torment that the wit (and wickedness) of man could invent; I say, rather than wilfully (or by the command of any mortal) burn that Book, I should rather chuse to be sacrificed in the said torments.

To the testimony and truth of which, I do here subscribe my self,

The 30th of the
month, calle
July, 1670.

J. PENNYMAN.

Who am thy Real and True Friend.

2. 190. 23
15
816. m. 28
16.
A True and Perfect
RELATION

OF THE
Happy **SUCCESSE & VICTORY**

Obtained against the

Turks of Argiers

AT

B U G I A,

By His **MAJESTIES** Fleet in the
Mediterranean, under the Command

OF

S^r EDW. SPRAGGE.

As it is contained in a *Letter* from the said
Admiral, of the Eleventh of *May*. 1671.

Together with an Exact **LIST** of the
Turks Ships, Burnt and Destroyed, with the
Names of their Commanders: As also, one
other containing the Names of such as were Slain
or Wounded on the Part of the English
in this Memorable Action.

Published by Command.

In the *S A V O R*:

Printed by *Tho. Newcomb*. 1671.

A True and Perfect Relation of the happy
 Success and Victory obtained against the
 Turks of Argiers at Bugia, by His Ma-
 jesties Fleet in the Mediterranean, under
 the command of Sir Edward Spragge.



Having been Cruising for
 several days before Ar-
 giers, the Twentieth
 of April, being off at
 Sea, some Five or six
 Leagues, I met with
 the *Mary, Hampshire,*
Portsmouth, and *Advice*
Fregats; and upon the
 notice they brought me
 of several *Argiers* Men
 of War being at *Bugia*, I called a Council of War,
 and it was voted, and thought fit, That I should make
 the best of my way (the Wind being then Easterly)
 to ply up thither with the *Mary, Warwick, Advice, Gar-*
land, Portsmouth Pink, and the *Fireships*, to endeavor the
 destroying them; the *Hampshire* and *Portsmouth Fregats*
 being left to cruise off of *Argiers* till further order.
 The *Dragon* had been gone five days in chace of Two
Argier Men of War, the Winds being then at S. W.
 it was supposed the Chace had carried him to the East-
 ward, and might at last be forced into *Bugia*, if not
 better Fortune, his being so long absent, and his well
 Sailing giving me the greater hopes.

The Twenty third, the *Dragon* came into me, having been two days in fight with the Two *Argier* Men of War which he chased, Capt. *Herbert* the Commander, being shot in the Face with a Musket shot, and Nine or ten of his men wounded with small shot, who will all recover.

Until the Twenty eighth, the Winds were always Easterly, the same day, about Eight at Night, the Wind came up to the South West, with very great Gusts and Rain, which disabled my *Little Eagle* Fire-ship, leaving her not one Mast standing.

The Thirtieth, I had got her Masted and Rigged again fit for service, having luckily a Corn Boat with me taken from the Enemy, which with the help of other Topmasts and Booms, Masted her. In this Weather, the *Warwick* hapned to spring her Main Mast again, and bore away to the Christian shore; my *Brigantine* at the same time bore away, and as yet I have no news of her. The same day I got into *Bugia* Bay, and had a gale, which I thought would have carried me and my Fireships in upon them; but by that time we got within half shot of their Castles and Forts, it proved dead calm, and afterward the Wind came off the shore, and a little further in the Road quite contrary.

The Second of May, the Winds being so very uncertain, after having twice attempted with my Ships, and not able to do service, for want of a certain Wind, every half hour bringing a several Wind with it, I resolved to make an Attempt upon them in the night with my Boats, and the smallest of my Fireships which rowed as well as a Long-Boat: About Twelve a Clock at Night, I sent out all the Boats I could make, and the *Eagle* Fireship, under the command of my Eldest Lieutenant Master *Nugent*; but the Night proving very dark, and the high Land obscuring the Ships as they neer'd them, they passed by the Ships (Lieutenant
Nugent

Nugent leaving one of the Boats with the Fireship, besides her own) and rowed in to discover the Enemy, giving the Captain of the Fireship orders, in case he found shoal Water, to come to an Anchor.: He was not a minute from him, when he found himself within half Pistol shot of the Ships; upon which, he steered off again to find the Fireship, which to his great astonishment was all in a flame. The Enemy then taking the Alarm, it was not convenient for the Boats to attempt boarding and burning them, they being full of Men. Had not this misfortune of the Fireship hapned, they might at this time have been destroyed without the loss of a Man. The next day they unrigged all their Ships, and made a Boom with their Yards, Topmasts, and Cables, buoyed up with Cask; in all which time we had no opportunity of Wind to do any thing upon them. My other little Fireship being ready primed, by an accident of a Pistol fired by the Gunner, took fire, and was lost; all my hopes and dependency relying upon her to do this business, in regard of her little draught of Water. Now having nothing to trust to, but the *Little Victory*, I presently gave order to have her lightened to as small a draught of water as could be, and brought her to eight foot.

On Munday Morning, being the Eighth of May, came to them several Recruits, both of Horse and Foot, with Ammunition, as we suppose, from *Argier*, which they welcomed with great triumph by their firing of Guns from the Ship and Castles, and putting abroad their Colours. But not knowing what other Recruits might come, I took the first opportunity, and about Noon, the same day, it pleased God to favor us with a fair moderate Breeze at East, though after I had made the signs for my Men of War to draw into a Line, and fall on, the Wind dollour'd again, which made me despair of being able to attack them: But it pleased God to order it so, that

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Nugent

Nugent leaving one of the Boats with the Fireship, besides her own) and rowed in to discover the Enemy, giving the Captain of the Fireship orders, in case he found shoal Water, to come to an Anchor: He was not a minute from him, when he found himself within half Pistol shot of the Ships; upon which, he steered off again to find the Fireship, which to his great astonishment was all in a flame. The Enemy then taking the Alarm, it was not convenient for the Boats to attempt boarding and burning them, they being full of Men. Had not this misfortune of the Fireship hapned, they might at this time have been destroyed without the loss of a Man. The next day they unrigged all their Ships, and made a Boom with their Yards, Topmasts, and Cables, buoyed up with Cask; in all which time we had no opportunity of Wind to do any thing upon them. My other little Fireship being ready primed, by an accident of a Pistol fired by the Gunner, took fire, and was lost; all my hopes and dependency relying upon her to do this business, in regard of her little draught of Water. Now having nothing to trust to, but the *Little Victory*, I presently gave order to have her lightened to as small a draught of water as could be, and brought her to eight foot.

On Munday Morning, being the Eighth of May, came to them several Recruits, both of Horse and Foot, with Ammunition, as we suppose, from *Argier*, which they welcomed with great triumph by their firing of Guns from the Ship and Castles, and putting abroad their Colours. But not knowing what other Recruits might come, I took the first opportunity, and about Noon, the same day, it pleased God to favor us with a fair moderate Breeze at East, though after I had made the signs for my Men of War to draw into a Line, and fall on, the Wind dollour'd again, which made me despair of being able to attack them: But it pleased God to order it so, that

about Two a Clock, the Gale came in as before ; the *Dragon*, *Advice*, and *Mary*, borrowed too much of the South-West shore ; so that they were forced to let go their Anchors in Three Fathom and half Water, and so veered in, bringing their Ships broad side to pass : I my self came to an Anchor in Four Fathom, close under their Castles and Walls, battering all of us upon their Ships and Castles for the space of Two hours. I sent in my Pinnace, the *Maries* and *Dragons*, to cut the Boom, which was very bravely performed, Lieutenant *Pin* commanding the *Maries* Boat, Lieut. *Pierce* the *Dragons*, and one *Harman* (a Reformado Seaman of mine) my own Pinnace ; my Second Lieutenant, Mr. *Earnly* being hurt with a splinter in the Leg, and could not go ; Eight of the *Maries* Boats Crew, and the Lieutenant were wounded with small shot ; Ten of the *Dragons*, and the Lieutenant wounded, and One killed ; Seven killed out right in my own Pinnace, and all the rest wounded except *Harman* that commanded. The Boom being then cut, I made the sign for my Fireship to fall on : It pleased Almighty God to order it so, That she got in, and brought up athwart of their Bolt-sprits, their Ships being aground, and fast to the Castles, burnt very well, and destroyed them all, there being in number Ten Sail ; Seven of which, were the best Men of War belonging to *Argiers*. Capt. *Harris*, Commander of the Fireship, his Masters Mate, Gunner, and one of his Seamen, are desperately wounded with small shot ; but I foreseeing the desperateness and danger of the service that was to be done, Commissionated a second Commander *Henry Williams*, one of my Masters Mates, and late Commander of the *Rose* Fireship, to take the charge upon him there on Board, in case the other should miscarry, which he did accordingly, and performed it very well. The three other which we burnt, besides the Men of War, prove to be a *Genowese*, a small *Englishman*, and a *Satea*.

Upon

28

Upon the Tenth, about Eleven a Clock at Night, a *Dutchman* who hath been a Slave in *Argiers* for three years (and now with his Patron who commanded one of these Ships) made his escape by swimming on Board me, and told me for certain, That they confesse 360 of their best Men and upwards, all *Turks*, Soldiers in Pay, lost their lives on Board the respective Ships, by Fire and Gun-shot, not being able to get ashore. But, he saith, he believes a great many more; for that their Ships were all extraordinary well manned, to the number of about 18 or 1900 Men, besides 300 that arrived there that Morning from *Argier*, who had been (in our view) received in great triumph; The Castles and Town miserably torn, with an infinite number of the Inhabitants killed and wounded; and that which hapned very luckily to second this Success, was, That all their Chirurgeons Chests were burnt on Board their Ships, that they have not the least Medicine to dress a Wound with.

Old *Treky*, their Admiral, is likewise wounded, who came with the best and chiefest Commanders in *Argier*, to order things in the best method they could for securing their Ships, most of which are slain and wounded.

He also declares, That these Ships were purposely commanded out by the *Duan* to find me out, and fight me, where ever they met me; and to that end, all the best Guns in those Ships remaining in the Mole, were taken out and mounted in these; but Eight of which, in each of these Ships, were put ashore to lighten them the better, the rest are all burnt and spoiled.

*An Exact List of the Argier Ships burnt in Bugia, with their
Number of Guns and Age. May 8. 1671.*

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>Guns</i>	<i>Years</i>
<i>White Horse</i>	<i>Tabark Rays</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Orange Tree</i>	<i>Courbaly</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Three Cypress Trees</i>	<i>Ciram Hammett</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Three Half-Moons</i>	<i>Brayham Tagrin</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Pearl</i>	<i>Brayham Turco</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Golden Crown</i>	<i>Halua Tagrin</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Half-Moon</i>	<i>Hammet</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Three Prizes</i>			
<i>Burnt near Tadellis, a Man of War</i>		<i>20</i>	<i>3</i>

*Turks Captains Slain, Achhammet Segara, Mantuccero alias BWatercoper,
Danfiker, Renegado, Ibrahim Rais, Churkasi his Renegado (a Ge-
noese) and next Captain under him.*

These are all I have yet an account of, though we are assured there are many more.

*A List of the Men Killed and Wounded in the Ships following at
Bugia. May 8. 1671.*

The Revenge Admiral George Limberry

*Wounded.
John Ernley Lieut.*

Thomas Latham

Edmond Pepper

Robert Tucker

Andrew Hutton

Jonas Hodder

William Wise

Thomas Ireland

John Curl

Thomas Kent.

Slain.

John Welch

John Bennet

William Kingate

Thomas Morgan

Tobias Hockaday

Thomas Bret

John Mintridge.

The Mary.

Wounded.

Edward Pin Lieut.

Henry Horn

Kent Jones

John Picket

John Chapman

Thomas Hucherson

William Essex

Henry Frogg

Thomas Wry

Slain.

James Dolby

Philip Hopkins

The Dragon.

Wounded.

John Pierce Lieut.

William Cotes

Francis Herbert

Robert Howard

William Mills

William Evans

John West

John Brown

Robert Cundall

William Busbell

Arthur Ham's

Slain.

William Watts

The Advice.

Wounded.

Matthew Ashby.

John Carr

John Hempinfall

Slain.

Humphrey Davis

The Garland.

Wounded.

Tise Ricordo

Slain.

John Fufe

Henry Whitlams

Thomas Jackson

John Hopkins

John Everson

George Davison

The Portsmouth Pink.

Wounded.

John Rivoeks

The Victory Fireship.

Wounded.

*Leonard Harris Com-
mander.*

John Eurdock

Richard Francis

John Hemsdall

Walter Ellet

Total Wounded 41

Total Slain 17

FINIS.

THE *816. m. 28.*
18.
CASE *17*

466.
OF THE
PERSECUTED and OPPRESSED
PROTESTANTS

In some Parts of
Germany and Hungary:

Laid open in a
MEMORIAL,

Which was lately presented at VIENNA

TO HIS

Imperial Majesty,

By His Majesty the King of SWEDEN'S
Ambassadour Extraordinary, the Count of Oxenstierna.

In the SAVOY,
Printed by *Tho. Newcomb*, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$:

(3)

May it please Your Sacred Imperial
and Royal Majesty ;



Hereas His Sacred Royal Majesty, my most gracious Lord and Master, doth cherish a good and due opinion of Your Sacred Imperial Majesties Equity and Indulgence upon all occasions ; so doth He, with the greatest confidence, rely on, and most earnestly request the same, as to the straits and necessities of the most afflicted Protestants, living within your Kingdoms and Provinces : For Honour, Conscience, and not onely Christianity, but even Humanity it self urge it. His Royal Majesty had indeed much rather have spared the mention of a thing so often repeated, nor would he have stirred any more in this business, had the Promises so often made formerly, and now lately renewed by the Count of Sternberg, *That those of the Auspurg Confession should be so treated, that neither they, nor any other Protestants in their name, should have any occasion of complaint, obtained hitherto the due and hoped effect ;* and if nothing had been done against them, contrary to the Grace and Indulgence so certainly promised them by Your Imperial Majesty : But how far otherwise it fares with them hitherto, and how notoriously miserable their condition, although it may perhaps be concealed by the cunning of some Zelotes, who intercept the Groans of the oppressed Protestants from coming to the most benign Ear of Your Sacred Imperial Majesty ; yet His Sacred Royal Majesty hath, to His no small grief, understood, by no less sad then certain relations. And he hopes, that Your Imperial Majesty will not think strange, if he cannot behold, without regret, and without interposing in their behalf, that His own Religion should, in those of the same Profession, suffer so dismal a Persecution ; and under this colour, that so many, not onely innocent, but well-deserving persons, ruined in all their Fortunes, should be exposed to the most exquisite Contumelies and mockeries ; and that the Protestant Ministers, especially in the Cities of *Hungary, Leopoldsdorff, Capuarina, Camara*, and others, being most violently seized on, should be pillaged, and insolently abused, and, *head with stripes, starved with hunger and nakedness, be thrust down into most loathsome and horrible Prisons, among Snakes and Toades ;* and moreover so bound and manacled, that they want all defence to help themselves against the Venomous Creatures ; and that even where they are most favourably dealt with, and suffered to live above ground, that there being compelled to Employments, not so laborious, but the most filthy and noisom that can be invented, loaded perpetually with Chains more cruelly, than those that are guilty of the most heinous Parricides or Treasons, without all commiseration, without any satiety in mocking, abusing them, they should lead a life, than which, Hell it self may seem more tolerable. To this may be added, that to deprive their Souls and Consciences of all Means of Instruction, all Schools and all Helps of good Education and Piety, by which their Youth ought in their tender age to be brought up, and formed

for use and serviceableness, and to a faithful subjection towards Your Imperial Majesty, are, without any regard to the maintenance of Publick Faith, absolutely refused them. That I may not pass by, how even they are not allowed Baptism by the Hands of Protestant Ministers; that the use of their Churches, either by their own Blood gained from the *Turk*, or at the Protestants own Charges built by the Imperial Consent and Permission, is refused them. It is in earnest very sad, that the things of this World should so far be preferred before those of Heaven; that, while Players and Mountebank have Places assigned, nay, and Privileges granted them, and so much tenderness is used to that sort of People, which never is without nuisance and inconvenience to others; those that have embraced Christ, and are neither troublesome, nor incommodious to the Publick, but do seriously pray for the health and safety of Your Imperial Majesty, are in the mean time debarred to joyn in Prayer, under a mean shed, where it rains through; nay, under the open Sky, or in the privacy of their own Houses, and that under pain of the most intolerable punishments. It is far from His Sacred Royal Majesty, hereby to impute any fault to your Imperial Majesty, a Prince so renowned for Clemency, Equity, and Honour: especially when He calls to memory, how great Evidences You have given of a Mind, deservedly abhorring and condemning this manner of proceeding, so barbarous, so contrary to the gentle Rule of Christ, and the Apostolick Example of Charity, not onely by Your benign Answers and Promises declared to His Sacred Royal Majesty, by His Ministers, but also by Your Praiseworthy Edicts, published in favour of the Protestants, after the Example of Your Predecessors of most Glorious Memory, who disdained not to own the Protestants among their faithful Subjects, and to interpose their Authority for securing them. But while those miserable Persons confide in those Records, and Your Imperial Majesty emulates the Renown of Your Ancestors, with a worthy tenderness towards them, and all others; it so happens, that the Fruit of so great a Virtue, and of so great a Benefit, is blasted, both as to Your Imperial Majesty, and those for whom it was design'd; and that Your Noble Imperial Word is eluded and infringed, by I know not what tricks and pretences; the miserable Protestants never lived in less security, then after the obtaining the Imperial Declarations and Laws for their security, as if they were made onely for a time, not so much for the safeguard of the Afflicted, as for a show of Clemency, but not to avail against the Cruelty of Persecution. The Authors of this Calamity might have discharged their Duty much better, would they have endeavoured to maintain Your Imperial Honour and Dignity, by an Execution conformable to Your so Benign Imperial Intention, rather than to undermine and overthrow it for Profane, far from Pious purposes. By which it comes to that pass at last, that it is not lawful for Men to be Godly, Honest, and Loyal, and so many Christian and most Sincere Souls being driven out of the Dominion of Your Imperial Majesty, are, which is a thing most miserable, bound under the yoke of the *Turkish* Slavery.

His Royal Majesty would not deprecate the utmost severity against the Protestant Subjects of Your Imperial Majesty, if their dissenting not from the Foundation of Christian Salvation, but from some Additions to the Apostolical Doctrines, did involve them in any Crimes or Wickedness; if this their Non-conformity in Religion did corrupt their Loyalty, or the Civil Happiness; if the Protestants did by Seditious Counsels rise up against Your Imperial Majesty; if by Riots or Irregular Tumults they attempted upon Your Supreme Authority; if they avoided any Duty of most Loyal Subjects; or if they obeyed Your Commands with less readiness than the Papists: But seeing the contrary

contrary is manifest to all men, notwithstanding the false Gloss of Conspiracy, or being Complices therein, wherewith their Persecutions are for the most part coloured; whereas the Protestants live quietly and peaceably, and approve themselves, as becomes them, towards their Prince, and do so much abhor the Crime of Treason or Disloyalty, that there is nothing which they do more earnestly deprecate, than the necessity of parting with their Allegiance; nor any are more ready, than they, to sacrifice their Estates, their Bodies, and their Lives, for Your Imperial Majesty, against the Infidels; onely desiring to keep their Souls untainted. Let those, who are the Authours of these severe Counsels against them, consider well, what account they can make to His Imperial Majesty, if those fatal Accidents, which may ensue hereupon, but, which God forbid, should at some time or other, turn your severity upon themselves.

His Sacred Royal Majesty hath in the mean time commanded me, to represent to Your Imperial Majesty, how clear and remarkable the words are of the *Instrument of Peace*, in favour of the Protestants inhabiting the Kingdoms and Provinces of Your Imperial Majesty, and of the most Serene House of *Austria*, whereby the free Exercise of Religion is inviolably, explicitly, and by name granted to some of them, and particularly to those of *Silesia*: The condition of others in this matter is respite to another time, to be dispatched by the Amicable interposition of His Royal Majesty, and the humble Intercession (which has, notwithstanding, hitherto been so vainly attempted) of the States of the *Auspurge* Confession. Verily it can scarce be believed, without injuring those, who laboured in that so pious and sincere Agreement, that they did add this Clause in vain, (though such it hath hitherto proved) or that they intended to delude these miserable Persons with deceitful hopes: Forasmuch therefore, as no less in respect to the Publick Honour and Dignity, than to the Nature of all Agreements, the Words of that Clause ought to operate something; the least that they can operate must be, that the Protestants may be left however in the same state that they were, when the Peace was concluded. And His Royal Majesty hopes, that Your Imperial Majesty will no more insist upon the Distinction used by the Count of *Sternberg* in *Sweden*, between the Dutchie of *Silesia*, belonging to Your Royal Chamber and Table, and others, and upon the excluding of *Hungary* from these Kingdoms of Your Imperial Majesty, which are comprehended in the Sense of the Pacification: Seeing neither that Distinction, nor this Exclusion, hath any foundation at all in the Instrument of Peace, but doth rather directly oppose it. Which things being so, His Royal Majesty doth, with all the power that He properly hath of intreating and prevailing with Your Imperial Majesty, for those oppressed Protestants, groaning under so great rigor and cruelty of Inquisitions, beseech and conjure Your Imperial Majesty, by the Rights of the Friendship, and sincere Correspondence perpetually to be observed with Your Imperial Majesty, by the Publick Tranquillity, by Your own Clemency, by Your Honour, and even by Your Self, that in conformity to the Priviledges granted by your most August Ancestors, and by Your Self to the Protestants, and to the Publick Laws and Agreements, You would command, that they may have liberty of Conscience; and that restoring in Your Kingdoms and Hereditary Provinces the Exercise of their Religion, together with their Churches, Seminaries and Schools, which heretofore belonged to them, You would deign once for all, to revive the Spirits of the Protestants, drooping under the want of their Divine Worship, from that desperate life, in which at present they languish; and that You will think fit to retain them as Yours, who are Yours, both by their Birth, and by the Duty of their inviolated Loyalty. And hereby it will come to pass, that henceforward

Your Imperial Majesty will be free from all further interruptions of those, who intercede for them, and that as many miserable Persons, as do now with sighs and groans lament unto God their sad condition; so many hereafter shall with Praises Celebrate the Goodness and Equity of their most Indulgent Lord and Emperour, and with most ardent Prayers recommend to Heaven Your Health, Life, and Prosperity.

But in particular, forasmuch as several undoubted Rights and Privileges, which belong by the *Instrument of Peace*, to the Protestants of the Order of Knights, and their Subjects, in the Dutchies of *Silesia*, *Tropaw*, and *Jegerndorffe*, have been divers ways infringed, and, as far as possible, utterly torn in pieces, partly by New Articles added two or three years ago to the Provincial Ordinance of *Tropaw*, and partly by sundry bold Attempts of the Missionaries of the Bishop of *Olmütz*; His Sacred Royal Majesty doth exceedingly, and most instantly urge Your Sacred Imperial Majesty, that you would deign to leave inviolate, and maintain not onely the aforesaid Orders of Knights, and their Subjects, in the said Places, but also whatsoever other Protestants, living within the other Dutchies of *Silesia*, in full and quiet Liberty of Conscience, and Education, (as doth most rightly belong by the Publick Agreement) and in the Right appertaining to them hitherto, as well of serving in the Publick Dignities and Offices of the Province, as of purchasing and possessing immovable Goods or Lands therein. And to that purpose, that You would not onely hasten to Cancel the Articles of the said Ordinance, by which this is forbidden; but also either to remove and recall the said Missionaries, or so to bridle their rigid and licentious proceedings, that they may for the future desist from the most unjust violence, they have hitherto exercised, in Reforming Religion in the Cities of *Leobschutz*, *Teschin*, and other Territories adjoining, (against which, the three years Intercession and Solicitation of His Royal Majesty hath produced no other effect, than that above four hundred Inhabitants of *Leobschutz* are forced to wander, begging through the Neighbouring Countries) and that You would cause them to restore to the foresaid Order of Knights, without any impediment, the Feudatary Lands hitherto usurped from them: Whereby this also will of consequence follow, by the Clemency and Equity of Your Sacred Imperial Majesty, that those Missionaries shall no longer have power, under pretence of I know not what Contingences of the Stole, and such like, to despoil the wretched Protestants of their Estates; especially seeing by this way of proceeding, they do nothing but make in the Dominions of Your Imperial Majesty, a sad solitude for want of good Subjects; they chase away the Inhabitants from their Cities, the Husbandmen from the Land, and compel the otherwise most honest and most Loyal Subjects of Your Imperial Majesty, either to be ill ones, or to have no being.

In the same manner, about the beginning of this Year, at the instances of His Sacred Royal Majesty, and previous to a perpetual Sanction, it was established by Your Sacred Imperial Word, and by Publick Records, that the Protestants living in *Hungary*, and particularly the Citizens of *Edenburg*, who are, if any, signal and devoted in their subjection to Your Imperial Majesty, should have free Exercise of their Religion; yet afterwards it hapned, that their meeting for Divine Worship was removed from *Edenburg* to *Eysenstadt*, whether there is no going safely, or without most grievous inconvenience, by reason of the distance of the Places, and the Passage infested by the Enemy, although there was no probable reason for it, and why the Publick Faith should be in this degree interrupted; unless perhaps, that the Liberty and Rights of the Protestants being loosened and weakened by the dangers and troubles of that change, might,

in

(7)

in conclusion, be utterly overthrown with the greater facility. His Sacred Royal Majesty therefore, as judging, that nothing doth more belong to Him, and nothing ought to be prosecuted by Him, with more earnest affection, than the safety of those, whom the Communion of the same Religion endeareth to Him, doth Amicably, Brotherly, and most Vehemently request of Your Sacred Imperial Majesty, that You would at length so far consider His so often repeated Interposition, nay, Your own Honour, that the Liberties so graciously confirmed by Your Self to those of *Edenburg*, may have the convenient and desired Effect, and that the Exercise of their Religion, which, contrary to the Tenour of Your Grant, hath been cast out, or (as it hath pleased the Secretary's Office in *Hungary* to express it) banished into a place, so improper, together with the Churches, that have been taken away; and the Schools and Colledges, which are so exceeding necessary, may be restored both to their City, and to the other Cities and Towns, and that they may enjoy them for the future freely, and undisturbed, without any hinderance or violence. His Royal Majesty desires Your Imperial Majesty to be fully perswaded, that You cannot give Him a more evident, or more acceptable Pledge of Your Benign, Friendly, and Brotherly Mind, than by suffering Your Self to be prevailed with in this Matter, by being pleased, to second His most earnest Zeal and Charity towards His afflicted Companions in Religion, and by giving present ease to their calamitous Condition.

These things will extremely increase the Fame of Your Imperial Majesty's Clemency, and will not onely put a most strict Obligation upon His Royal Majesty, but moreover upon so many Electors, Princes, and States of the Sacred Roman Empire, who will reckon themselves to be cherished in the Persons of the Protestants, and will apply their favourable usage unto themselves; and will be so much the more ready, upon that account, to joyn their Arms, as oft as it shall be needful, with those of Your Imperial Majesty, against the Common Enemy; as His Royal Majesty offers Himself most addicted, by all Endeavours and Offices, to Your Imperial Majesty.

And so promising my self an Equitable, Benign, and Speedy Declaration, concerning those things, from Your Imperial Majesty, I recommend my self most submissively to Your accustomed Grace and Favour.

F I N I S.

816 m 23 19. 35
A
RELATION

OF THE LATE

18

Dreadful Tempest,

OR

HURRICANE

That happened in

HOLLAND and UTRECHT,

ON

Wednesday the 22d. of July, 1674. between Seven
and Eight of the Clock at Night, taken out of several
Letters to Merchants in London.

Published to prevent false Reports.

LONDON,

Printed for Dorman Newman, at the Sign of the Kings-
Armes in the Poultry, 1674.

(1)



A

RELATION

OF THE LATE

Dreadful Tempest,

OR,

HURRICANE, &c.

Utrecht the 2d. of August, 1674.

S I R,



Y heart doth tremble, and my hand doth shake, now I am taking my Pen to inform you of a dreadfull passage of Providence that hath befallen this poor Province of *Utrecht*; and not only us, but also that famous and rich City of *Amsterdam* and *Dort*, with several of the places Adjacent: For upon yesterday, being the first day of *August*, and with your stile, the 22d. of *July*, upon the day whereon our Fast was kept as a day of Humiliation (which our Magistrates had caused to be set apart for the obtaining in the first place, Reconciliation with Almighty God; and in the next, a Blessing upon our Armies: Now ready to Engage with our Friends against our Enemies the *French*) between 7 and 8 of the Clock at Night, a sudden and most terrible Tempest began with great Thundring and Lightning; upon which followed such a dreadful showre of Haile stones of exceeding bigness, that the People in the Streets were almost knockt down to the ground, before they could get shelter; the Hayle that fell, being as big as a Musquet-Bullet, the ratling appearing like great stones falling out of the Clouds; upon which followed a most violent Wind, of the manner of a Hurry-cain, which on a sudden threw down our great Church, which was built in the manner of your Cathedrals; raising the greatest part of it to the ground, for

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much

much of the Building is thrown on the Earth, and two Churches more much spoyled, only the two Pillers where the Pulpit stood are left standing, as a Monument of Gods Judgment upon this present Generation : The Houses are fallen into the Streets, so that the Inhabitants cannot pass to each other for the abundance of Tember and Rubbish that stops up the way ; and in many places we are filled with Desolation, so that this sad place, that hath been so long the seat of War under a Conquering Enemy, and was just lifting up its head above all the sad things that had but lately befallen it, is now become a Terror, not only to it self, but to all that are round about it, to the grief and astonishment of all our Neighbours and Friends ; nor was this carefull passage among us only, that were at home, but all along the River where there was not a Skuyt or Boat but received the effects of this Storm ; at Dort also the Waggons that were Travelling by Land were hurried upon the ground, as if they had been but some light Goods, notwithstanding the Horses that drew them.

I cannot in so short a time, give you a particular Account of the many Persons who have lost their Lives, Limbs, or otherwise sustained Damages by this sad Accident both here and in several Parts of *Holland*, especially *Amsterdam* (of which I doubt not but you will have an Account from themselves.) This Tempest began from the *South-East* of that City, and went all along to the *North-West*, not only Untiling several Houses, but also taking away several whole Roofs of some of them ; by which means most of the Goods that were in the Crany Ware-houses, were spoyled with the abundance of Wet that fell in upon the upper parts of them. Among the rest, Mr. T. D. hath 2000 *l. Sterls* of Wares that will not yeild him any thing considerable ; 70 Sayl of Ships in the *Texel*, not one of them Escaped without some damage ; those of them that could cut their Cables soonest, and get out from the rest, escaped best, but some of them were over-set, and others striking one against another, were instrumental to one anothers destruction : We are told here that the great Tree at *Amsterdam* ; so considerable for its height and bigness, was pluckt up by the roots, and thrown several yards from the place where it stood. I am informed Mr. J. P. was going with his Friend from *Dort* in the Skuyte, and the Skuyte was over-turned, that he himself is saved, but his Friend perished in the waters : How many more of these sad things we shall further hear of, the Lord knows ; I am afraid they will not be a few.

Utretch



FROM

UTRECH.

The 2d. of *August*, 1674.

I Cannot but informe you of the Great and Miraculous judgment of Almighty God, whose hand hath been very heavy on the Netherlands, and Especially this famous City of *Utrecht*, that is now almost destroyed, the wounds are fresh bleeding which we had receiv'd from the *French*, and by which we are much Impoverished, and now when we hoped that the worst had been past, and that we should have had a recruiting time; God Almighty hath powred one Violl more of his wrath and Indignation upon us: for, on *Wednesday* last between Seven and Eight of the Clock at Nighr, fell such a heavy storm of Wind mixed with Lightning, Hayle, Thunder, and Rain, which seemed as though it would have turned all things upside-down, the earth Moving as with a great Earth-quake, which produced the dreadfull effects which follow.

The houses and Tyles that fell caused such heaps of Rubbish, that the Streets are not Passable, The Old comly structure, the Principle Church, which had stood out so many Ages, is now more then half fallen Down; the costly Pillars that were by the Ministers Pew with the 7 Crown Candlestick spoyled, although indeed the 2 Pillars with the state-pew are still standing, But wholly made useles, the Steeple remaineth standing. The Spire of *St. James* Church is broken down, to the out works the Costly and famous Clockwork is fallen into the Church, and the Glasse Windows all broken: and that which is much to be wondered at, there is not one house near that Church which is Damnisied with the fall of the Steeple, although it fell crosse between the houses and the Church, the Buer Church hath both its sides beaten into one, and half the roof of it fallen Down, of *St. Nic.* Church the Spires are beaten Down, the Tower that stood by *Agnes Cloyster* is beaten down, the *Magdelen* Church and the *Dutch* house is beaten Down, As also the Towers of *St. Peters* Church are both fallen down, and the Church by the

the fall of the Towers Demolished; the house of my Lord *De Hare* upon the old Graft at the corner of *Draken-burgh-Ally* hath half its roof fallen into it, by which a Woman Living on the key was kild in the Cellar.

A Skuyte lying full of Turf in the Graft was beaten all to peices, and the Turf remains Swimming up and down the Graft, another out at the *Tolle-steek-Port* was also served in the like manner: the K. Church had the Walls beaten down, and of the nine Corn mills that stood on the walls, there are but three left standing.

The Mill on the Gans-sleugh is blown up from the Ground; Also two Saw-Mills that stood without the *Tolle-steek-Port*. Divers other Mills and places Destroyed, and Persons blown up into the Aire; and the Waggon Com-ing and going from hence with their Passengers, Driven into the Rhine were Choakt in the River, and an hospitall called Martyns Hospital is to-tally destroyed, and but one man kild in it, most of the Steeples of Villa-ges Adjacent are broken down, and the Trees blown up by the roots, the Mills on the other side of the River, have their Sails and frames taken off together, and one Woman is found dead under one of those Mills, with a hammer in her hand. The great Martyn Tavern is also fallen down, but we do not hear of any more then one Person kild in it, many such sad effects it hath produced, of which you will hear more by the next. The Lord help us to see now his hand is lifted so soar upon us, and inable us to learn righteousness by his many Judgments we have been un-der.

FROM



FROM
AMSTERDAM;

August the Second, 1674

S I R,

THe Post is just now upon going, so that I cannot give you that particular Account (which otherwise I would) of that Prodigious Tempest that hath this week fallen out, almost over the whole Province of *Holland*, and very dreadfull at *Utrecht*. This City of *Amsterdam* hath not escaped, but feels the sad effects of it: It was on *Wednesday* Night, between seven and eight of the Clock in the Morning; at which time a wonderful Storm arose with Thunder, Lightning, Rain, and Hailstones; some whereof were as big as Pidgeons Eggs, which was accompanied with so great a Wind, that blew down many Houses, Churches, and Steeples; the Corn in the Fields spoyled, killing several Men, Women, and Children as well as Cattle. It is incredible what distance great Trees were driven from the places where they stood, and what great pieces of Earth was torn up with them by the Violence of the Wind: The Ships that lay before the Pales were broken loose, and many of them over-set, and all the poor Souls that were in them, and those that were on the Key, beholding their distressed condition, were many of them blown over into the water and perished: The number that are kill'd and hurt by that means, and by the falling of the roofs and tops of Houses and Trees, cannot be known in so short a time.

Almost all the Mills that were within 30 miles about the City, are quite blown down, or so much damnified, that at present we shall be Distrest upon that account. The Ships in the *Texel* were many of them forced ashore, yet not so great a loss sustained as we Imagined, having given both them, the City, and our selves over for lost.

It lasted not much above half an hour, yet was so dreadfull in the time, we thought that the Day of Judgment had been come, &c. But you may expect a farther Account by the next.

F I N I S.

A
RELATION
Of the
Great and Wonderful
INUNDATION
OF WATERS
IN
North-holland, Waterland, &c.

Whereby not onely the City of *Amsterdam* hath
Received many Millions of Damage in Marchandize, Housing, and Shipping, &c.
but also many Hundreds of Men, Women, and Children have perished therein.

*Confirmed by the Letters and Reports of Several the Most Eminent Merchants and
Persons of Credit now Living in those Parts.*

With Allowance:

Printed for I. Berriff, 1673.

20

A
C O P Y
O F A
L E T T E R
From an
Eminent English Merchant

Residing in *Amsterdam*, to a person of Quality
London, bearing Date the 6th. of November,
1675. *Stilo Novo.*

S I R,

I Have great reason to be heartily sorry, not onely for my self and many others here, but also for the concern of several Gentlemen who have an interest and correspondence here, though they inhabit other places; That I must give you the sad relation of the unfortunatest accident, and of the greatest damage that ever happened in these parts by inundation of Waters. For it pleased God that on last Saturday Night a most furious North-West wind did blow so hard as to force the Sea, with the Spring Tides over, and break down our Banks, Dikes, and Sluces into the Country; insomuch that not onely North-Holland, which we hear is all overflow'd and quite drown'd, but also Haerlem Muyden, and this City have received the considerablest losses that they ever yet sustained; for the Haerlemmer-Meer breaking in upon us filled most of our streets and Burgh-walls, with

A 2

such

(4)
such floods of water that our Kelders, Ware-houses, and our lower-Rooms are all under water, nay, even to the Stair-House it self, whereby not only the goods and Merchandizes therein are spoiled, and so much indamag'd that no credible computation can as yet be given what exceeding detriment this City alone hath thereby sustained; many millions already besides the irreparable loss of many hundreds of Men, Women, and Children, who have perished already in this second deluge.

And the Almighty God alone knoweth when we shall see end of our Miseries; for the Waters as yet rather increase then abate; I my self am forced to remove out of my House for my own and Families securities, and yet know not well where to go to be free from danger, having already suffered damage for my own friends and correspondents accounts to the value of 200000 Guilders in my Sellars and Ware-houses that I know of; and what is not yet come to my knowledge; and what may happen no Man can imagine, but God's will be done; It is a sad thing to be confined to live in a Country situated so low, that a Man must be beholding to the Trench of the banks, for the security of his life and fortune; for if at any time the great Dike between *Harlem* and *Amsterdam* give way, (as it has many times done within these few years) the whole Country again becomes that Sea which once it was; nor are we exposed only to our Enemies, but even to the violence of our enemies, and (which has been as fatal to us as any thing) our own convenience, of which this last year has given severe Testimonies, wherein you know the inhabitants of these parts have been almost as severe to themselves for their preservation; and this very inundation which looks so like destruction; but I believe 'twill be no advantage to you, and I am sure it is no way pleasant to me to enlarge my self upon our misfortunes; I shall only add that amidst them all, I am

S: I R,

Your most Humble

Obliged Servant

J.W.

Postscript.

S I R,

I Had almost forgotten to acquaint you that by reason of these great Floods, all the inhabitants of this place are so severely afflicted with colds, that many families are forced to shut up their Shops, having no body to follow their employments.

Vale.

39

816. m. 23 D. 190.
21.

A PARTICULAR ¹⁹
NARRATIVE
OF THE
BURNING

In the Port of
TRIPOLI,
Four Men of War,

Belonging to those **CORSAIRS,**
By Sir **JOHN NARBROUGH,**
Admiral of His Majesties Fleet in the Mediterranean,
On the 14th of January, 1674.

TOGETHER
With an Account of his Taking afterwards
FIVE BARKS Laden with **CORN,**
And of his farther Action on that Coast.

Published by Authority.

In the SAVOY,
Printed by Tho: Newcomb. 1676.

A PARTICULAR

NARRATIVE

Of the Burning in the

Port of Tripoli,

Four Men of War, belonging to those *Corfsairs*,
By Sir *John Narbrough*, Admiral of His Majesties Fleet
in the Mediterranean, &c.



Riday, the 14th of January, 1674. I being before *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, with His Majesties Ships under my Command, namely these, *Harmich*, *Henrietta*, *Portsmouth*, the *Anne*, *Christopher* and *Holmes* Fireships, and two Merchant Ships, *Guiney* and *Martin*, attending on me for Convoy to *Scanderoone*.

I hoped to have made an honorable and lasting Peace; but the Dey, and Government of *Tripoli* refusing to make restitution for the Injuries done to His Majesty, and His Subjects; I seeing four of the *Tripoli* Ships of War of considerable force in the Port of *Tripoli*, preparing to go out to Cruise, I then having the Fireships with me to supply me with Fire-works, I fitted a Fire-boat accordingly out of them; Commanding that all the Boats of my Squadron, being 12 in number, should be mann'd, arm'd, and fitted with Fire-works: Also I ordered a considerable Officer to be Commander in every Boat, and my Lieutenant *Cloudisley Shouell* to be Commander in chief of them all, I being resolved, by God's permission, that Night to attack the Enemies Ships in their Port, gave directions requisite for such a design. About 12 of the Clock in the Night, my Boats resolutely entred the Port, seized the Guard-Boat, boarded the Ships, fired them, and utterly destroyed them all; some *Turks* and *Moors* slain, the rest fled to save themselves. These four Ships lay under the Deys Castle walls, which was all that were in the Port, excepting a *Tunis* Merchant Ship, which I ordered should not be meddled with, so escaped firing. This Action was performed in less than an hours time, without sustaining the least damage on our part, more than the expence of some Ammunition, Fire-works, and Fire-boat, which effectually were bestowed as designed, to the great astonishment of the *Turks* that endeavored to impede our design, by plying several great and innumerable small shot at our Boats and Men, which were within Pistol-shot of the Deys own Castle and Palace. Such was the wonderful mercy of Almighty God towards us, That not one Man of ours was killed, wounded, or touched, nor a Boat any wayes disabled, but all returned in safety, bringing the Guard-boat, two *Moors*, and the *Turkish* Colours of the four Ships in triumph along with them to my Ship. Our Men employed in the Boats in this particular Action, were 157, they all behaving themselves as becometh Englishmen. And for a present Reward of their good Service, I caused the next day 1956 pieces of Eight to be distributed among them, as will appear by the following List.

A List of the Persons Names that were in the Boats in this Action; together with the Names of the Ships they belonged unto, and their Number on the Sea-Book against each Man, with an account of the Pieces of Eight, paid every individual Person.

Number on the Ships Sea-book.	Mens Names that went in the <i>Harwich's</i> Pinnace, in the above said Action.	Number of pieces of Eight paid to each person.
438	<i>Cloudiffy Showell</i> Lieutenant of the <i>Harwich</i> , Commander } in Chief, of all the Boats in the design	80
439	<i>James Greeves</i> Masters Mate, Lieutenants Assistant.	32
445	<i>James Major</i> Midshipman	14
492	<i>William Drummond</i> Quartermaster	14
452	<i>Robert Munser</i> Quartermaster	14
444	<i>Thomas Langford</i> Midshipman	14
502	<i>Joseph Follett</i>	12
504	<i>Daniel Bottom</i>	12
503	<i>Francis Paine</i>	12
505	<i>Henry Peirceson</i>	12
506	<i>Edward Clarke</i>	12
499	<i>Nathaniel Coolen</i>	12
494	<i>James Tayler</i>	12
500	<i>Thomas Futner</i>	12
493	<i>Robert Church</i>	12
488	<i>John Edwards</i>	12

Harwich's Long-boat.

450	Captain <i>Thomas Berry</i> Commander of the Boat	32
495	<i>Henry Glasson</i> Boatswains Assistant	10
496	<i>John Walton</i> Boatswains Mate	10
214	<i>Frecbevill Ramsden</i> Gent. Volunteer	10
483	<i>Silvanus Davis</i>	10
196	<i>John Walters</i>	10
490	<i>John Whiteing</i>	10
498	<i>George Godfry</i>	10
66	<i>Richard Clements</i>	10
484	<i>Anthony Bird</i>	10
387	<i>Thomas Marrow</i>	10
429	<i>Robert Smith</i>	10
465	<i>Robert Berry</i>	10
203	<i>Samuel Higgins</i>	10
229	<i>Richard Harvy</i>	10
222	<i>William Mills</i>	10
454	<i>Francis Browne</i>	10
314	<i>Thomas Ladd</i>	10
337	<i>John English</i>	10
436	<i>Thomas Salvin</i> Soldier	10
		510

Number on
the Ships
Sea-book.*Harwich's Yawl made a Fire-boat.*Number of pieces
of Eight paid to
each person.

468	<i>Richard Borthwick</i> Master, Commissioner of the Boat	32
451	<i>John Cable</i> Quartermasters	10
507	<i>Thomas Ballard</i>	10
940	<i>William Corny</i> Midshipman. N ^o . in the <i>Henrietta's</i> Sea-book	10

*Guiny's Merchant Pinnace, Mann'd
out of the Harwich.*

104	<i>Lieutenant Thomas Hobson</i> Commander of the Boat	32
250	<i>Frederick Cornwallis</i> Gent. Volunteer	10
455	<i>Charles Carleil</i>	10
216	<i>George Gibbs</i>	10
479	<i>John Dickeson</i>	10
352	<i>John Baker</i>	10
403	<i>Thomas Glendall</i>	10
103	<i>Thomas Peckett</i>	10
47	<i>Richard Ball</i>	10
59	<i>John Handbury</i>	10

Anne and Christopher Firesh. Long-boat.

267	<i>Lieutenant John Bounty</i> Commander of the Boat	32
210	<i>James Bouzier</i> Gent.	10
200	<i>Morris Haugherne</i> Corporal	10
124	<i>Francis Duke</i>	10
44	<i>William Barton</i>	10
75	<i>Peter Gregory</i> Seaman, N ^o . in the <i>Anne and Christopher</i>	10
	<i>Firesh. Sea-book</i>	
315	<i>Robert Barnett</i>	10
237	<i>Robert Cockerell</i>	10
229	<i>William Staterne</i>	10
354	<i>John Dick</i>	10
317	<i>John Cornelinson</i>	10
71	<i>Christoph. Hilliard</i>	10
369	<i>Beant Miab</i>	10
73	<i>Henry Pepell</i>	10

Martin Merchant.

442	<i>Robert Best</i> Midshipman, Commander of the Boat	32
476	<i>James Odwin</i> Reformado	10
457	<i>Jacob Barber</i>	10
57	<i>Robert Lash</i>	10
482	<i>Thomas Matthews</i>	10
357	<i>Willam Aldgate</i>	10
343	<i>Francis Wetherby</i>	10
360	<i>John White</i>	10

Number on
the Ships
Sea-Book.*Henrietta's Pinnace.*Number of Pieces of
Eight paid unto
each Person.

1262	William Rigby, Lieutenant, Commander of the Boat.	40
1286	John Gore, Gent. Volunteer.	10
1268	Joseph Robinson, Coxswain.	10
1301	Robert Earl	10
1302	Edward Darby	10
1299	James Headly	10
1300	Humph. Rand	10
1303	Stephen Banck	10
1305	Enoch Fooke	10
1307	John Watson	10
1308	James Hill	10
174	Nehemiah Standen, Midship-man.	10
35	Thomas Durburne, Steward.	10
1306	Matthew Connaway.	10
	William Warren.	10

Able Sea-men.

Henrietta's Long-Boat.

1267	John Porter, Masters Mate, Commander of the Boat.	32
1273	Nicholas Carlton	10
1313	James Faulkner	10
194	William Selby	10
1178	Thomas Kenniday	10
1251	John Shaw	10
212	Benjamin Floyd	10
1161	Robert Forrest	10
1138	John Thomas	10
1314	Hugh Denison	10
1312	Stephen Garey	10
1285	Thomas Montague	10
1279	William Eades	10
1274	Vincent Webster	10
1282	Robert Clough	10
1258	William Wheeden	10
193	Richard Grimes	10
429	Henry Hind	10
424	Henry Parsley	10
477	John Hiller	10

Number on the *Harwich's* Sea-Book*Portsmouth Pinnace.*

2	Thomas Loyd Lieutenant, Commander of the Boat.	40
235	Captain Lhoistenn Gent. Reformado.	10
228	Captain Mackdaniel Gent. Reformado.	10
205	Thomas Layton, Doctor.	10
11	John Batt, Coxswain.	10
230	Edward Revet	10
190	Owen Dickeson	10
141	Samuel Arrowsmith	10
158	Richard Clevil	10
37	Christopher Hayes	10

Able Sea-men.

Number on
the Ships
Sea-Book.

Number of Pieces of
Eight paid to each
Sea-man.

116	Benjamin Lee	}	Able Sea-men.	10
217	Joseph Elmes			10
85	Edward Taylor			10
229	John Stukeley			10

Portsmouth Long-Boat

84	Alexander Smart	Midship-man, Commander of the Boat.	32
206	Thomas Lunsfoord	Gent. Reformado.	10
213	Thomas Yeates	Doctor.	10
53	William Framingham	Boatswains Yeom.	10
208	William Foord	}	10
216	Roger Burges		10
33	Thomas Fletcher		10
83	Francis Preddick		10
64	Christopher Evans		10
204	Timothy Belton		10
191	John Hutton		10
227	Roger Teague		10
68	John Hodder		10
109	Walter Williford		10
210	Edward Helland		10

Anne and Christopher Fire-sh. Pinnace.

78	Edmund Barret	Masters Mate, Commander of the Boat.	32
65	Robert Jeffrey	Coxswain,	10
29	Jeffrey Norton	}	10
66	Francis Perry		10
52	Edward Wood		10
32	Richard Harwood		10
63	James Paul		10
77	William Moore		10
70	John Wheeden		10
61	Francis Emmerson		10

Holms Fire-ship Pinnace.

29	John Penroy	Master, Commander of the Boat.	32
35	William Fleet	Master's Mate.	10
23	Thomas Davies	Gunner's Mate.	10
16	John Comfort	Carpenter's Mate.	10
28	John Oliver	Boatswain's Mate.	10
39	John Isaac	}	10
30	Stephen Chessun		10
22	John Beckfoord		10
26	Thomas Webber		10
27	Charles Edwards		10
42	Edward Fishblock		10

Sum total 1956

Names of the *Tripoly* Ships of War that were Burnt, with their Guns.

	Guns.
<i>White Crown'd Eagle</i> _____	50
<i>Looking-Glass</i> _____	34
<i>Santa Chiara</i> _____	24
<i>French Petach</i> _____	20
<i>Guard-boat brought off with one Pedreroc, and two Moors in her.</i>	

From on Board His Majesties
Ship *Harwich*, at *Maltba*,
Febr. 18. 1675.

John Narbrough.

The 26th of *January*, I fired about One hundred shot into the City of *Tripoli* amongst the Inhabitants; the first and third of *February* I took and destroyed five Corn-boats, on the Coast, to the Eastward of *Tripoli* twenty Leagues, and Landed, and Burned a Stack of Wood and Timber, which was for Building their new Ships, and some small Masts and Yards, and some Bags of Bread brought off, and two Guns spiked up, which could not be got off, it beginning to blow, and likely to be bad weather, so I was constrained to leave them, and to repair on Board, and leave the Coast. The 10th instant, the *Portsmouth* took a *Samberkeene* in her Ballast, 30 Leagues to the Eastward of *Tripoli*, she belonging to that Government; the *Moors* got all on shore, the *Samberkeene* she brought unto *Maltba*.

John Narbrough.

F I N I S.

D. 19.
m. 22.
22.

A
TRUE NARRATIVE
OF A
Wonderful Accident,
Which occur'd upon the Execution of a
CHRISTIAN SLAVE
AT
Aleppo in Turkey.

BEING

**A Remarkable Instance of Divine Providence, at-
testing the acceptableness of the *Christian Religion*,
and the Virtue of Chastity to Almighty God.**

Written at first for the Satisfaction of a Friend only ; and
since made publick for the strengthening of Virtue.

This may be Printed.
May 12. 1676.

Ro. L'Estrange.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Dorman Newman*, at the *Kings Arms*
in the *Poultrey*. 1676.

*A True Narrative of a Wonderful Accident, which
occur'd upon the Execution of a Christian Slave at
Aleppo in Turkey.*

S I R,

THough I am none of those men of easie Faith, which (either through want of Capacity to judge of, or want of due Industry to inquire into things) are apt to credit all Reports: and though possibly there are few men have a greater aversion to encourage Superstition than I have; Yet I confess I do not think my self oblig'd to deny my assent to those things my senses inform me of; though I cannot presently satisfy my self of the true causes which produce their *Phænomena*, or appearances: for I have learn'd to know thus much, That there are many things we know not: And for my part, I look upon that man as a very false conceited person, that dare deny matter of fact, only because he is unacquainted with the causes from whence such or such an effect is produced.

Nay, I will go yet farther, and venture to say, That if I receive a relation of a thing from a Person, or Persons, of whose Candor and Truth I have no reason to doubt; and if I am fully satisfied (upon a wary inspection) that such a worthy Person can have no interest to lead him to impose upon me: And if the same thing, with the same Circumstances, be attested to me by many such free and uninterested Persons, and that at several times, and unknowing to each other, and all this without the least variation: I then conceive I have the greatest humane probability imaginable for the giving an Historical Faith to such a thing.

And this security any man may have (if he question the truth of the succeeding Relation) by going to *Elford's Coffee-House* in *George-yard* in *Lombard-street*, where he may meet with several Eminent and Worthy Gentlemen (*Turky-Merchants*), that can confirm the truth of the thing, they having

been at the place where this was acted, and at the same time when it was done.

I make this Apology, because the Reader may satisfy himself of the truth of the ensuing Story, and not be apt to think he is imposed upon by the Authors of the *Island of Pines*, or *O Brazil*.

Some few years since, there happened an Insurrection or Tumult of some of the *Turks* which dwelt in the City of *Aleppo*; which being easily suppressed, the *Grand Seignior* nevertheless sent thither a *Bashaw* to enquire out the Malefactors, and see justice done upon them: in the Execution of which, the *Turks* are very severe (the Constitution of their Government obliging them to be so). Upon the approach of the *Bashaw*, all the *Turks* of quality in *Aleppo* went out some Leagues or Miles to reverence the *Bashaw*, and conduct him in triumphant manner to the City: And upon this occasion they were attended by the greatest part of their Slaves, the better to express their Grandeur and Quality.

Upon this Affair it was, That the House of one of the most magnificent *Turks* of that City, was left that day without any other Person in it, but only the *Turks* Steward, and a handsom *French Slave*, a young man of eighteen years old: This *Turk's* Steward, being much addicted to that horrid and unnatural sin (too frequent with the *Mahumetans*) *Sodomy*; and having cast his lustful Eyes upon this Youth, and considered the fitness of the time (the House being empty) to act his Villanous design: He had in pursuance of his intent, got this *Slave* into a Chamber; where having locked the Door upon him, to hinder his making an Escape, He at first began to make promises, and to flatter the *Slave*, if by that means possibly he might prevail with him to consent to his (more than Brutish) Devillish desires: but finding the *Slave* of a settled and severe Virtue, he quickly perceived there was no hopes of accomplishing his hellish Desires that way, and therefore had took up a resolution to pollute the chaste Youth by force; when the *Slave* perceived this, he begg'd, he pray'd, he demonstrated the impossibility of his assenting to such a Crime: But all this made no other impressions upon the vile *Turk*, but to add passion and

and Fury to his Lust : infomuch, that he swore deeply, he would give him immediate Death, if he disputed any longer, and did not presently submit to his accursed Will. The virtuous *Slave* abhorring this baseness with all his Soul, and finding himself destitute of all other Remedies, nimbly seized upon a Cymeter which hung upon the wall of the Chamber, and at one blow with it, smote off the Turks head.

It is not easie for any one who is unacquainted with the Cruel and Tyrannical nature of the Turks, to make a true estimate of the miserable and deplorable Condition this accident had put this Generous Slave into : Death was the least thing he could expect (and I believe the least thing he feared) : for it is very usual with the Turks, upon much slighter faults (than this seemed to be in their esteem) to devise long-lasting and inexpressive Torments to inflict upon their Slaves : which being foreseen by this unfortunate Youth, he immediately cast about by what means to make his escape ; he had heard that three score Miles distance from *Aleppo*, there was another English Factory (of *Turky* Merchants) call'd *Scanderoon* ; whither, if it were possible for him to get, he rationally suppos'd that he might be secur'd ; and by being put aboard an English Vessel, be by that means carried out of the Turks Dominions.

To accomplish this, he went to his Master's Stable, where finding an *Arabian* Horse, he presently mounted the back of him, and convey'd himself out of the City : which was not difficult for him to do at that time, the place being empty of people upon the foresaid occasion. But he being totally ignorant of the way he was to take, (having never been permitted all the time of his abode there to go out of the City) and not daring to enquire it for fear of betraying himself ; by a Caprice of ill Fortune, he happened to go the very same Road that his Master and the other Citizens of *Aleppo* (attending upon the *Bashaw*) were returning homeward by. His Master and he were both surpris'd at the sight of each other : and the Turk hastily demanding the occasion of his coming thither (whether it were the surprise, and fear he was in, or his modesty which might make him loath to discover (before so much company) the truth of that shameful

ful attempt upon him, which caused him to make an escape I know not ; so it was, that) he answer'd his Master , That Thieves had broken into his House and kill'd his Steward , and that he having got out of a Window , had run to the Stable, and mounted that Horse to come and give him notice.

The Turk seem'd to be satisfied with this account at present, and commanded the Slave to joyn the Troop of those which were upon their return to the City : which he was necessitated to do.

When they were come to *Aleppo*, the cunning Turk examin'd his House, and found indeed his Steward kill'd, but when he perceived nothing was taken out of the House, he presently concluded no Thieves had been there : and therefore charg'd the *French* Slave with the death of his Steward, which he frankly confess'd, with a full account of what you have heard.

The Turk then carried this Slave before the *Bashaw*, desiring justice might be done upon him for the death of his Steward : But when the *Bashaw* had carefully examined the matter, he was convinced of the truth of the Slaves relation ; and being willing to deter the Turks from that base sin of *Sodomy*, he acquitted the Youth of punishment. But the Turks being unsatisfied with this Sentence, apply themselves again, and in a body, to the *Bashaw*, demonstrating the ill consequences of his merciful Sentence, and the unsecure estate it would reduce them all to, in giving encouragement to their Slaves to murder them : And begging, That though it were true which the Slave alledged, (which yet they deny'd; averring he murdered the Steward only that he might make his escape) that the Slave might be executed for an Example to others, which upon their importunity was at last granted them by the *Bashaw*; and his former merciful Sentence revoked: but yet he would not suffer him to have any other death than beheading.

The Slave then was brought to the place of Execution (which is a Field without the City) ; where being come, he appeared, though very modest, yet undaunted, and fearless of his end. And having pray'd with much fervour and devotion, and having particularly acknowledg'd his fault, and begg'd

begg' Almighty Gods pardon for telling his Master that passage (about robbing his House) when he met him upon the Road ; he was strip'd stark naked (according to the custom of that place) and discovered a lovely body , in which inhabited a more lovely Soul. And immediately before his death he did aver, That he died a Christian, depending wholly for his Salvation upon the merits of our *Saviour* ; and that he kill'd the Steward for no other reason but to avoid being polluted by him; and that he hoped God would shew some sign upon his Body to attest his Innocency , and the truth of what he said. After having said this, his Head was struck off by the Executioner, and his Body and Head left in the Field unburied, according to the custom of the place.

It happened that there were executed at the same time, and in the same place, several rebellious Turks, whose Bodies were quickly torn in pieces, and devour'd by a certain sort of great Dogs, kept there at *Aleppo*, who are allow'd almost no other sustenance but the Carcasses of Malefactors. But it was observ'd, that none of these Dogs would touch the Body or Head of this *Martyr of Chastity*.

It may be here objected, That this was a meer Accident, and that the Dogs bellies being fill'd, and satiated with eating the Carcasses of the other Malefactors, they forbore to touch this Youth for that cause, and no other.

To which I answer, That it was observed, first, That the Body of this Young man lay in the Field unburied, for the space of ten or twelve days, in all which time there was no other Executions, and the Dogs were so extreemly pinch'd with hunger, that they were ready to devour living men, who had much difficulty to keep themselves from being attack'd by them ; and yet would they not touch this Carcass.

Secondly, It is remarkable, That the Body of this Young man remain'd all this time exposed to the heat of the Sun, (which in that Climate is very intemperate), and yet it did neither stink, corrupt, nor (which is somewhat odd) did it change its colour, but remain'd as fresh and vivid, as if he had been but asleep.

Some may, to solve this, and take off the wonder, say, This proceeded from a peculiar and Balsamick constitution
of

of Body: But supposing this, The Youth was plump, juicy, of a good habit of Body, and what then should hinder the Dogs to feed upon him, when they were press'd by extream hunger? And this Circumstance is very well worth our Remark, That after ten days, there being another Execution in the same place, That Carcass was immediately devour'd in the sight of the People.

I will not stily affirm all this is Miraculous; though I know Gods hand is not shorten'd: and though he seldom stops or turns the course of Nature, yet he can do it when he pleaseth: And upon this occasion, here was a considerable Motive for God to exert His power, to illustrate the Innocency and Virtue of a devout and Chast Christian, and that in a place where the Enemies of Christ Reign, and despise his Doctrine, and persecute the Professors of it. But Preaching being none of my employment, I shall forbear, and leave every man to abound in his own sense.

I will end this Discourse with only saying this, What Sentiments some Christians may have upon reading this History, I know not; but this I am assur'd of, That the sight of the thing was so convincive and operative upon the Turks, That to bury their shame, they were necessitated at last to dig a Grave, and intomb this Chast Martyr.

I have now in compliance to your desires committed the true Narrative of this History into your hands, which you are permitted to dispose of as you think fit.

F I N I S.

219
A True
NARRATIVE
OF THE 21
Great Solemnity
OF THE
CIRCUMCISION
OF
MUSTAPHA

Prince of *Turkie*, Eldest Son of
SULTAN MAHOMET
Present EMPEROR of the *Turks*.

Together with an Account of the Marriage of his
Daughter to his great Favourite

MUSSAIP
A T

Adrianople,

As it was sent in a Letter to Person of Honour

By Mr. Coke Secretary of the *Turkie* Company ;

Being in Company with his Excellency the Lord Ambassador

Sir JOHN FINCH.

L O N D O N: Printed by J.C. for William Crook, at the
Green Dragon without Temple-bar. 1676.

ca



Licensed,

January 10. 1671.

ROGER L'ESTRANGE.



48



A True
NARRATIVE
 OF THE
 Great Solemnity
 OF THE
CIRCUMCISION
 OF
MUSTAPHA
 Prince of *Turkie*, Eldest Son of
SULTAN MAHOMET
 Present EMPEROUR of the *Turks*.

SIR,



Hese last five months I have spent in *Adria-*
nople : it's pleasantly scituated on the rising
 and top of an easie Hill, which to the *South*
 and *West* gives the prospect of a large Plain,
 where the eye is not lost, but bounded with
 the Mountains of *Hæmus* ; on the *North* and *East* are small
 Hills. It's watered with three Rivers (the chiefeſt *He-*
brus) which often uniting and separating their streams,

make many Islands, capable of what the most refined Luxury could plant or build; but Spring-Gardens and Walks, adorn'd with Ladies and Gallants, are things unknown to us *Barbarians*.

I have now told you all that's good: For this airy pleasure of the eye is lost in so many solid inconveniences, that I never yet was in any City more uneasy, nay more insupportable: the Buildings (except a Mosque or two) so mean and contemptible, that they would disgrace a poor Village; the Water bad, Wine worse, the Streets and all Avenues to the City so crowded with Carts, Dunghills, and Carrion, that nothing can be more troublesome or offensive to the sight and scent. In a word, what the Riches and Invention of Mankind did contribute to make *Rome* delightful and glorious, the stupidity and sordidness of these people have outvied in the reverse, making this place the Metropolis of filth and inconvenience.

Our arrival here was the 10 of *May*; the 15th began the Festivals for the Circumcision of the young Prince. In a large Piazza, or rather Field before the Seraglio, were pitch'd the Tents of the Grand Signior, Visier, and other great men; which made a side and half of the Square: Another side and half was taken up with Lamps hung upon Ropes, and fastened to Poles, disposed into several figures of Ships, Buildings, and Woods, &c. which were changed every night; others as they use in *Egypt* at their rejoycing when they cut the *Nile*. The fourth side was the Seraglio, where the women had the convenience of seeing through Lettices.

The Show begun in the afternoon (the morning being spent in Entertainments.) The Grand Signior sitting in an elevated place by his Tent, much like a Summer-house in our Gardens, which over-looked all, received the Presents brought him by the *Basba's*, and all the Officers of the Empire, and all the Arts of *Constantinople*. These were

were not left to the liberty and generosity of the Presenter, but they were taxt what they should give, and an Officer appointed to survey the quality of them; which if not approved, was returned, and perhaps augmented: for in this Country it's no ill manners to *look a gift-Horse in the Mouth*.

The Mechanicks and some of the Souldiery were every day entertain'd in a great Tent with a *Turkish Feast*; after were antick Dances in several Habits, Singing and Dancing with most obscene Gesticulations, Jack-pudding, and Punchinello's representations, Wrestling, Rope-dancing, feats of Activity and Strength; all these promiscuously in the *Area* of the Square. Had there been but a Noise, Rabble, and abominable Pigs head, nothing could have been an exacter Scene of *Eartholomew-fair*.

At night a row of Poles, about a mans height, were stuck in the ground; on the top were Hoops of Iron, in which burnt Pine-wood with a brisk and lively flame, which with the Lamps, gave a delightful and magnificent prospect.

About an hour in the night began the Fire-works, which were plentiful, and not amiss; though I think those I have seen at *Rome* surpass them: one sort indeed I never saw, which was a great Bason like a Mortar-piece fixt into the Ground and filled with Wild-fire, which sent out a violent stream of fire, with a hideous noise, a great height. It was an Object equally terrible and delightful. These were the constant Divertisements all the time of the Solemnity.

The 25th, the Musty, Visier, and all the *Basba's* and great Officers, with the *Janizaries* walking before, and the *Chiaux* a horse-back attended the Prince, who was so adorned or over-laden with Jewels, both himself and his Horse, that one might say, he carri'd the Value of an Empire about him.

The 27th, which was *Mahomet's* Birth day, he accompani'd his Father to the *Moschea*: here was no solemn Cavalcade, onely the Grand Signior's own Retinue; and though it was less in number far than the Cavalcade, yet adjusted neater and Court-like; the Grand Signior's Footmen and Pages being very rich in Clothes and Jewels.

This evening the Prince was Circumcis'd in the arms of his Father; he is about eleven years old, of a good Aspect, his name *Mustapha*. About two thousand others were cut at this Solemnity, who had Money and a Quilt from the Grand Signior. It was done publickly in the Tents, and any one *Turk*, or *Christian* admitted to see them.

June the 5th this Solemnity was concluded with Horseraces. After ten days repose, began the Feasts for the Marriage of the Grand Signior's Daughter, of about seven years old, unto the *Mussap* or Favourite, who by the *Tefterdar*, or Lord Treasurer (who was the Compare) in a solemn show sent his Presents to her, thirty Mules laden with Sugar-plums and Sweet-meats, figures of several sorts of Birds and Beasts of Sugar, so ill-favour'dly represented, that they could not be said to break the Law against making Images, though the Solemnity of the time had not dispenc'd with it. Fifty six men, each with five more Vests of Cloth of Gold, Satten, &c. then her Jewels, several Suits very rich; five led Horses with rich Furniture of Pearls and precious Stone, and at last Coaches with Slaves.

On the 19th of *June* was the Visier, &c. in a solemn Cavalcade to accompany the Presents the Grand Signior gave her: eighty six Mules laden with rich Household-stuff, very rich Habits for her, and Jewels of all sorts, twelve Coaches with Slaves, and six and thirty black Eunuchs.

And

(3)

And the 23rd was the last Cavalcade of all the great men to attend her from the Seraglio to her Husband's house: They were in a close Coach plated with Silver, attended with five and twenty others. At last came the *Hassaly*, or Queen-regent's Coach, attended with ten more; to every one of these Coaches were two black Eunuchs. In a great Court-yard of the *Mussap's* Palace were repeated all the Sports and Fire-works that were before, at which the Grand Signior was a constant Spectator. Besides there was a Rope fastned to a high Steeple, whence several men came flying down, one having a Boy tied to his back with a Drum, the Rope broke; but being neer the ground, and falling on another man, they had none of them any considerable hurt. The most remarkable, was a man that walked up a Rope fastned to the same Steeple, forward and backward; and another man that upon a high loose Rope hanging by his hand, his body extended, swung himself over twelve times, without stop, or touching any thing.

But too much of these trifles, though the Grand Signior was much delighted with them, and made them be continued many more days than were intended. He took that fancy to a Gypsey boy that swang and danced, as he hath him in the degree of a Favourite, being taken into the Seraglio, and presented by the Great *Eunuchs*.

The *Mussap* that hath married the Grand Signior's Daughter, is a man meddles in no business, nor is thought to be much capable of it; for being *Chimacham* in the *Visiers* abience, he shewed no great abilities. The Grand Signior takes him for a constant Companion in all his Divertisements, and hath a strong affection to him; which time does not impair, but rather augment; he being a Prince most constant where he fixes. You would think this Marriage would make him happy, but it's quite contrary; for it not onely cuts him off in his pleasures to which he is indulgent, he being forced to discharge all his women, even his own Sisters; but it ruins his fortune,

both

(6)

both by the expence in maintaining her while she lives, and should she die, he must refund to the Treasury all he hath had with her, besides four millions (according to common report) of Dollars, which is her Dote; which he is so far from an ability of, that he cannot pay his present Debts. She hath good proofs of his abilities another way, he having, it's said, two and thirty Children.

To our own private Affairs, his Excellency my Lord Ambassador Sir *John Finch* had all satisfaction, and hath obtained very advantageous additions to our Capitulations: but they being things Mercantile, and though not beyond, yet beneath your knowledge, I shall not particularize.

We had a very hot Plague: My Lord Ambassador retired to a Village, but it soon arrived there; so he lived in his Tents till the Sicknes got among the Servants, of whom five died: then he returned to the Village; Mr. *North* and I stuck to the City, where, though in our street onely two houses were free, besides our own, and the two adjoyning had five sick on the one, and two on the other side; yet God be praised we and our Servants passed well along the Road: and here it's not much less. Sir *Thomas Baines* my Lord Ambassador's Companion that attended him in his Chamber, three days after our arrival, was taken, and in three more died; he is the onely English man hath been visited. His Excellency hath retired upon this, a little way out of Town, for some time.

*Dated from Pera, the 9th
of October 1675.*

FINIS.

53-
A TRUE
RELATION

Of the late Action between the 22

French and Dutch

AT

816. m. 23.
24.
TOBAGO

IN

The West - Indies.

Giving an Account of what happened there
upon the Assault made by the

Count D'Eftrees,

BOTH BY

Sea and Land;

For the Gaining of the said Place.

With an Account of the Losses on both Sides,
by a diligent Hand.

LONDON;

Printed for D.W. in the Year 1677.



A R E L A T I O N

Of the late Action between the

French and Dutch

At *Tobago* in the *West-Indies*, &c.

THe desires and Curiosity of some People, and especially those who were my Friends, hath made me a little more than commonly Industrious to procure the best Intelligence I could Possibly to give them satisfaction concerning the dispute between the *French* and *Dutch* at *Tobago*, which is follows.

Some time since we had an Account how Count D'Estrees had assaulted *Tobago* with great Resolution both by Sea and Land, in which there was great Loss suffered on both sides, which by the first advice, was, That Eleven of the *Dutch* Ships were lost, and only four of the *French*, but the *French* were totally worsted by Land; The second seemed to speak much to the same purpose, only somewhat more favourable of the *Dutch*, which is the less to be regarded, because all these Intelligences came by the way of *France*, the *Dutch* not having received the least intimation from the *Sieur Binches*, nor from any other hand of certainty that can believe, but what they received from *England*, by a Ship lately Arrived there from some of the *English* Colonies adjacent to the said *Tobago*.

The Count D'Estrees by the King his Masters particular command and appointment, was to provide himself with such a Force and Power, as might not only be able to annoy the *Dutch* in those Parts, but to reduce *Tobago*, which the *Dutch* had taken from the *French* some-time since, To which purpose he put on Board Two Thousand Souldiers, some Hundreds of Gentlemen Volunteers and Planters, besides

besides a large proportion of Mariners above his Complement; 54
with this Fleet which consisted of near Twenty Sail, or thereabouts,
great and small, being Ships for the most part of very considerable
force, and much Superior to the *Dutch*, they arrived in the same place
the latter end of *February* 1676. where the Count *D'Estrees* called a
Council of *War*, to consider which was the best way to Attaque
the *Dutch*, and by a general consent and allowance it was determi-
ned both by Sea and Land at one time, to which purpose 1500. men
was put on Shore, under the Command of the *Sieurs Grand Fountain*
and *Horovard*; and the Conduct and care of the Fleet to the Count
D'Estrees himself.

The *Dutch* in the mean time, as it highly concerned them to resist
such a Power, was not wanting to make the most considerable De-
fence they could, and therefore had very strongly fortified themselves
at Land, and for their better security next the Sea, had built a Plat-
form, on which was mounted 30. Piece of Ordnance, under whose
Protection their Ships lay, and was the chief occasion of the *French*
loss, for the *Dutch* being weak in Shiping, were forced only to be de-
fensive, being moov'd as near as conveniently they could along the
Shore by the Plat-form, which was very vigorously assaulted by the
said Count, and a most obstinate Fight continued for some hours,
wherein the *Dutch* lost near their whole Fleet, being eleven in Num-
ber, amongst which was the *Defender* in which the *Sieur Binches* was,
and the *Zeland* both run a Shore, the one of 50 Guns, and the other
44 Guns, and the *Croningen* another of their Capital Ships of 56
Guns burnt, with seven others.

Notwithstanding the said loss on the *Dutch* side, 'twas impossible
to dislodge them from the Plat-form, which they maintained with so
much Resolution and Courage, that after the Count had attempted
it with as much gallantry as was possible for any Man, was forc'd to
decline it, and leave five or six of his Ships buried in the Ocean, be-
sides two that fell into the Enemies hands, as an everlasting Monu-
ment of his undoubted Gallantry. His own Ship the *Glorieux* being
Fired casually, being a Vessel of 72 Brass Guns, and near 500 Men,
was resolved not to survive so great a disappointment, but that at
length, by the perswasion of some himself, with some few others, es-
caped a shore in a shallop, where he met with that unwelcome news

of the Defeat of his Forces at Land, where the Dutch (nor they certainly expected a visit from the *French*) so strengthened themselves, that had the *French* been double the number they were, they could not in Reason have prevailed. For the Dutch had raised a new Fort, wherein were several Pieces of Ordnance in a most advantageous Place, and though it was bravely attempted by the *French* several times, they were still beaten off with very great Slaughter, wherein the Sieurs *Herovard* and *Baincourt*, with several Officers of Note were slain, besides by water

The Sieurs { *Gabaret,*
De la Borde, } Captain of Ships Killed.
De Lizine. }

Four Captains more wounded,
 Four Lieutenants of Ships Killed,
 Four Lieutenants wounded.

Five hundred Seamen and souldiers wounded and Prisoners, besides what were killed; The Defendant a Ship of 62 Guns; and 380 men had her Main-mast shot off; The *Pearl* and *Entrepide*, the first a ship of 58 Guns and 350 Men, the other of 50 Guns and 320 Men, both taken by the Dutch. The Dutch loss is very great, for all the Captains of their ships save one are killed or wounded, besides what was lost a shore. I shall not undertake a further Relation, being beyond my Intelligence, but leave the confirmation of what hath been said to the Account expected from the *Sieur Binches*.

F I N I S.

816-m-23
25.
A
NARRATIVE

Of the Great and Bloody Fight

BETWEEN THE

R. Wilks
Prince of Orange

AND THE

Duke of Orleans

The King of *Frances* General,

NEAR THE

City of St. Omers.

On Sunday the first of *April* 1677. with
the Numbers of the Kil'd and
Wounded Men.

BEING AN

Impartial Account.

Licensed according to Order.

LONDON, Printed for T. M. 1677.

of the Defeat of his Forces at Land, where the Dutch were (for they certainly expected a visit from the *French*) so strengthened themselves, that had the *French* been double the number they were, they could not in Reason have prevailed. For the Dutch had raised a new Fort, wherein were several Pieces of Ordnance in a most advantageous Place, and though it was bravely attempted by the *French* several times, they were still beaten off with very great Slaughter, wherein the Sieurs *Heyward* and *Baincourt*, with several Officers of Note were slain; besides by water

The Sieurs { *Gabaret,*
De la Berde, } Captain of Ships Killed.
De Lizine.

Four Captains more wounded,
 Four Lieutenants of Ships Killed,
 Four Lieutenants wounded,

Five hundred Seamen and souldiers wounded and Prisoners, besides what were killed; The Defendant a Ship of 62 Guns; and 380 men had her Main-mast shot off; The *Pearl* and *Entrepide*, the first a ship of 38 Guns and 350 Men, the other of 50 Guns and 320 Men, both taken by the Dutch. The Dutch loss is very great, for all the Captains of their ships save one are killed or wounded, besides what was lost a shore. I shall not undertake a further Relation, being beyond my Intelligence, but leave the confirmation of what hath been said to the Account expected from the *Sieur Binches*.

F I N I S.

816-m-26
25

A
NARRATIVE

Of the Great and Bloody Fight
BETWEEN THE ²³

Prince of Orange

AND THE

Duke of Orleans

The King of *Frances* General,

NEAR THE

City of St. Omers,

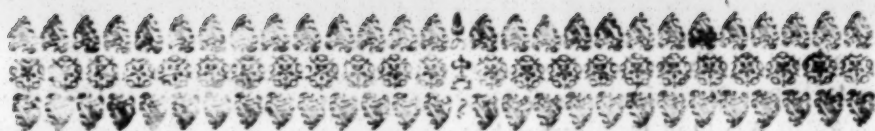
On Sunday the first of *April* 1677. with
the Numbers of the Kil'd and
Wounded Men.

BEING AN

Impartial Account.

Licensed according to Order.

LONDON, Printed for T. M. 1677.



A Narrative of the Great and Bloody
Fight between the Prince of *Orange* and
the Duke of *Orleans*, the King of *France's*
General, near the City of *St. Omers* on
Sunday the first of *April*, 1677.

THE disappointment the Prince of *Orange* met with at *Maestricht* the Last year, occasioned by the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, not impeding the Count *Schemberg* from Relieving the said place, which he had brought to such extremity, that they were not able to defend the Town much longer without relief, and not having then the Sole Command, and other Confederate Princes being joyned with him, made him resolve upon something that might vindicate his Honor and Courage, (and afterwards to act distinctly) in order to which the last *Winter* he recruited his Army, not only taking care to furnish them with all necessaries and increase their numbers, but like a discreet General well disciplin'd them. And therefore with all diligence brought them into the Field to prevent the progress of the *French*, and so to that purpose at *Ipres* on the 8 Instant *Novemb.*, drew his Army up in *Battalia*, from whence the next day he marcht to the first opposition which was at the River *Peene*, which was posted by the *French*, whereupon the Prince Commanded an Attack upon them which proved with good success, and made the *French* retreat, and give way to the *Dutch* after some hours dispute, after which the Prince caused several Bridges to be thrown over the River for his Army to pass, using all means to get to the relief of *St. Omers* before the Detachment arrived there from *Cambray* for the Enemies reinforcement, but the ways proving very deep and heavy, much Retarded his Highness March. On the 11. *inst.* his Highness came in view of the *French* Army commanded by the Duke of *Orleans* being strength'd the Evening before by the Duke of *Luxemburgh's* Army from *Cambray*, the Prince notwithstanding the odds and the want of Count *Nassau's* Presence, on *Sunday* about nine a Clock in the Morning engaged the Enemy till Evening with great Courage and Gallantry, beating down the left-wing of the *French* Army for some hours, but continual supplies, and the Courage of the Valliant Duke of *Orleans* turned the Scales and made the *Dutch* Retreat in some disorder.

Till such time as they Retreated to a narrow Pass and a graft, where the Princes Artillery and Baggage was placed, who disputed it till it was quite dark, and where the Prince was Resolved to maintain the fight the next day, but his Scouts bringing intelligence the Count de *Nassau* was

not come in, nor any hopes in Reasonable time, made him take a Resolution to march off with as much Honour as the exigence of the business would allow, which was excellent well performed, for though the *French* were far Superiour to him in Horse, his Highness taking the advantage of the ground which was most Inclosures and Ditches, made his retreat more easie by lining the Hedges and maintaining the Passes, which cost the *French* much Pains and blood, but the *French* pressing very vigorously upon the *Dutch*, and their want of Cavalry made it impossible for them to bring off their Guns and Baggage, and therefore were forc'd to leave them behind; the Prince between this and *Ipre* the next day marcht in good order, having the night before taken care of all the wounded men, so that if the *French* had over taken them, they would run the hazard of another Battle, but they were more intent upon the taking in of *St. Omers* as is supposed, in this dispute there was much Resolutions on both sides, the *Dutch*, though worsted, was much to be commended, and 'tis thought had not the badness of the ways Prevented them, had carried off their Guns and Artillery.

We have not as yet an exact Account of what Persons of Quality are Killed or taken on either side, but what is uncertain, and therefore think it not prudence to declare it, though Letters say people of Eminence on both sides.

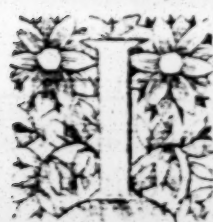
The *French* having defeated the Prince, remained Masters of the field. In this encounter, by the best computation, the *Dutch* have lost 4000 men and 2000 wounded, which were carried off, besides others that were able to March off; The *French* loss supposed not so considerable by some hundreds, however the Gentlemen at Armes and the Kings Musketeers suffered so much upon this occasion, as being the people that opposed the fury of the Enemy most, Charged the Princes Guards and choicest of his Infantry, who were at Push of Pike and Swords Point for nere an hour together, before either gave way, neither were the Courage and endeavours of the besieged wanting who made several brisk and Resolute Sallies upon the Forts, which the Duke had ordered to be filled with men, to prevent any mischief from the Town upon the Rear of his Army, whilst the Enemy was in the Van, and had certainly carried *des Vaches* had not a Regiment of Horse and Dragoons come into the relief of the Fort, who made the besieged return twice as fast as they came out, Leaving behind them several Dead bodies and some Prisoners. The Garrison in *St. Omers* are full of Courage and Resolution beyond any of the Spanish Garrisons, the *French* have late down before as yet, but how long they shall be able to withstand the *French* after the Princes retreat, without further supplies, a little time will produce.

FINIS.

A TRUE
NARRATIVE
Of the Present State of Affairs in
SCOTLAND,
Respecting the
REBELLION:

Sent in a Letter to a Person of Quality.

SIR,



Know an Account of our present condition must be acceptable to you, though the Distempers we now lye under may give you grief and trouble. The news of the Commotions that infect this our Country (I question not) hath gone far, and people receive the impressions of it according to the different passions that govern them. You have heard the occasion that first contributed to this unhappy Rebellion, and therefore I shall offer nothing as to that, but only give you a short Account of the great care our Magistrates take to put a stop to this formidable evil ; which take in a few words.

A

The

The Council omits nothing that may contribute to our safety; they sit close, and have issued forth their Orders for the summoning of the Militia, and all the Heritors of the next adjacent Counties to come in and attend the Kings Host, which is to March against the Rebels; and their Orders are so readily and cheerfully obeyed, that it is not doubted but they will be Eight or Ten thousand before *Friday* next, besides the standing Forces, which with the Addition that will be made by them, will be more considerable. The Militia and Gentry of the remoter Counties from the North are likewise on their March to *Sterling*, and may contribute greatly to the advantage of the Kings affairs there.

My Lord Chancellor is gone over to *Fife*, to hasten out the Militia-Regiments, and the Nobility and Gentry of that Shire, all of whom seem to be very resolute and forward for the suppressing the Rebellion.

The Militia-Regiment of *Edenburgh* have very unanimously taken an Oath to be faithful to the King, and to serve him with their Lives and Fortunes in this Expedition, against those who are the disturbers of our Peace.

One piece of News more I must likewise inform you of, which is very considerable:

The Privy-Council hearing that there were some that rose in *Tyrindale*, with a resolution to joyn with the
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Rebels in the West, and by that means to make them the more formidable, (which doubtless they would have been by the Addition of their Forces) sent the Master of *Ross* to *Selkerk* with Forty Horse and an Hundred Dragoons to skirmish with, and if they could, to dissipate them; and he behaved himself bravely; for discovering Three hundred Horse and Foot, he Advanced towards them in good Order: The Gallantry of which Action consternated the Rebels, who thereupon began to run. Upon which, the Master Commanded out Twenty of his best Horse to charge them in their Reer; which effected what he designed, which was, to make them dispute the point with him; for it obliged them to Halt and Draw up. Then the Master Attacqued them so briskly with his whole Party, that he killed Threescore upon the place, and took Ten of them Prisoners.

As to the Number of these Rebels, we can as yet get no certain Account of them; but this we hear, and take it for a good Omen, That there are great debates and divisions among them for the Command; and no wonder, for when Government is forsaken, and the Obligations to it denied, if every one that can, aspires to it; and the only way to decide it, is the Swords-point; for every one may upon the same parity of reason, claim as much right to have the management of the new Government, as to endeavour the destruction of the old. As to their Number, they are variously reported, because some go to them, and others leave them. And my thoughts are, as they don't encrease, so they don't decrease.

I pray God (if it be his Will) put a stop to this Rebellion; and incline the hearts of the people to be obedient and loyal to His Majesty and his Government, that there may no more Christian blood be spilt.

In a short time (Sir) I hope, through the Blessing of God, to give a further account of our success against these disturbers of our Peace.

June 10,
1679.

F I N I S.

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A TRUE
ACCOUNT
 OF THE
GREAT VICTORY
 Obtained over the REBELS in
SCOTLAND,

BY HIS
MAJESTIES FORCES
 Under the Command of his Grace the
DUKE of Monmouth,

The 22^d of this Instant *June*, 1679.

In a LETTER to a Person of Quality.

SIR,

AS no Sin is more detestable to good and sober men than that of Rebellion, so none is more remarkably punisht here by a Divine hand than that; For we shall rarely find either in sacred or profane Story, any Rebellion that hath succeeded. And ours (through the blessing of God) hath undergone the like Fate with the rest. And I well know, the success of His Majesties Forces, and the Great deliverance God hath wrought for us by them, will be very acceptable to you, who have been so passionately concerned for

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our welfare. A Brief and true Account therefore, be pleased to accept as follows.

After his Grace the Duke of *Monmouth* came up to the Army, who lay then at *Blackburn*, he viewed and mustered the whole Forces; and from thence marched the next day to *Moorhead*, and the next day after marched towards the Enemy, who lay at and about *Botwell-bridg*.

On Sunday early in the Morning the 22^d Instant, his Grace drew up the Kings Army in the view of the Enemy, the River of *Clide* being interposed between them.

Then the Rebels sent over one with a Petition; the Contents whereof was, That they would lay down their Arms if they might have the terms granted them, which were exemplified in their last Declaration: If not, they would sacrifice their Lives in the Quarrel.

The Duke returned Answer, That the Terms they insisted on, were contrary to the fundamental Laws of the Land; and their Demands such as he could not, nor would Grant. But withall gave them to understand, That if they would lay down their Arms, and submit to the Kings Mercy, he would not fall upon them.

After they had debated on this, they absolutely refused it.

Whereupon the Duke immediately ordered the Cannon to play upon them; and commanded a Party to Attacque *Botwell-bridg*, which the Rebels had strongly Barricado'd.

This was done so smartly, and with so great Resolution, that the Rebels Guard fled from the Bridge, and returned to their Body.

Upon this (the Bridge being gained) the Kings Forces past over, and drew up near to the Enemy, who stood upon a rising ground, drawn up in Battalia.

The Rebels fired first at some distance, which the Kings Forces received without any hurt or discomposure, and then advanced toward the Enemy and gave them a severe charge; upon which the Rebels run into confusion, and began to flye.

The Kings Forces having thus broken their Main Body, had nothing then to do but to pursue them in scattered Parties. Great numbers of whom they killed and took Prisoners.

Their Horse are wholly broke; and those that have escaped of the Foot, fled immediately to the Wood in *Hamilton-Park*.

His

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His Grace drew up his Forces, and surrounded the Park, and sent in Lieutenant Colonel *Duglas* with a detach'd Party to fetch them out of the Wood.

At this time, Sir, the Express that was sent to the Council comes away; and therefore I cannot give you an Account of the particulars: But this you must know, that as soon as ever the Duke hath scowred the Wood, and incamped his Army, the Particulars will be sent to his Majesty and Council.

And now (worthy Sir) having given you this true (though brief) account of this signal Victory over the Rebels, I can do no less than give you an account also of the joyful reception of this good news at *Edenburgh*; the Inhabitants whereof as soon as they heard it, made Bonfires, and nothing was heard there but joyful acclamations, Ringing of Bells, and roaring of Cannons from the Castle.

The Losses of the Kings Forces are inconsiderable, though they were much inferior to the Rebels in number. On the Rebels side, it is said by some they have lost One thousand, by others Two thousand: But you will have a more perfect account of that, and other particulars, by the next.

I cannot omit the acquainting you of one remarkable passage, That one of the Kings Soldiers, going into a Country-House for a little Meal, and as he stooped down to take it out of a Chest, was by the Master of the House stabbed through the back. For which atrocious Murder he was immediately apprehended, and Shot to death.

This shews the cruel and merciless disposition of that sort of people.

I shall conclude (Sir) when I have given you an Account of Two Proclamations, published by the Rebels sometime before the Fight, with a List of their Officers of note, and the Ministers that influenced them, and were joyned with them.

The Proclamations are as follow.

WE the Officers of the Covenanted Army do require and command you the Inhabitants of the Burgh of Glasgow to furnish us with Twenty four Carts, and Sixty Baggage-Horses, for removing our Provision from this place to our Camp, wherever we shall set down the same, and abide with for that end during our pleasure, under the pain of being reputed our enemies, and proceeded against accordingly.

We

WE the Officers of the Covenanted Army do require and command the Magistrates of Glasgow to extend and banish forth thereof all Arch-bishops, Bishops and Curates, their Wives, Bairs and Servants, and all other Families and persons concerned in the Kings Army within Forty eight hours after the publishing hereof, under the highest pains.

List of Preachers.

Mr. Welsh,	}	Mr. Ray,
Mr. King,		Mr. Douglas,
Mr. Cargill,		Mr. Forrester,
Mr. Suxley,		Mr. More.

Officers of Note.

Robert Hamilton, Lieutenant General.
 Captain Patene, Collonel.
 William Cleckard, Major.
 John Balfoar of Kinloch, Major Principal.
 — Welford of Blackan, Captain of Horse.
 — Roffe, Major.
 — Huckthorne, a Captain of Horse.
 — Crockwell, Captain.

This is the best Account that can be given at present; by the next I shall be more particular.

F I N I S.

TRUE and PERFECT
 ACCOUNT
 OF THE
 Earl of ARGILES
 Landing in the North of
 SCOTLAND:

With the Particulars of that whole Transaction.

SUCH are the restless Practices of those Disturbers of Government, the *Finatics*, and their Adherents, that notwithstanding His Majesties repeated Instances of Pardon and Indulgence; yet they continually endeavour to raise Commotions and Disturbances, though to their inevitable Destruction, which in a late account from *Scotland*, We shall particularly Inform the Reader.

That by the Last Post We have advice, That three *Ships of War*, though but of small force, were discovered from off the *Island of Orcades* in the *North of Scotland*, and touched at a Bay, and put two *Spies* ashore to discover the Posture the Country was in, and whether it was convenient to make a descent; but the vigilancy of the Governour was such, That the said Persons were seized and secured, who not returning at time appointed to their Ships, Those on Board found themselves discovered, and thereupon thought it not convenient to Land any Men there, but Steered their Course farther Northwards; and approaching to another *Island* of the *Orcades*, they Landed forty Men in their Sloops, and surprizing a small Village, seized upon, and carried away four of the Chief Inhabitants, and brought them to their Ships, and then returned to the *Island* which had taken two of their Men, sending word to the Governour, that unless they would restore them the said two Men, they would hang those they had taken at the *Yard-Arm*, and all others they should hereafter seize; but were wisely and valiantly answered, That
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the said Governour feared them not ; that in case they offered any violence to the said Persons, the like should be returned upon the *Earl of Argile's Lady, Brother, and Relations* : and as for the two Persons taken he would not restore them, but send them forward to *Edenburgh*, there to be tryed and punished according to their Demerit. They are now brought up before the *Council* and Examined, and ——— *Spence*, one of them, is found to be a hardned Sinner, one who had already undergone the Torture of the *Boot*, and has formerly had the benefit of his *Majesties* most Gracious Pardon. They are sent Prisoners to the *Talbooth*, and will suddenly be tryed before the *Lords* of the *Justiciary*, if the Parliament do not take Cognizance hereof themselves : and the *Council* forthwith ordered the apprehending the *Earls Lady, Brother, and other Relations* by way of *Reprisal*, they having certain knowledge that the *Earl of Argile*, with other fugitive Traytors in the Late horrid Conspiracy against the King and Government were aboard ; but God be praised their present designs are prevented, and the whole Kingdom put into such a Posture of Defence, that they need not fear the Malice of their Enemies ; and 'tis hoped by this time some of his *Majesties Frigats* who went in pursuit of them, have reached them, though they have taken a contrary Course and sailed towards the *North of Ireland* : but that Kingdom also is in a like posture of Defence, that they are not able to make any Descent there, they being so insignificant in Number and Strength, unless they are insatuated with the Frantick Notion of the *Fifth Monarchy Men* in *England*, That one of them would chase a hundred, and a hundred a thousand. They displayed a *Blew Flag* with this Inscription, *Pro Deo & Patria*, pretending for God and their Country ; like the Rebels in the Late Times that fought for *King and Parliament*, when their Design was to destroy both. This being a true account of the whole Transaction which I thought good to publish, to prevent the many false Reports about the same, and to defeat the Expectation of the Malicious, who Cry up their Numbers to be many Thousands, when they do not make up an Hundred.

L O N D O N,
Printed, and are to be Sold by *Randal Taylor*, near *Stationers-
Hall*. 1685.

An Account of the Taking the Late Earl of
ARGYLE, and the Running away of the
Rebels in SCOTLAND. E 90

Published by Authority.

Whitehall, June 22. at Nine in the Morning.

SINCE the Account we received yesterday from Scotland, which is already made Publick in the Gazette, a Flying Pacquet arrived this Morning with Letters Dated at Edinburgh the 19th Instant, at Ten in the Forenoon, with this further Account.

The Earl of *Dumbarton* Commander in Chief of His Majesties Forces in Scotland, having notice that the Rebels had pass'd the River *Levin* above *Dumbarton*, Marched from *Glasgow* the seventeenth very early in the Morning after them, they taking their way towards *Sterling*, and overtook them in the Parish of *Kilburn*; The Horse and Dragoons kept up the Rebels till the Foot arrived, but they were Posted in so strong a Ground, and it was so late in the Evening, that it was not thought fit then to Attack them, so the Kings Army stood in Battle all Night, to be ready so soon as Day-Light appeared to fall upon them, but the Rebels with great silence Marched off in the Night towards the River *Clyde*, which they Swam with their Horse, and carried over their Foot in Boats near a Village called *Kilpatrick*, and so got without much Resistance into *Renfrew*. The Kings Army missing the Rebels in the Morning, Marched with all diligence to *Glasgow*, where, after they had rested two Hours, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, with the Horse and Dragoons, Marched after them, leaving the Foot to follow with all the haste they could make, but soon after he received Intelligence, That the Rebels were Running away in great Confusion.

The same day (being the 18th) about seven at Night, three Servants belonging to Gentlemen of *Renfrew*, found the late Earl of *Argyle* running away with a Bonnet on his Head, endeavouring to get towards the Ford of *Clyde* at *Inchennan*; He refused at first to tell his Name, or to render himself, whereupon they Wounded him, and would have Killed him, but that he told them he was the Earl of *Argyle*; Then they took him and brought him to their Commander the Lord *Cochran*, who carried him Prisoner to *Glasgow* to the Earl of *Winton*, who Commands there, and who sent this Relation to His Majesties Privy Council at *Edinburgh*.

From aboard the Van-herring.

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LETTER

FROM

LEGORN,

Decem. 1. 1679.

S I R,

YOU will receive herewith an incredible and unparallel'd Relation, which for the strangeness of it may seem rather a Romance than a Reality. So it is, that sundry of our Saylor's have Capitulated with the *Algerines*, and conspired together to kill the Captain, to betray the Ship, to make prize of the goods, and Slaves of our Persons. This cursed contrivance is wonderfully brought to light by two or three of their own Crew, who (touch't with remorse for so Hellish an Enterprize) have made an ingenuous confession of the whole Intrigue. When it was first suggested and revealed to some of our Principal Commanders, they took little notice of it. Whether it was from their incredulity, or because they themselves were in the Confederacy, I can't determine. At length an honest *Boatswaine*, being made privy to it, he took the Confession and the Examination of the first Discoverer, and carried it to the Captain and Council of Officers, who seem'd to be startled at it, but made no great haste to enquire into it. This officiousness of the *Boatswaine* procur'd him the implacable hatred of the Conspirators; and some of

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them

them cunningly trepan'd him (one night) into one of their "Cabbins, where they first strangled him, and then privately threw him over-board. Next day being mis'd, great enquiry was made after him, and after a while his dead Corps was found floating on the Sea. Some very confidently affirmed, that in discontent he had drown'd himself; but anon his dead Body being more narrowly viewed, it evidently appeared that he had been strangled; which made all conclude that he was Murthered by these Conspirators, either to strike terrour into others, or to satisfy their own revenge. This wicked Act had a good effect; his death quicken'd and alarum'd the Captain, the Commanders, and the generality of the Ships-Company. And now the Council is call'd together; the Discoverer of the formentioned Treachery is more fully Examined. He unravels the whole Mystery, and relates how there were on board the Ship a great many *Mahometans*, and mungrel Christians, who held correspondence with the chief of *Algier*: and that their design was to bertay the Ship, to slay or enslave all those that made opposition; and because they apprehended the Captain was not for their turn, to take him out of the way. Further, that the *Algerines* had promised them their assistance, to furnish them with men, amunition and provision; as also to make their Lieutenant, Captain, who was a *Mahometan*, and true to their interest. He also accused five great Rogues amongst us, for having a hand in this Conspiracy, and who were to be Principal Officers in the Ship upon this Alteration. Several other persons he named as active managers of this Devilish Design, and told the very times when, and the places where they had their Consults, for the carrying of it on, and that he himself had been engaged and employed therein. Hereupon the Captain and Council seize the five persons before mentioned, and several others, and secure them in the Hold.


By this time two or three more of the Conspirators began to relent; one of them confest the Murther of the *Boatswaine*, and that he had a hand in it. This mightily confirmed the evidence of the first Discoverer, and convinced all disinterested persons of the reality of the Treachery. Whereupon the Discoverers (as there was reason) being pardoned, some few of those who were most active and forward in the Plot, and that had a hand in the *Boatswains* death, upon a full and fair hearing, were condemned and sentenc'd to death, and accordingly were hanged at the Main-yard. Only one of the Criminals (who had undertaken, as was clearly prov'd in the judgment of many unbiaised persons who were present at the Tryal, to Poyson the Captain) a Chyrurgions Mate, chanc't to be quitted; who made haste (which was his wisest course) to get a Shore, and was never heard of since.

The discharge of this little Doctor greatly astonisht the Ships-Company, and no less animated the Conspirators. They presently give out; that there was no such Treacherous design in hand; that it was only a false and malicious forgery of two or three persons whom they loaded sufficient'y with Calumnies. And one thing contributed greatly to their

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A True
RELATION
Of the Extraordinary 27
Thunder & Lightning,
Which lately happened in the
N O R T H
O F
IRELAND:
As it was sent to *Dublin* in several *Letters* to
Persons of Quality.

With the sad Effects of the Fall of a
CLOUD.

LONDON Printed 1680. 

New town-Stewart the 29th. of *June* 1680.

THere has happened near this place so strange and sad an accident, that I think the like has been seldom known; On *Saturday* last about 10 of the Clock in the day, we heard much thunder which 15 miles from hence made many great breaches in a Mountain, and such spouts of water fell upon the places so broken up, that the flood hurried the loosened earth with it to the bottom, and swelled a brook which ran there (and which comes into the River by this place) so suddenly and so high, that it carried away all that stood before it; people who lived near the bank had not time to get out of their houses, but with goods, houses and all were swept along with it and perished, the beasts that fed near it were lost, the very fish were stifled by the earth which the current brought with it, great quantities of Salmon, of Trouts, Lampreys (which I never saw here before) even the Eels that live in mud were choked and thrown dead upon the shore. And I do not believe there is one fish alive in the River from the Mountains to the Sea. My curiosity took me yesterday to the place where this new kind of deluge began, and truly I was amazed to see a mountain torn in above 10 several places, and all the low ground by the River for 10 miles together cover'd with the Ruins, the Corn-fields buried, and the people crouching in the mud and earth for the bodies of their Friends and of their Cattle. I cannot yet learn exactly how many have perished, but by the accounts that are given, there are lost in several places 50 Souls, and abundance of Cattle.

S I R,

A Prodigious accident fell in *Monterlony* on *Saturday* the 26th. of this instant *June*, a Thunderclap forced the bowels of a great mountain belonging to one *Cloud Hamilton*, after which ensued the fall of a prodigious Cloud, which entering the Cavities of the said mountain made by the Thunder, its weight bore the greatest part of the mountain before it, which made such a deluge of puddle, that that part of it which fell into *Glenally* water that runs towards *Newton-Stewart*, drowned 19 persons in their houses, turned the whole vallies for 8 or 9 miles in length that were meadows and Corn into a Desert of Dirt a foot thick, and hath killed all the fish in the River for 20 miles in length, the other half of this Cloud fell into the *Row water*, that runs through the County of *Londonderry*, has drowned 31 persons, and forced away the *Stonebridge* at *Limawady*.

Londonderry the 30th. of June 1680.

I Presume you will have the following news more at large than here I give you. On *Saturday* last happened a very great Thunder with Hail and Rain in these parts but especially about 16 or 20 miles from hence, insomuch that it hath not onely tore up a Mountain of near two hundred Acres, but the Cloud breaking thereon, hath carried all the surface of the Earth in that compass into all the Rivers round about, but withal hath carried away several houses and families, insomuch that of Men, Women and children already above thirty Corps is found, and many more is believed to be lost. Of a suddain the waters arose between the Mountains 14 fathom high. In that part where the Mountain was, one Woman was left alive, who gave an account of the Dreadfulness thereof, which she saith was as well by Hailstones of an incredible bigness as by the Vast Cloud coming down at once, that she by a wonderful providence escap'd, and had it been in the night many hundred persons more had been destroyed as well as their houses, and great numbers of Cattle drowned. All Fish for several miles up the River are destroyed by the blackness and muddiness of the water which the surface of that mountain made, of Salmon above 7 or 8 hundred found already dead on the shore, of Eels and all other small fresh water fish infinite numbers destroyed, that it is, nor cannot be believed in those rivers one fish is left alive, 'Tis too tedious to relate the whole matter, but it is as dreadful to this Countrey as you can imagine, by being much worse than I here give it you.

New Hall the 28th of June 1680.

ON *Saturday* last about 12 at noon, it began here to thunder and rain, which continued for 3 hours incessantly, the river swelled suddenly, and did so overflow all the banks, and coming down so impetuously, it brought with it an infinite deal of Timber, Sticks, Straw, and Rubbish, which gathering together at the side of our New Bridge, and having no vent, it overthrew, and there is not one stick left. I understand since that the thunder began above *Dongiven*, and there a thunder bolt fell upon a hill and tore it down, which mingling with the Rain, it rather fell like a great spout, and came tumbling upon a house belonging to *Aveny O Caban* the Father of *Shane O Caban* the Tory, and in a moment overthrew it, and carried all away with it, and *Aveny* with his wife and five Children and four friends were drowned, with all their Cows, Sheep, and Horses, and among them a Child in a Cradle, which Cradle, with many other household goods and timber of houses did help to choak and overthrow the Bridge, A Boy told me that he saw the thunder bolt fall, which with grate flames and flashes tore the ground, and all the day after none could go near the place for the smell of Brimstone; he sayes there fell also hailstones of a strange size and shape, some like pieces of Candles, some like great buttons with sharp points; within a few miles of that place 18 persons were found drowned in one heap, and several about *Newton Stewart*, but the mischief is not yet all known. After this it is a small thing to tell you all the meadows about this town are spoiled, and all the Corn from hence to the Rivers mouth, and which is wonderful about *Derry* and *Colraine* was nothing, but an ordinarie shower; at *Alaherae*, and thereabouts clear wheather.

F I N I S.

A N ACCOUNT

OF
Prodigious Storms of Thunder, Lightning, &c.

NEAR

London-Derry in Ireland.

On *Saturday June 26, 1680.* As they were communicated to a Friend in *London* by the following Letters.

These Letters came to my hand from *Ireland* last night by Post, I give them to you in their Native dress, without any preface or embellishments, and to keep them no longer from you they are as follows.

S I R,

I Presume you will have the following News more at large than here I give you: On *Sunday* last, about five in the afternoon, happened a very great Thunder, with Hail and Rain, in these parts, but especially about 16 or 20 Miles from hence, insomuch that it hath not only tore up a Mountain of near 200 Acres, but the Cloud breaking thereon hath carried all the surface of the Earth in that compass into all the Rivers round about, but withal hath carried away several Houses and Families, insomuch that of Men, Women and Children, already above 30 Corps are found, and many more is believed to be lost. Of a sudden the Waters rise betwixt the Mountain 14 Fathom high; On that part where the Mountain was, only one Woman left alive to give account of the Dreadfulness thereof which she saith, was as well by Hail-stones of an incredible bigness, as by the vast Cloud coming down at once, that none but she, and that by a wonderful providence, could escape in that place; and had it been in the night many hundred persons more had been destroyed as well as their Houses and great numbers of Cattle drowned and killed: All Fish for several Miles up the River are destroyed by the blackness and mudiness of the Water which the surface of that Mountain made, of Salmon above 7 or 800 found already dead on the Shore, of Eels and all other small fresh-water Fish, infinite numbers destroyed, that 'tis nor cannot be believed, in those Rivers one Fish is left alive; 'tis too tedious to relate to you the whole Matter, but is as dreadful to this Country as you can imagine by being much worse then I here give you.

*London-derry, Wednesday June
the 30th 1680.*

A Prodigious accident fell in *Monterlony*, on *Saturday* the 26th of this instant *June*, a Thunder-clap forced the Bowels of a great Mountain belonging to one *Glaine Hamilton*, after which ensued the fall of a prodigious Cloud, which entering the Cavities of the said Mountain made by the Thunder, its weight bore the greatest part of the Mountain before it. which made such a deluge of puddle, that that part

of it which fell into *Glenally Water* that runs towards *Newton Stewart*, drowned 19 persons in their Houses, turned the whole Valley for 8 or 9 Miles in length, that were Meadow and Corn, into a Desert of dirt a foot thick, and hath killed all the Fish in the River for 20 Miles in length. The other half of this Cloud fell into the *Rom-Water* that runs through the County of *London-derry* has drowned 31 persons, and forced away the Stonebridge of *Limaudy*.

Newhall the 28th of *June*, 1680.

ON *Saturday* last about 12 at Noon it began here to Thunder and Rain, which continued for 3 hours incessantly, the River swelled suddenly and did so overflow all the Banks that I never see so great a Flood, and coming down so impetuously, it brought with it an infinite deal of Timber, Sticks, Straw and Rubbish, which gathering together at the side of our New Bridge, and having no vent it overthrew, and there is not one stick left, and so the prettiest Bridge in *Ireland* is lost. I understand since, that the Thunder began above *Dungiven*, and there a Thunderbolt fell upon a Hill and tore it down, which mingling with the Rain which rather fell like a great Spout, it came tumbling upon a House belonging to *Aveny O Caban*, the Father of *Chan O Caban* the *Tory*, and in a moment overthrew it, and carried all away with it, and *Aveny* and his Wife and 5 Children and 4 Friends were drowned, with all their Cows, Sheep and Horses, and among them a Child in a Cradle, which Cradle, with many other Household goods and Timber of Houses, did help to choke and overthrow our Bridge. A Boy told me he saw a Thunder-bolt fall, which with great flames and flames tore the Ground, that all the day after none could go near that place for the smell of Brimstone: He says there fell also Hail-stones of a strange size and shape, some like pieces of Candles, some like great Buttons with sharp points. Within a few Miles of that place 18 persons were found drowned in one heap, and several about *Newtown-Stewart*, but the mischief is not all known; after this it is a small thing to tell you that all the Meadows about this Town are spoiled, and all the Corn from hence to the Rivers mouth, and which is wonderful, about *Derry* and *Colerain* nothing but an ordinary Shower, at *Maherac*, and thereabouts clear weather.

Newtown-Stewart 29 *June*, 1680.

There has happened near this place, so strange and sad an accident, that I think the like has been seldom known: On *Saturday* last, about ten a Clock in day, we heard much Thunder about 17 Miles from hence, which made many great Breaches in a Mountain, and such Spouts of Water fell upon the place so broken up, that the Flood hurried the loosened Earth with it to the bottom, and swelled a Brook which ran there (and which comes into the River by this place) so suddenly, and so high, that it carried all away that stood before it; People that lived near the Bank had not time to get out of their Houses, but with Goods, Houses and all, were swept along with it and perished; the Beasts that fed near it were lost, the very Fish were stifled by the Earth which the Current brought with it; great quantities of *Salmon Trouts*, *Lamprey* (which I never saw here before) even the *Eels* that live in Mud, were choked, and thrown dead upon the Shore, and I do not believe there is one Fish alive in the River from the Mountain to the Sea; My curiosity took me yesterday to the place where this new kind of Deluge began, and truly, I was amazed to see a Mountain torn in above ten several places, and all the low ground by the River, for ten Miles together, covered with the Ruins, the Corn-Fields buried, and People groaping in the Mud and Earth for the Bodies of their Friends and of their Cattle. I cannot yet learn exactly, how many have perished, but by the Account that is given, there are lost in several places fifty Souls, and abundance of Cattle.

The Full and True

RELATION

Of a Dreadful

Storm or Tempest

Accompanied with Thunders, Lightnings, and Hail-stones, some of them being above Two pounds in weight : As likewise a terrible Earthquake, continuing for above half an hour, giving three furious onsets, the which hapned on the 16th of *August* 1680, in the City of *Millain*, and the Villages adjacent ; so that in the space of Three hours and a half, it quite demolished Twenty stately Houses, and ruined about one hundred and fifty more, and greatly Endamaged Two Churches, by blowing off their Steeples, and unleading them.

As likewise

An Account of Barns and Reeks fired by Lightning, Trees blown up by the Roots, and Villages adjacent destroyed ; with about Sixty persons killed, and a Hundred wounded, besides a number of Cattle that perished : the like not having been known to happen : The Damages sustained upon view of several worthy persons, being granted to be One Million and a half.

With several other Remarkable Accidents (strange and dreadful) as they were faithfully transmitted by a person of worth, who was upon view of the sad accident, and gave his report as to the losses sustained.

WHen angry Heaven designs to punish man for Disobedience, and to make him know he is but dust, sundry means are used ; and wise Omnipotence fore-warns before he strikes, or gives his vengeance reins to overwhelm with ruine irrevocable the Sons of Men : for sure it is, Divine Justice is always tempered with Mercy, and many times some fall, to give the rest an opportunity

portunity for to repent, and so avoid the danger imminent ; which otherwise would fall heavy on their heads : And truly through all Ages it has been observed, that the Almighty has been loath to destroy the work that his right hand has formed ; for as the holy Psalmist does declare, that lowd Thunder is his voice among the waters, so may it be understood, that Tempests and Earthquakes are his warning-pieces, and as Heralds, gives us notice of wrath designed to fall ; of which more dreadful has not happened, than what I shall here relate, which happened in the City of *Millain*, and the Villages adjacent, on the 16th of *August*, 1680, the Circumstances of which are as followeth.

About Noon an unusual paleness over-cast the Sun, and all the Clouds seemed of a white Amber-colour, their motions being many times contrary to the Winds, that about Three of the clock in the Afternoon began to blow strong from the North-West, when on a suddain, it Thundered, and darted Lightning so swift, as made the Heavens seem all on fire, whilst a gathering blackness made it seem as night, that people could not discern each other, so as to be known the space of six yards ; which put all to a great amazement, and caused them to imagine that Dooms-day was at hand : but long their wonder had not lasted, ere from the breaking Clouds a storm of Hail descended, the stones of which were of such Magnitude, as has not been seen in any Age, many of them weighing two pounds or more ; which surprizing many in the fields, and other places shelterless, killed them in a moment, whilst in vain they strove to fly, and Cattle without number perished ; all the Fruit-trees and others were broken in pieces for the space of forty miles, as if they had been battered with Cannon-Bullets, or the Branches torn with violent hands : nor fared the City and Villages much better, for in many places the Spires were beaten off Church-steeple, the Leads broken through, and all the Ornaments therein quite spoyled ; whilst the Houses went to wrack, scarce either Tiles or Slates being left upon them, but loosened or broke off by the furious Storm, they were by the violence of the winds carried

carried like Leaves in the Air , far distant from their proper places ; stacks of Chimneys likewise being blown down, whose fall demolished several stately Buildings ; so that the wretched people in amazement knew not where to fly for safety, but as they strove to avoid one danger , fell foul of another as great if not greater than the former ; for leaving their ruined Houses, in the open streets the Hail was worse, and the Storm raged more , accompanied with hot flashes of Lightning, and volleys of Thunder, so prodigious loud as was never heard before ; so that multitudes being struck down, lay sprawling and crying for help in vain ; each one preferring his safety before that of his friends.

Whilst this was doing, several Barns and Reeks of Corn and Hay near adjoining to the City, took fire, supposed to be done by Lightning, whose Flames, notwithstanding all the Rain and Hail, burnt fierce, and being carried with the wind, whole sheets of that devouring Element were hurled in the Air, not without greatly endangering the Churches and Buildings on that side the City.

The Storm and great Confusion having continued for the space of three hours, Rending and Tearing what e'r opposed it , immediately an unusual Portent more dangerous, began to assault the tottering Ruines : for whether caused by the violence of the Tempest, or Whirlwinds inclosed in Natures Caverns, is not certain ; but certain it is, the Earth began to Tremble more and more, till at last it fell into so terrible a shaking fit, as made the Buildings skip like Rams, and the People stagger as if drunk, that nothing but Confusions and Amazements were spread among them , whilst the Crying Children followed their woful Parents , for to shelter them from Heavens wrath, which the angry Skies sent down. The Earthquake gave Three several onsets , which each time increased so, that the last seemed to have unhinged all Nature, and to have overturned her deep Foundations , the like never having been in any of these parts before. It continued for half an hour or somewhat more , doing infinite damage to those Buildings the Storm had loosened ; so that above

Twenty fell flat to the ground, and about one hundred and fifty spoiled and ruined, that they must be quite plucked down; besides a number, almost numberless, that received less damage, though very considerable.

The two Churches on the West-side, have almost all the Lead blown off them, and their Steeples half way blown down: Nor are the Villages less ruined, though they lye much lower, and are in several places sheltered with small rising Hills, and high-grown Trees; but Trees availed them not, for they, as well as Barns, Hay-reeks, Corn-reeks, and Houses, were torn up by the Roots, some of them being tossed up in the Air, and made the sport of winds. After the continuance of almost four hours, on a sudden all was whist and still; which put some into a great admiration, which might have been spared, had they considered what the Holy Scriptures saith, *That both Winds and Waves, and all Created Things obey, and at the voice of God desist to rage.*

The next morning being very fair, several went to view the Ruines, and take a particular account of the Damages done, as well in the City as other Villages; which they found to be very great, and that the loss and spoil of Hay, Corn, and Cattle onely, amounted to half a Million; and the Damages the Churches, Houses, Out-houses, and Barns had sustained at the lowest value, about one Million more. It is said there was about Sixty persons killed, and about a hundred wounded, with the fall of Hail, Tiles, Stones, and Timber. Several persons of great Quality have come to be Spectators of our devastations, and with admiration bless themselves, to see how many goodly Structures are demolished and defaced; and all conclude never to have beheld the like: so that it was thought fit by all our Magistrates, that a publick Fast should be Solemnized here at all the Churches, thereby to appease the wrath of Heaven, and intreat him with supplications to turn away his conceived displeasure; which was accordingly performed on the 18th of the instant before-mentioned, with great Observance and Solemnity.

A
LETTER
FROM THE
King of Morocco,
To his MAJESTY the
KING of ENGLAND
CHARLES I.

For the reducing of *Sally, Argiers, &c.* The first
of which was taken, by the Assistance of the *English* For-
ces, with an Account of the Execution of the *Pyrats*,
and the Number of Christian Captives sent to his Ma-
jesty.



L O N D O N,
Printed for *Rowland Reynolds* in the *Strand*, 1680.



A L E T T E R

FROM THE

King of Morocco, &c.

WHen these Our Letters shall be so happy, as to come to your Majesties sight, I wish the spirit of the righteous God may so direct your mind, that you may joyfully embrace the message I send, presenting to you the means of exalting the Majesty of God, and your own reward amongst men. The Royal Power allotted to us, makes us Common servants to our Creator, then, of those people whom we Govern; so that observing the duties we owe to God, we deliver Blessings to the World; in providing for the Publick good of Our States, we magnifie the honour of God, like the Celestial bodies which though they have much Veneration, yet serve only to the Benefit of the World. It is the excellency of our Office to be instruments, whereby happiness is delivered to the Nations. Pardon me Sir, this is not to instruct, (for I know I speak to one of a more clear and quick sight than my self) but I speak this, because God hath pleased to grant me a happy Victory over some Parts of those rebellious Pirates, that have so long molested the peaceful Trade of *Europe*, and hath presented farther occasion to root out the Generation of those who have been so pernicious to the good of our Nations, I mean since it hath pleased God to be so Auspicious to our beginnings in the Conquest of *Sally*, that we might joyn and proceed in hope of like success in the War against *Tunis*, *Algier* and other places (Dens and Receptracles for the Inhumane Villanies of those who abhor rule and Government) Herein whilst we interrupt the corruption of malignant spirits of the World, we shall glorifie the great God, and perform a duty that will shine as glorious as the Sun and Moon, which all the earth may see and reverence, a work that shall ascend as the perfume of the most precious Odours, in the Nostrils of the Lord; a work grateful and happy to man;

man ; a work whose memory shall be revered so long , as there shall be any that delight to hear the actions of Heroick and Magnanimous spirits, that shall last as long as there be any remaining amongst men , that love and honour the piety and vertue of Noble minds. This action I here willingly present to you, whose piety and virtues equal the greatness of your power, that we who are servants to the great and mighty God may hand in hand Triumph in the glory which this action presents unto us. Now because the Islands which you Govern, have been ever famous for the unconquered strength of their Shipping, I have sent this my trusty servant and Ambassadour, to know whether in your princely Wisdom, you shall think fit to assist me with such Forces by Sea, as shall be answerable to those I provide by Land : Which if you please to grant, I doubt not but the Lord of Hosts will protect and assist those that fight in so glorious a cause. Nor ought you to think this strange that I, who much reverence the Peace and Accord of Nations, should exhort to a War. Your great Prophet Christ Jesus was the Lion of the Tribe of *Judah*, as well as the Lord and giver of peace : which may signifie unto you, that he which is a lover and maintainer of peace, must always appear with the Terror of his Sword , and wading through Seas of Blood, must arrive to Tranquillity : this made *James* your father of glorious memory , so happily renowned amongst all Nations. It was the most Noble Fame of your Princely virtues, which resounds to the utmost Courts of the earth, that perswaded me to invite you to partake of that blessing, wherein I boast my self most happy. I wish God may heap the riches of his blessing on you , increase your happiness with your days, and hereafter perpetuate the greatness of your name in Ages.

An account of the State of Sally.

Sally, being in the possession of the *Moors*, was beautified by King *Almansor* (who is there Interred) with a Stately Palace, a goodly Hospital, a fair Temple, and a Hall of Marble, cut in Mosaick Works , intended for the burial place of his Posterity.

A Town much Traded to formerly by the Christian Merchants of *England*, *Flanders*, *Genova*, and the Gulfe of *Venice*, taken by the *Spaniards*, Anno 1287. and within ten days lost again : and of late times made a Nest of Pirates, as Dangerous to those that Sail in the Ocean, as the Pirates of *Algiers* in the Mediterranean Sea : Whose insolencies the King of *Morocco* not able to suppress for want of Shipping, desired the aid of his Majesty *Charles* King of Great *Britain*, by whom the Town being Blocked up by Sea , and Besieged to the Landward by the King of *Morocco* , It was at last compelled to yield, the works thereof dismantled, the Pirates Executed, and 300 Christian Captives sent to his Majesty, to be by him restored to their former liberty, to the great honour of his Majesty and the English Nation.

F I N I S.

True Account

Of the Burning and sad Condition of

B A N T A M

In the E A S T - I N D I E S :

In the W A R begun by the Young King against his Father, and of the Great and Imminent Danger of the English Factory there ; in a LETTER from a Member of the said Factory , to a Friend in *London* , by the last Ship ; which arrived on Saturday the 23th of this instant *September* 1682.

S I R ,

I Will acquaint you of the unhappy condition *Bantam* is at present in, and our State here , occasioned by a Civil War betwixt the Young and Old King ; the former not being invested with the full Authority of the Crown , and grudging at those reserves of Power his Father kept to himself , and designed to do during life , and being of an Aspiring, Impatient, and Revengful Nature , of which the *Dutch* (in whose Eye *Bantam* hath been for many years in Agreevance) making use by several Instruments , viz. Great Men under the King (one of which is a Dutchman turned Mahometan, and preferred to great Honours at Court) first perswaded him to build a Fort for his Defence, and always buzzed in his Ears, That his Father was disgusted with him , and kept part of the Kingdom with no other Design , but to set up his younger Brother , whom he dearly loved ; and every Kindness or Favour conferred on the younger Son (who was ever indeed his Fathers Darling) was represented like a Robbery of him : being posselt with this belief , he laboured daily to strengthen himself , and to cut off and hinder his Father what he could from all sorts of Ammunition ; many times not suffering us to deliver what was sent the Old King by the Company, but ingrossing it to himself , alledging that he being instituted in the Throne , and his Father having laid aside the Cares of Government , it was more conducing to the good of the Kingdom for him to be Possessor of it, who would see it fitly employed : His Father was patient, not thinking it his Kingdoms Interest to quarrel, only seemed a little angrily to resent his usage, his Fort being done, and he in his own conceit sufficiently strong with his own Forces, and promised Aid from the *Dutch*, sent to his Father, whose Court was about Twenty Miles distant from his , to come and live with him , and resign up his Power , if not so satisfied, would provide him a Ship to go for *Meaco* to the Tomb of *Mahomet* , to end his days in a Religious Retirement ; and if he would condescend to neither, he would take away his Life.

His Father, as he had lived, was resolved to die a King, and upon Receipt of the Message, immediately proclaimed open War, and each strengthened himself to his power: the young King finding all his Brothers and Kindred, and most of his Great Men, fly to his Father, and having nothing but the possession of the Town or City of *Bantam* and his Fort therein left him, immediately sent for the *Dutch*, who with as much speed attended him with about 18 Sail of Ships in the Road, thinking instead of fighting their way, to have Reception on Shore into the Fort (which we are informed they had Orders only to possess themselves of without offering violence to any) and had, had not the Old King with his Army intervened a day or two before, who burnt and plundered all *Bantam*, except our Factory, and a short Street of *Chinamens* Houses, where the *French* and *Danes* live; thereby securing the Shore and all the inhabitants of *Bantam* to himself: and all this was begun, I mean the War proclaimed, and thus far proceeded in the Month of *February*; the *Dutch* seeing themselves deprived of that easie reception they expected, put another face upon their business, pretending they only came to bring a Letter to the Old King from the General and Council of *Batavia*, who were hitherto in Amity with him, have lain with their Ships in the Road these 14 days without firing a Gun or coming on Shore; all which time the Old Kings Forces have laboured to strengthen the Shore, in order to keep them from landing: and the Contents of their Letter is undoubtedly to pick a quarrel, having so fair an opportunity, which the Old King hath refused sending for, as the Custom is here in State, because attended here with so great an Army; but we hear now intends to fetch it. Then we shall understand their Demands. The Young King, with those four or five Great Men bribed by the *Dutch*, and about three or four hundred men, remain in the Fort, fires his great Guns daily, and we have received eight or ten Shot into our Factory, but God be thanked they hurt no body. Three or four days together he hoisted a *Dutch* Flag, but now his own again, and that but at times; which is conjectured to be only Signs to the *Dutch*; several men with Letters having been intercepted between them. 'Tis said the *Dutch* have more Forces coming, and if they land their men, undoubtedly *Bantam* is theirs. We stand to the fate of War, our Factory being in the midst of danger; which we keep with Guard and a constant Watch: We have each of us our Muskets, with such other Arms as we could get for our defence; and in this posture we stand expecting the sudden (but dreadful) Assaults of the Enemy. Our Factory is concerned in a very great and considerable Adventure on Board a Ship of the Young Kings to the *Manilas*, not yet arrived; if the Old King get her, he will seize all, but with promise of repayment, but there is little hopes of his performance: if the *Dutch* take her we hope better from them; and we have declared, as likewise the *French* and *Danes*, by Letter to their Admiral in the Road, what we are concerned; who have promised to see us have our own respectively.

This Place is ruined as to any Trade for Seven years to come, if the Old King prove Victor, and if the *Dutch* should be worse than their word, our Lives and Fortunes at their dispose. Our Factory is reported to be a rich place, and therefore if there be any Design against us, it may easily be imagined what we must look for from Souldiers when overcome. I do not then by reason of the sad Experience of their Cruelty, expect to live to give you a further Account from

Bantam, 8 March 1681.

Sir, Your Assured Friend.

Of the S J E C E

O F

B A N T A M:

And its Surrender to the Rebels, who were Assisted by the **DUTCH**, and their Fleet, in the *East-Indies*. In a Letter from an *English* Factor to a Merchant of **LONDON**.

S I R,

Great was our Expectation upon the Success of our late Embassadour, *Kaia Nebbe*, his Negotiation into *England*, of settling a Commerce with that Kingdom, which as it is of all Nations in most esteem with, so is it most earnestly desired by the *Bantamites*, who have a natural kindness for the *English* in these Parts.

Whilst we were big with these Joys, a suddain and unexpected Storm happen'd, which blasted all our hopes in an Instant, and unmercifully expos'd us, not onely to the fury of a Domestick Enemy, but the Spoil and Rapine of a Foreign Foe.

Sir, It would be but a needless trouble to tell you the true Correspondence, and real Friendship that has been preserv'd between the *English* and the *Bantamites*. These allowing them a Factory, and a Place of Residence for their Consult within the Walls of the Town of *Bantam*, which is the Capital City of *Java*, whereas all other Forreigners, as the *Bengallians*, *Cusarats*, *Malayans*, *Abyssins*, *Chineses*, *Portugals* and *Hollanders*, are placed without the Town, nay, the very *Indians* themselves, who come from the Borders of the Country, have their places allotted them without the City, where they have their Markets for their particular Commodities, the Grand *Bazar*, or Exchange, being in the East part of the Town, wholly employed in the *English* Factory, and for stowing up the Commodities they Trade in.

Since the last Massacre of the Dutch in this Nation, they have not dealt so freely amongst us, but keep within their own Plantation at *Batavia*, which is some 12 Leagues from *Bantam*.

The *Portugals* that deal at *Bantam*, live out of Town in the same Quarter with the *Chineses*. They drive here a great Trade in Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Sandal-wood, Cubebs, long Pepper, and other Commodities that are sent them from *Malacca*; for the greater part of them are Factors, and Commissioners of the Governour of *Malacca*, and the Arch-bishop of *Goa*.

The *English*, besides their liberty of Residing within the Town of *Bantam*, have free Access through the whole Country of *Java Major*, which is a vast and spacious Isle, for, from East to West it stretches 150 Leagues, or of Miles 450, and from North to South 90 Leagues, which is 270 Miles *English*. The

A The *Dutch*, who joined with the Rebels in this unnatural Incurſion, to Invade our City with the more eaſe, we being ſo unprovided of Ammunition, and all other Conveniences, to make any conſiderable Reſiſtance. In which they had found much more Difficulty, and it is probable, we might have held out as yet, had we received that Re-
cruit of Arms and Ammunition, as was every Day expected by the Embaſſador from *England*, who is not yet come.

And this (*Sir*) leads me to the Tragical part of my Letter, which muſt needs create pity in you, when you conſider in what Conſterna-
tion this ſuddain change hath left us, not able to call our Lives or For-
tunes our own, nor can we yet tell whether we are Freeman or Slaves.

During the Abſence of our Embaſſador in *England*, a Match was propoſed by the King of *Bantam*, between his Eldeſt Son *Zerombia Zebbe*, and the Daughter of the King of *Mitram*.

This was a Match well propoſed, and had been Fortunate for the *Engliſh*, had it taken its wiſhed ſucceſs, the King of *Mitram* being as it were Emperour of *Java Major*.

The Young Prince going upon this Expedition, fell in Love, by the way, with the King of *Tubans* Daughter, which, next to *Bantam*, is the chiefeſt Town in *Java*.

The Prince having forgot all other Obligations, it was not long e're the Marriage was unhappily Solemniz'd, tho' it was much inferiour to what had been formerly propoſed. The King of *Tubans* Territo-
ries being but ſmall, and he himſelf a Tributary to the King of *Ban-
tam*. Beſides, the King of *Tuban* having Four Wives, Six Sons, and Two Daughters, beſides Natural-Children, and Concubines innume-
rable; the Princeſs, which was the former Match propoſed, being ſole Heireſs to the Emperour.

This ſo Incenſed the King of *Bantam*, that he Excludes his Son out of the Kingdom, making his Younger Son, by a Second Wife, his Heir.

The Prince no leſs Incenſed on the other hand, Marched with a ſmall Army of the *Tubanites* towards *Batavia* deſiring Aid of the *Dutch*, who were forward enough to Aſſiſt him, as well for the old Grudg that conti-
nu'd between them, and the *Bantamites*, as to Enlarge their Dominions upon any opportunity that preſents.

There being a *Dutch* Fleet at *Batavia*, they took Shipping, and lay before *Bantam*, on the 23d of *November*, playing with their Great Canon upon the Town, during which time the King made ſeveral proffers of Ac-
commodation, but nothing wou'd be accepted.

At laſt all our Ammunition being ſpent, and our Walls Battered down, on the 2d of *December* they Entered the Town, Seizing upon the Bazar, and all places of Factory and Store, Killing and Plundering all before them.

The King, with the chief Officers of the City, keeps his Army in the Field, where, by Daily Recruits which flock to him from all parts, he hopes, yet, in ſome time, to Re-
cover his former Loſſes.

The *Hollanders* have poſſeſt themſelves of the Port, and the Rebels of the City. We are every Day Threatn'd to be turn'd out, and a *Dutch* Factory and Conſul Eſtabliſh'd in our place. All the hopes we have, is, of the Return of the Embaſſadour, and the Suc-
ceſs of the Kings Army, of which we hope to give you a better Account by the next.

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x +
THE
CIVIL WARS
OF
BANTAM:
OR, AN
Impartial Relation

OF ALL THE
BATTELS, SIEGES, and other Remark-
able TRANSACTIONS, REVOLUTI-
ONS and ACCIDENTS that happened in
the late *Civil Wars*

BETWEEN THAT
KING,
AND HIS
ELDEST SON,

COMMONLY CALLED BY THEM,

The Young King,

GIVING

A Particular Account of the Circumstances and Manner of the Siege
and taking of the City of *Bantam*, and the *English Factory* there,
by the Young King, with the Help and Assistance of the *Dutch*; In several
Letters from a Gentleman Residing for the *East-India-Company* at *Bantam*,
to a Merchant in *London*.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *H. C.* for *Tho. Malthus* at the Sign of the *Sun* in the
Poultry, MDCLXXXIII.

THE
CIVIL WARRS
OF
BANTAM:

OR,

An Impartial Relation of all the Bat-
tels, Sieges, and other Remarka-
ble Transactions, Revolutions and
Accidents which happened in the
late Wars between the KING
and His Eldest SON, Common-
ly Called by them, The YOUNG
KING.

S I R,

THE Sudden and Unexpected Breach which
hath happened here, between the King of
Bantam and His Eldest Son, together
with the considerable Dammage which the
English Merchants have sustained thereby, in the Loss
of their Factory, and a good part of their Trade, hath
been Matter of much Wonder and Amazement to us
here,

2 *The Civil Wars of* BANTAM.

here; and (I suppose) no less, but rather much more to you in England : which doth (I imagine) render you desirous to learn the Occasion and Manner of it ; which I herewith send you, hoping it will give you full Satisfaction ; for although to be present at, and be a Sufferer in the Extremities of War, and the Common Calamities which always attend the Besieging and Storming of Cities, yet the hearing thereof at a distance, or the reading the written Relations of it, usually afford abundance of Pleasure and Delight, especially when there is any thing extraordinary in the Occasion, or in the Manner of Prosecuting and Managing the War : somewhat of both which you will find in the following Relation.

Bantam, March 16. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE 11th. Instant, this Ship was in readiness to Sail, but was retarded by the King of Bantam's Letter to His Majesty of England, it not being ready till the 13th. when at Midnight he sent it on Board. The next Morning, by Break of Day, the Dutch with Sloops and small Boats attempted to Land their Men at the Rivers Mouth (which is about a Musket-Shot distant from our Factory) so that we could not send off our Dispatch.

They lay there all that day, and the Javas Army close by them, who had positive Orders from the King of Bantam, not to begin first.

The Dutch durst not venture farther, seeing a great Number of Men ready to oppose them, with

with far greater Courage than they (or indeed we our selves) did expect; towards Break of Day yesterday, the Water flowing, and their Vessels off the Ground, they all repaired thereto, and stood a little distance from the Rivers Mouth; when about Nine of the Clock in the Morning, they began the War with their great Guns from their great Ships and Hulks that were moored with their Broad-Sides to the Shoar, for the said purpose; and continued Firing as fast as ever they could till after Sunset:

The *Javas* manfully kept the Shoar the whole day without much loss of Men, and fired several great Guns from the Walls, some of which did execution on their Ships; and the *Dutch* this Morning have drawn all their small Vessels from the Shoar, We are in hopes all their future Attempts will be in vain; the *Javas* manifesting a resolute Intention of defying them, rather than come under their Yoke, and are not a little animated with Courage, to see the *Dutch* retreat.

Our Factory standing in harms way, we received great Shot in abundance; my own, and several others Chambers, each receiving one: But God be thanked, not a Soul in them hurt: We believe the *Dutch* sent many of them, knowing our Nation to have supplied this King with most of his Ammunition, and to animate to our power the *Javas* against them: whereby we may partly guess the Kindness they will shew us if they come on Shoar. Their Fleet remains still in Harbor, and whether they will attempt further, none knows; we are bound to see the Event; and I hope, happen the
B worst,

4 *The Civil Wars of B A N T A M.*

worst, we shall save our Lives. Sir, I thought it expedient to give you this Account, though the Bearer can satisfie you more largely; yet for what passed on Shoar, he has it himself by hear-say.

Yours, S. G.

Batavia, September 17. 1682.

Honoured Sir,

I wrote you two Letters by the *Scipio African*; and in that of the later Date, advised more particularly the Condition we were then in; which I shall not repeat, but continue the Doleful Subject to the present time.

The *Dutch* the Morning before her Departure, being opposed Landing, rested quiet in their Ships till the 28th of *March*; when, before Day, with a fresh Supply of Forces, they Landed half a Mile distant from our Factory, soon Routed all the *Jawas*, and received a welcom Admission into the Fort of the Young King (then drove to so great a streight by the Siege of his Fathers Army, that he could not have held out many days longer, and that with the loss of not above forty or fifty Men) they immediately hoysed their Standard, and what remain'd undestroyed by the Old King's Forces, they that day mostly burnt, and Marched in Triumph through every part of the Town: We kept our Factory Gates shut, and were by them unmolested; as likewise the *French*, *Danes* and *Chineses*: But the same Evening,

Evening, about Five of the Clock, after we had so-
laced our selves with hopes of Security, a Report
was spread abroad that the Young King design'd
to cut us all off that very Night, being incens'd at
the conceived Assistance of Men and Ammunition
afforded his Father by us during his being besieged ;
and thereupon , most of the *Chineses*, who had for
the security of their estates, brought great part thereof
into our Factory, like so many Bees flocked about
us , to take the same out.

It was Night, and we had only one small Ships
Boat on shoar, so we were necessitated to stand the
event; and sent her to give notice thereof to our
Ships, with Orders to loose their Sails, get their
Anchors apeak, and be gone, and if we were as-
saulted, to give Tidings what became of us; not a
man of us departing the Shoar that belonged to the
Factory; then we put our selves in a posture of de-
fence, hoping, without the Assistance of the *Dutch*,
to make our part good against all the People the
Young King had; dividing our selves into two
Watches, my Lot being in the first.

After Midnight, I went to Rest with somewhat
better Hopes than those that had the first Sleep; as
conceiving, if they had any real Design upon us,
we should have heard of it before that time.

Repose made the remaining hours short; and
the first Salute to my waking eyes, was the Glad-
som Day; when by a Sign (as appointed) with our
Flag, the Ships Boats came on shoar; and soon af-
ter the *Dutch* Chief from the *Fort*, with a File of
Souldiers, and several Carpenters came to their
Factory, into the Yard whereof we had two
Galleries,

Galleries and several Windows, acquainting us in the most imperious manner he could express himself, That it was the King's Order to cut down the one, and stop up the other; which if we did not immediately do, his People should: An Action of nothing but Insultation and Spite, design'd to increase our Fears and Amazement; their Factory being at that time uninhabited, and indeed almost ruined; yet we were forced to comply: The said Chief having lived many years in *Bantam*, and been our intimate Companion, induced us to believe his Morosity might be the effect of his Superiors Orders, and that from him we might possibly understand the Reality of the reported Massacre the night before, and whether still design'd; therefore was myself sent down to him, who told me it was really intended, and a going to have been put in execution by the young King, but by their Major he was hindered, and dissuaded therefrom; which, though we believe a Truth, yet next to the Divine Mercy, we can impute it only to the (by them feared) ill Consequences, who by reason of the small number of the King's People, could not have acquitted themselves of being accessory thereto, if not by their Assistance, at least by their Permission, inasmuch as it was they that incens'd him against us, by their aggravating all our Actions what possibly they could to our Disadvantage.

Upon this, we resolved, and accordingly went to the King, to congratulate his safe Delivery out of his late Troubles, that if he had any thing to say to us, we might clear our selves: Before whom,
when

when come, we found no such angry Aspect upon his brow, as by what was reported to us, we had reason to expect; he reproached us with our assisting his Father, contrary to our *Engagement* of standing Neuter; and what most *aggravated*, was, that three of our Company came the day before the *Landing* of the *Dutch*, to the Camp, close under his Wall, to instruct his Fathers Souldiers how to plant their Great Guns against him; I was my self one in person, with Mr. *George Chowne*, then of Council, and Mr. *Rich. Burnby*, formerly Chief of *Siam*, who went, (as we acquainted him) only out of curiosity to see the place, upon an Invitation of the Captain that lay there; and as a proof of our Innocency and unthought of giving occasion of Displeasure or Distrust of his Majesty, we came within Call of his Soldiers on the Wall, without any other defence, save our confidence that we not meddling or making on either side, they would not hurt us (but it shall be a warning to me for ever exposing my self to so great a danger upon any such like Considerations so long as I live) and that what Supplies we otherwise afforded his Father, we were necessitated to, as being wholly under his Power, and himself then inclosed in his Fort, and unable to protect us. He interpreted all as excuses, acquainting us that tho' it was in his power to cut us off, yet out of that respect he had to our King and Company, would desist therefrom; a Lesson learnt him by the *Dutch*. Being dismiss, we were the 3rd constantly affrighted with his Men in Arms, coming to our *Factory*, under the conduct of one or other of his three great Ministers of State he had left him, or a *Dutch* Renegado, by him highly advanced, whom we knew not
how

how to trust, neither durst deny Admittance ; when in the evening, the Chief of the said Ministers, he that has been above two years underhand with the *Dutch*, contriving to bring the Design about of getting *Bantam*, came to us with a Paper written in the *Mallay* Language, said to be sent us from the King ; being an Order to us, with all possible speed to get our Goods aboard our Ships, and depart his Countrey ; he pressing us to the most speedy compliance possible therewith, as we stood in awe of the Kings Displeasure.

We were since informed that there was a great Dispute between the King and the *Dutch* Major, before he could be brought to Order us out of his Countrey, well considering how great a Support to, and Inrichment of his Kingdom our Trade had been : But being wholly under the *Dutch* Power, he was forced to comply, and we to his Commands ; and so purposed with all possible speed to get off our Goods, and depart for *Batavia*.

But our Ships being most of them nigh full , we were necessitated to request a Ship of near five hundred Tuns, of the *Dutch* Major, to export them ; so the next Morning we wrote a Letter to him , which we sent by four of the Companies Servants, to deliver ; who coming to the *Fort*, the Captain of the Guard told them he was asleep : Whereupon they left it with him, and returned home.

But whilst we were expecting of an Answer, the same evening comes to us the abovesaid Minister and *Votary* to the *Dutch*, with the said Letter unopened, seating himself at the upper end of our Table, and filling our Great Hall with his followers, calling

The Civil Wars of B A N T A M. 9

ling for Mr. *Barwell*, and some others of the Council, who coming before him, he takes forth the Letter, and tells us with Rage, the *King* had sent him to know the meaning of that Papers being found on the Ground under the *Fort-Walls*, aggravating it as a Cause of the highest Suspicion, now in time of War; and when we had told him what it was, and laboured to make him sensible that it was our *Europe* Custom to signifie our Minds in Writing, and that our Meaning therein was most innocent, he replied, he admired how we durst presume to write to the Major without first acquainting the *King*; and all this with so much Passion and Fury, that nothing could look more like a Prologue to a Massacre; till at length he mildly advised us the next morning to go and ask the *King's* Pardon.

Many other Circumstances of Amazement in this Business did pass, too tedious to represent: But by what we have said, you may *imagine* the baseness of the *Dutch*, who were the whole Contrivers and Authors of this Business, as did plainly appear by that Letter being delivered into their hands, and the *King's* not mentioning one word to us about it, the next Morning, notwithstanding we never offered to ask him Pardon.

But this is but little to their *succeeding Treatments*, as you will see by what follows: That day we had sent off two of our Ships Boats full of *Broad-cloth*, which without the *Rivers Mouth* were followed by a *Dutch Pinnace*, ordering them back again, or else they would fire at them.

Their Return surprized us; but not knowing but its being late at night, might be the occasion, we sent them
again

again the next morning, when they were again stopped by the Dutch Souldiers quartering a little below our Factory, who told us they had Orders to suffer no loaden Boat of ours to go out of the River: we complained to the Major, who told us it was the King's Order; who, alas poor man! had so Un-King'd himself, that he could Command no further than stood with the Pleasure of the Dutch; but many hours did not pass before we understood the depth of the Design, by one Jacob de Roy, a Lieutenant in the Dutch Army, who had been with the King all the time of his being besieged in the Fort, coming some few Months before, under pretence of being a Baker to Bantam, who brought us a Charge of about ten thousand Rials $\frac{8}{3}$ for Jewels and Plate of his in the Dutch Factory, which at the time of the Old King's entering the Town, he said we had plundered and taken into ours, which till we satisfied, none of our Goods should be permitted to go on board, where by the way, you may observe, first, their design so far to amaze and affright us, that we might upon any Terms be willing to leave the shoar; and then having so prepared us, to enrich themselves with the Companies and our Estate. Indeed this Business at that time startled us, and made us very thoughtful concerning them, much fearing some ill Designes upon us, we labour'd by Presents to the King's Ministers, to learn the depth of the Design, and divert it; but in conclusion found them too much the Dutch Votaries, to be our Friends: insomuch that we were wholly to seek what to do: Whilst so perplex us yet further, comes a Message to us, that the King was jealous of our assisting his Fathers Boats with Powder from our Ship in the Road, therefore desired us to deliver up all on Board them, which, when we departed, should be faithfully restored.

We

We replied, That when we delivered our Powder, we delivered our Ships, they being without it wholly defenceless, therefore would upon no Terms do it, but would our selves go speak with the King, which accordingly we did; when coming into his presence were prevented saying any thing to him, he immediately sending for a Letter wrote in *Portugueze* and directed to the English as from one of the Old Kings Sons, which he ordered to be read to us; the Contents were, That we the *French*, the *Danes*, and the *Portugueze*, should at a certain time be in readiness for their Assistance, but where or how, we knew not; which he aggravated highly against us, not permitting to speak in our defence, or to say any thing concerning the stoppage of our Goods, or our Powder being demanded out of our Ships, and bid us be gone; from whom being departed, we went to the Dutch Major, making known our Grievance to him, who smiling, told us, All was by Order of the King, though done by their Souldiers, and seem'd ignorant of the Letter, tho nothing more probable than that it was of their own framing; and promised in general Terms to assist us to his power: so took our leaves, and being return'd to our Factory, we heard the *Portugueze* Ship was seized on by the *Dutch* and *Javas* together, with an Account of the said Letter, and that the *French* had taken out of her of theirs 4 Chests of Money, having put the same on board of her for security in the time of the Siege: And that the aforesaid

Jacob de Roy with some other Souldiers of the Dutch and Kings, went to the Honourable Companies Ship the *Tyman Frigat*, acquainting the Commander they had Orders to search for Powder; who telling them they had none, neither could permit thereof without Orders from us ashore: They were about to enter the Ship, he immediately gave the word for his Men to stand to their Arms, whereupon they desisted, gave him good words, and desired that only *Jacob de Roy* and one *Fava* Man, might be permitted to look between Decks for satisfaction of the King, which being granted they departed. This News I say, with our Treatment with the King and Major, seem'd almost to confirm to us some evil Designs, if not upon our Lives, at least upon the Companies and our Estates. But it being no time to sit still, we concluded immediately to dispatch away the *Formosa Frigat* (a small Ship of the Companies) to *Batavia*, to make our Complaints to the General and Council there, but chiefly to secure the Honourable Companies Treasure, which was the thing they seem'd to gape at. My self and Mr. *George Chowne* were sent upon her, and indeed it was our desires to go, having had notice that the King had been solicited by the *Dutch Renegado* (a Villain fitted for the worst of Actions) to come to our Factory and kill us in particular, upon account of our being seen in his Enemies Camp at the time of his being besieged; to which altho he declin'd

declin'd condescending, who knew what the importunity of such a Villain in time might amount to. We departed the Shore in a small Boat, about *half an hour* before Sun set, with Order for all the Companies Treasure on board the Companies other Ships, to be put on board her in the dark, and with the smallest noise possible to weigh *Anchor*, lest we should have been discovered by the *Dutch Ships*. There accompanied us the Agents Lady, Mr. *Thomas James* late Chief of *Tonkeene*, Mr. *Rich. Burnby*, and Mr. *Samuel Griffith*, who being out of the Company's Service, had kept themselves aboard Ship for their security, which made our passage seem shorter, being of it self a little long, even four days, before we arrived at *Batavia*, where Mr. *George Chowne* the same day we arrived died: I went to the General, and was appointed the next day to be heard; when being admitted before him and all the Lords sitting in Council, I made a Relation of our Treatments at *Bantam*, requesting a Ship of about 500 Tons Burthen, for the Exportation of our Goods, and their Orders to their people there, to permit them to be brought off; with their permission to hire an house in *Batavia*, and land our Goods, to Export them as we had occasion, Custom free; to all which we received then little reply, being deferred for Answer till next day, when another of the Honourable Companies Ships, to wit, the *Returne*, arriv'd with Mr. *Edward Barwell*, to whose turn by lot it came to come away (so willing were all the Gentlemen left

left there of Council to come away, that they could no other ways agree who should) the *Dutch* at *Bantam* not having any of our Goods at his departure to be brought off. And their proceedings being such, under Colour of the Kings Orders, as forced our people to take care to secure what Estate the Company had already off the Shore, he and I again waited on the General, who told us, That we might hire an Houle where we pleas'd, that he would order a Ship or two, if occasion was, by the first opportunity; as likewise, that our Goods should be all safely brought avway, and for vvhat vve had further requested, vvould after they had debated it, give Answer: But before his Order reached *Bantam*, the *Dutch* there seeing two of our Ships gone away in the Night time, and imagining in them to be the chiefeft Treasure, permitted them to load the other small one and Sloop there remaining, putting the King upon hastening our people away, with all speed imaginable, seizing all the Provisions in the Factory, that they were forced to live the day before they left the Shore upon the Charity of the *Chinefs*. And on the 12th of April, arrived here the *Tjwan Frigat*, vvith all our People from *Bantam*, except one Factor, vvho as if by mistake stayed behind to have an Eye to their Actions. At their departure they sealed up all the Companies Ware-houses, leaving a Register of their Effects and Factory (being as near as vve could guess about the value of 22000 Royals of Eight) vvith one of the *Dutch*
Com-

Commissioners to be delivered, the Major being here arrived, the General desired us to send back in their Ships three or four *Factors* to take care of the Shipping of our Goods, which was done accordingly, but in so confus'd a manner, as what the *Dutch* pleased to restore us, we can only call ours: So ended the Honourable Companies antient Factory of *Bantam*, where the *English* have been settled, and have had a constant Trade about this 70 years. I cannot say they departed thence like *Hannibal* out of *Africk*, accusing both Gods and Men, with imprecations on themselves for any omissions of their own; but truly did severely repine at the Kings ingratitude to (as I may call us) the Nurses and Fathers of his Country, the *English* being by his *Father* and all the Inhabitants generally so acknowledged; and not undeservedly, having by their Trade enrich'd it, and brought it to what it was. And so great was our rage against the *Dutch*, as had our power been consonant to our will, I am confident should have treated them much worse than the *Javas*. Since our departure, they have had some Skirmishes with the Old Kings people; with the loss thereby and Sickness (as is reported) 7 or 800 White Men, as yet have not been able to proceed further than the *Fort* and *Town* of *Bantam*. But their Ships being now arrived from *Europe* with a supply of near 1000 fresh *Souldiers*, 'tis reported they design speedily to March for *Tertiaffa* the Residence of the Old King, about 20 Miles distant from *Bantam*: What their success will be time will shew. By

Sea the **Old Kings Forces** has done them several Damages, taken 16 or 17 Sloops and small Vessels, and 'tis said burnt a Ship of near 800 Tons; so that they are forced to send *Convoys* with their *Fleet* of small Vessels to and from the Coast of *Java*. But leaving them to their Hostility against each other, I shall proceed to a short Relation of our Treatment since our Arrival here, where as I said we had liberty to hire an House. But as to Matters of Trade were deferr'd Answer; and that for nigh four Months, the General telling us every time we came into his presence we should have Answer sometimes to morrow, sometimes in few days; and this they did to perplex and intreague our Affairs, having 5 Ships arrived from *Europe*, designed for the Northward, that required a speedy dispatch, and till received an Answer, were not permitted to bring any Goods on shore, neither suffered they any of their people to go on board us: so that we were forced to put Goods from one Ship to the other, in order to dispatching them, with so much trouble as can scarce be imagined, and at last (*Eymay* being lost) sent two for *Canton*, one for *Tywan*, one for *Tonkeene*, and the *Oacklander* making a 9 Months passage, with the loss of all her Men but 7, was thereb^y disabled from proceeding to *Canton*, and forced with most black Saylor's to go for *Surrat* in Company with the *Return*: At last comes an Answer to our several Letters and Requests, that in this long Attendance we had presented to the General and Council. The Contents are too tedious to recite, but concluding

ing with an Order to us, our Residence here not consisting with their Interest, with all possible speed to with-draw our Ships and all our people to some of our own settled Factories *Siam, Surrat, Persia*, the Coast of *Cormandell, Bangall*, or where we thought best, and the Season of the year would best permit, except all parts belonging to the King of *Bantam*, who they said had for a reiprocal kindness by Contract made, over all his Terretories to them; styling the Old King his Father a Rebel against him: by which means there was no place left for us in these parts, where we could attend the Arrival of our *Europe* or Northward Ships, till the Company were made sensible of the loss of *Bantam*, and had taken some Order about their Affairs in these parts. This was a pretty unexpected Story indeed, which made us laugh, but on the wrong side of our Mouths, as the Saying is. The Companies Affairs and our own too highly requiring our longer stay here, we were forced to give Answer to their Letter more modestly than we should otherwise have done; representing the unspeakable damage will occur to our Master Affairs, by their forcing us off; humbly Requesting permission to abide here till they were acquainted in what condition their Trade in these parts was, and had taken some Order thereabout; to which as yet we have received no Answer, and have hopes they will not urge our departure. If they do, we must do as well as we can we are bound to see it, and to sit down and repine at our Infelicitities, vwill not help us. But the Season is now

10

so far spent, that if so *England*, of necessity must be our next Port, unless we can find some place in the Streight of *Sundy* to shelter our selves. In the mean time we sit idle, and unable to turn a Penny; the time of our abode here, is so much time wholly lost: For my particular, could my Affairs have permitted, I should have return'd to you by this Ship; but having the Books of the Charge I had in *Bantam* to make up, and my Stock all abroad, that it cannot be in readiness till the latter Ship, which may depart about *January* next; when if I can be permitted, I design home. The last thing I have to advise you, is the loss of the *Jobanna*, bound for *Bangall*, who run ashore in the Night upon a Ridge of Rocks, between the Cape of *Good Hope*, and Cape *Agullis*, where in 12 hours time she broke in two pieces; 'twas about two Miles distant from the shore, where all the Men but seven arrived, some in Boats, some on Rafts, some on the Rack of the Ship, but were 21 days travelling before they arrived where the *Dutch* Inhabited; they all came from *Batavia* in *Dutch* Ships, and the Captain and some others take their passage home in this Ship. The Company lost 72000 *l.* Sterling Treasure, beside other Merchandize.

I fear you will think me somewhat tedious in relating these sad and tragical Stories, but I was willing to give you a full Relation of all Occurrences. I could wish the Subject had been more pleasant, and less tragical; but we must submit to the Divine Will.

Yours E. G.

F I N I S.

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All Sold by *Thomas Maltbus*, at the Sign of the *Sun* in the *Poultry*. 1683.

A new addition 38

LETTER

FROM

TANGIER

Concerning

The Death of *Jonas Rowland* the Renegade,
and other strange Occurrences since the
Embassadors Arival here.

IN my last I gave you an Imperfect Account of the Arrival of *Ben Hadu* the Morocco Ambassador and his kind reception and noble Entertainment here by our Governour Collonel *Kirk*. Since then by the Return of the Renegades Wife, we have had a more ample account of all passages since the Arrival of the Ambassador at Court, and the Death of the Renegade her late Husband, which for the strangeness of the Manner, with what other Occurrences hapned since, I thought fit to send you.

The Ambassador attended out of Town with 200 of our Horses (his own being all dead or killed at Sea) was conducted with him as far as our Liberties Extended, where he was received by a Party of 300 of the Moors with great Shouts, and three Volleys of shot being discharged on both sides he was Conducted to the Emperours Palace. The next morning being sent for to Render an Account of his Embassy, he did it with a great deal of Satisfaction, where he Intified much in the praise of *England*, Concluding every Period of his Discourse with the Greatness of the King, the Gallantry of the People, and the nobleness of his Entertainments, when having ended his discourse, *Buzzy Ham*, the other Ambassador there who was as Superintendant to *Ben Hadu* the Principal Ambassador said he had spoke very kindly of *England*, as indeed it had well deserv'd, but he had for two things which merited his Commendation, viz, their Wine and Women, with whom he had been as familiar, and to whom he was as deeply engaged as the rest, this being seconded by the Secretary, which so enraged the Emperour, that immediately he order'd him to the *Balkove*, the other two to other Prisons, till they made good their Information. The secretary being put to the Rack, confessed that he had joyned in a Confederacy against the Ambassador on Shipboard, being put upon it by the Renegade, and for what he had said against his Master, was by Subornation of *Buzzy Ham* the other Ambassador. Of all which when the Emperour was made sensible and that it proceeded rather from Malice then any other just grounds of Accusations, he ordered *Buzzy Ham* with the Secretary to be strangled, and the Ambassador to be set at Liberty.

The Renegade who was brought to Morocco bound, having all things prov'd clearly against him, was Committed to a deep Dungeon of 100 Steps descent there

their to Continue a fortnight with a very small Allowance of Bread, and Water, to do penance for his Apostacy, and to atone for the affront put upon their great Prophet Mahomet, whose Religion he had formerly Embraced. Afterwards being taken out as a contempt of Christianity and the Holy Unction, he was anointed all over with Sea Fish Oyl, and hung upon a Gibbet three days together Naked, Exposed to the Wasps and Flys with all sort of Obnoxious Insects, fed at the same rate the third day being taken down yet alive he was thrown into a Cauldron of hot boyling Oyl, where he Expir'd an unlamented Martyr for his Apostacy, neither Christian nor Mahometan; his head being sent to *Tangier*, and Body thrown into the Sea as thinking it unworthy either of Christian or Pagan Burial.

Complaint was then made by the Embassador against three of his Retinue, who to keep their hand in ure by a slight of Ligerdmain woud turn Knives, Forks, Spoons, or any other moveable into Ale and Brandy or what other Creature they listed. This was lookt upon as so high an Abuse to the Dignity of the Embassador and Emperour, nay of Mahomet himself, that they were condemn'd without Benefit of Clergy, being order'd to be thrown into the Lyons Den, and there to be devoured alive, one only Escaped, who living a little too deep into a Ladies placket palm'd away her Ladyships Oracle, which hung by a gold Chain, for whom a Certain great Countess Interceeding with his Excellency, obtained his promise for his Pardon, which accordingly he has performed.

Some were accusd for drinking, others for whoring and mixing Pagan Rumps with Christian Giblets, whereof some of them that carryed with them the Tokens of their Mistresses kindnesses (which several its thought did to their sorrow) the foreman of the Jury giving in Verdict against them, their principle Evidence was cut off, which it is thought will spoil their whoring for the future.

This was all which hapned during the stay of Mrs. Rowland, Wife to the late *Jonas Rowland* the English Renegade, who after she had seen the sad and Tragical End of her Husband, obtained leave to come hither in order to her return for *England*; where she will her self satisfy you more at large of the Truth of every particular, which I had from her self, and is as faithful delivered from

S'r,

Your Affectionate Kinsman

Tangier, Aug. 26.

1682.

William Franklin.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. S. 1682.

A More full and exact

ACCOUNT

Of that most dreadful Fire,

Which happened at

WAPPING

On Sunday Night the nineteenth of this
instant *Novemb.* between 10 and 11 a clock

Also a True and full Account of the damages sustained by that
dreadful fire whilst it continued burning all day on *Munday*.

With a true Account as near as can yet be given, of
the manner of its first beginning, the number of
houses burnt down, and of the number of per-
sons that have perished in the raging Flames.

LAST Night being the 19th of *November*, a dreadful Fire hap-
pened at the house of one Captain, *Allan*, a Sea-Captain,
Living in *Cinnamon-Lane* near *Whapping*, through the negli-
gence of an idle Fellow, by Profession a *Sawyer*, who Lodg-
ed in a Garret of the said House, he coming home drunk, being care-
less of his Candle, it fell amongst some Shavings, and immedi-
ately fastned upon the Boards and consumed that House, and altho
it was immediately discovered, and help coming in, yet the wind
being

being at South-West and blowing so violently the Engines could not Play with any success; but the Engineers were not wanting in their Industry, but had taken so much pains, that seven or eight were broke in the Service. The Fire growing Vigorous, it fastned upon a new Ship upon the Stocks, in Sir *William Warrens* Yard. The Labouring men not knowing how to suppress the fury of the Flames, bored holes thorow her, and it being then high-water, sunk her; by which means she was preserved.

His Grace, the Duke of *Albermarle* and the Earl of *Craven* came thither this morning about two of the Clock, and ordered the blowing up of several Houses to prevent its further Progress, but all that they could do though assisted by a number of people, proved very ineffectual, the Fire flaming with that impetuosity, that no Art could stop it, in the several Attempts to blow up Houses, several poor Creatures perished in the Ruines, many say nine, but most say seven perished altogether in one House.

It is reported that the Lady *Joye* living in *Gravel-Lane* is endamaged ten e hundreds of pounds *Per Annum*, Sir *William Warren* owned the most part of *Cinnamon-Lane*, but thanks to the insuring Office he is like to redeem satisfaction for 500 *l. Per Annum*. It is relieved that there are at least six or seven hundred houses burned to the Ground, it being a Mile in Compass, and it is to be feared it will do more considerable damage, it being not yet Extinguished at 12 a Clock, but flaming then with an unresisted force. This is as full an Account as can at present be given.

The damage done by water was very inconsiderable, a *Pink* of a small value being only consumed, but the loss by Houses and Household-stuff in a small time cannot be computed. Thus we see what vast Treasures may be devoured in a Moment of time, through the Negligence of one careless man. One would think the many Fires that have been, might put every man upon a more than ordinary Watchfulness. But alas! how soon are those awakening Judgments forgotten; a Month hence possibly this Fire will be so little in the thoughts of some as if it had never been, those that are the least sufferers will be soonest apt to forget it. But the Lord knows how suddenly those that are now safe may be smitten with the same Rod. All are concerned to be very Circumspect and careful, least the same or such like unhappy Judgment surprizes them in their security. Now the Inhabitants of *Wapping* are visited by a severe affliction, who knows in how little time, others that think themselves secure, may be involved in the same disease, which the Lord of his infinite mercy, preserve our flourishing City, not only from the Malice, Envy, and Subtilty of the Papist, but from a supine Negligence and Security.

This is the True Account as near as can be given, of the damages sustained by this most dreadful Fire, whilst it continued burning all day on Munday the 20th of this Instant till Night.

Tuesday November the 22d A more fully Relation of the Dreadful Fire at *Whapping*, viz. On *Munday* Night, between Eight and Nine of the Clock it was something abated and about twelve wholly Extinguished; the number of Houses, as near as can be Computed to be Consumed are 200 amongst which were two or three hundred blown up and we here in the Execution thereof about 40 Persons were killed, besides others very much bruited and wounded to the number of 60 or up-ward. But at present, we cannot hear, but that only an old woman perished in the flames; who through her Age and weakness was incapable of shifting for her self. Great was the care and diligence of Sir *John Wetwing* in this unhappy Accident, who being owner of the Ship that is building in Sir *William Warrens* Yard, the being of seven hundred Tuns burthen, and if consumed the loss thereof would have been 6 or 7000 *l*. But by his diligence, in entering the Ship first himself, and distributing twenty Guinies to some Seamen and others, they by their industrious labour and Sir. *Johns* heartning them up preserved her, which if had been fired would have done very considerable damage to several houses adjacent; amongst the houses that were consumed, the chiefest were Sir *William Warrens*, one Mr. *Hoopers*, Mr. *Wilsons* Mr. *Haines*, and Mr. *Jacksons*, who all kept considerable Deal-Yards. And one Mr. *Grimbals* having a Mast-Yard sustained great loss thereby, to the value of several hundreds of pounds. Also one Mr. *Bond* a Brewer his house was burnt and lost several hundred pounds being then a Brewing, besides vast quantities of Buts of Beer were destroyed in several Ale-Houses.

Besides these persons of note, were divers Shopkeepers of all Trades, whose goods and wares were all consumed; only some few goods which some saved in *Shadwel* Church; others being in great consternation delivered their goods to several persons whom they know not, amongst whom some were so honest as to deliver the same and others never to return what they received.

Several persons who were burnt out, were forced to lie in the neighbouring Field all night, who two nights before had good Habitations to Reside in.

The Fire ended near *Shadwell-Dock*, having burnt a mile in length and a quarter in breadth.

We cannot understand any farther damage was done by water, only a *Fly-Boat* took Fire, but by the industry of the men belonging to her she was saved, having received some small damage.

We further hear, that a distiller had several pieces of Brandy staved for fear if they should have taken fire, it might have done considerable damage.

My Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs were not wanting to aid and assist what they could, there was likewise a Company or two of the *Train'd-Bands*, and several Barrels of Gunpowder was brought from the *Tower*, and other places, in Order to blowing up of houses, and there were some base Villains that were so Impudent as to steal and carry away two Barrels of the Powder, But being taken in the Fact, were committed, and must answer for the same.

And this is the truest Account that hath been hitherto published

L O N D O N Printed, by D. Miller, 1682.

88
84

A Full and more
Particular Account

OF THE
Late FIRE,

32

816 m 23
40

With the several losses at

NEWMARKET:

In a Letter from thence of the 24th Instant. 1683.

Cole
K

HAVING seen a forged Paper (pretended to be Written in a Letter from hence) giving a short and imperfect Account of the late dreadful Fire at *Newmarket*, I thought my self obliged as well to Answer your Request as to satisfy others, to give you a particular and more exact Account of that unfortunate Accident.

On the 22d Instant being *Thursday*, betwixt Eight and Nine a Clock at Night, by the carelesness of a Groom smoking Tobacco; it first broke out in a Stable, having seized upon the Litter, Straw, Hay, and Roof of the Stable before it was discern'd, and then too violent to be overcome, till it had seized upon the next House, and so from one to another till it had run through all the Houses on that side of the Town.

It began at the lowermost end of the Town next the Heath, the Wind being at South-west, which carrying the Flame strongly forward, no Water being near to quench it, nor Powder to blow up the Houses in less than three hours time, all the Houses on that side of the Town were on Fire, and continued burning till the Morning, by which time they were Reduced to Ashes.

That which made the worse for the Town, was the many Thatch'd Houses, Stables and Hayricks, which took Fire from one another like a train of Gunpowder, having not left a House before Twelve a Clock that the Fire had not seized upon.

In this dreadful and terrible condition all burning at once, and most of all the Houses yet standing, the Roofs being the first that took the Flame, the Houses seem'd all the way as if they had been Arched or rather Roof'd with Fire. Some of them continuing burning till the next day.

It

It would be Dreadful to tell you the Consternation we were in upon this so sudden and unhappy an Accident ; which from the First Kindling, Burnt on with that Violence, that those who were Twelve Houses and upwards from the place where the Fire began, had scarce time to save any thing, scarce their Horses, and those that were nearer could hardly save themselves ; many People by the sudden Surprize, and others who were assisting in the Quenching of the Fire, having perished therein, several of whom we have since found Buried under the Rubbish.

Many brave Horses, Coaches, and Chariots, with all their Rich Furniture, were lost in this general Conflagration.

Some run about the Streets half naked, with their Saddles, Bridles, and Portmantles, others run into the Houses to save what they could, till they were many of them half Burnt, and many lost, endeavouring to save their Horses ; which by no means they could get to come through the Fire till they had Hoodwinked them, or the Fire had seized upon them behind, the pain of which drove them forward to seek for their Safety.

The distracted People were in such Consternation, that many Horses which were taken out of the Flame, and set loose in the Street, to shift for themselves upon the Heath with the People, instead of making towards the Heath, made to the Stables, where they were Burnt without all possibility of preventing it.

Many sustained great Losses, not only of Horses, but Coaches and other things ; But the greatest of this Nature fell upon the Lord *Sunderland*, who not only lost his chief Saddle-Horses, but his best set of Coach-Horses ; the Lord *Clarendon*, Lord *Cliford*, Lord *Rocheſter*, lost several Race Horses, and best Saddle-Horses, and many others, which would be too tedious to Relate.

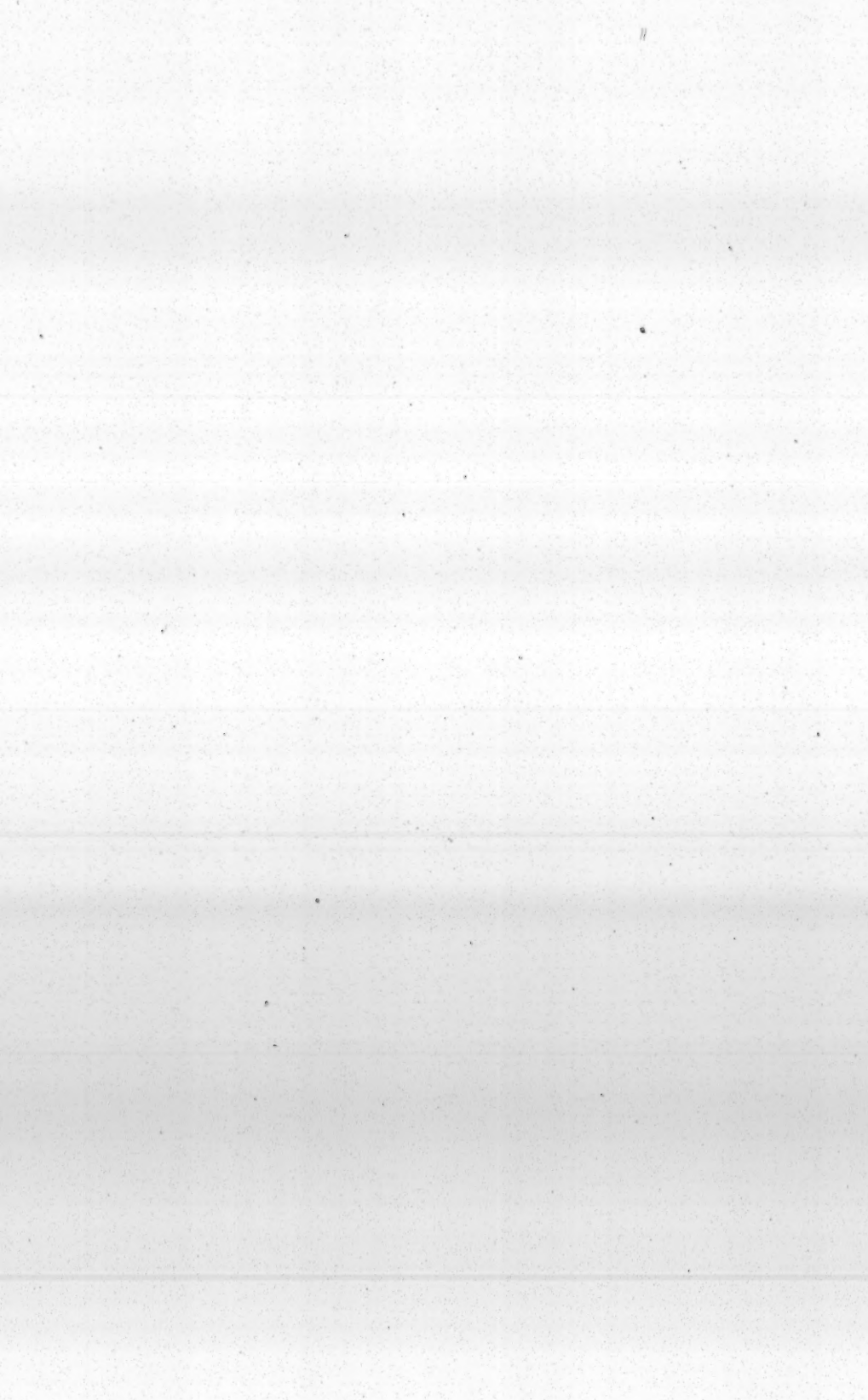
All that happened well in so unhappy an Accident was, that the Fire all this time, did not touch on that side of the Street where the Kings House stood ; which was the only Comfort we had in the midst of all our Losses.

It would but create a trouble to tell you the miserable Estate these poor Wretches are in, expos'd to the Wind and Weather upon the Heath, having neither House nor Goods, Cloathes nor Sustenance.

I will therefore add no more, but that I am

Your Distressed humble Servant.

John Cole.



The Marquis *De Grana*, the King of Spain's Vice-Roy
in the *Spanish-Netherlands*, His Mandatory Letter to
all Commanders, Officers, and Soldiers, to Resist
the *French*, and Repel Force with Force.

Done out of the Original from Brussels:

THE Peace of *Nimeguen* having been concluded upon such Conditions, as *France* it self desir'd, We had all the reason in the World to hope, That this Peace would have been put in Execution, and Observed on their Part. But instead of contenting themselves with the Advantages which they have got by their Demands, and which we were willing to Sacrifice for the Repose of Christendom, They have retarded for several Months the quitting of the Garrisons which should have been surrendred back to his Catholick Majesty, wasted by excessive Quartering of Soldiers those Places which should have been restored, as well as those which really and truly belong'd to him, and Ruin'd all his Majesties Subjects, as well by Extortion of Contributions, beyoud the Time limited by the *Eighteenth Article* of the Peace, as by several undue Exactions and Sums already pay'd, and oppressive Quota's with which His Majesty has been charg'd. And altho' after all this, and the opening the Conference of *Courtray*, for an amicable reconciliation of all Differences between the Two Crowns, we did not expect any other Acts of Violence, the Commissioners named on both Sides were hardly arriv'd at the Place appointed, but the *French* enter'd *Hainault* and *Flanders*, with a great Army, with an intention, as they have done, to make themselves Masters of the City of *Chievres*, and several other Towns and Villages. They have got the Possession of *Charlemont*, through their Threats of a general Invasion into these Countries, two Months before the Time prefix'd by the Treaty of Peace, to restore that Fortref, or else to procure the Surrender of *Dinant*, and after that kept both those Places to themselves. And farther having a design to encroach always upon their

Neighbours, and make themselves sole Arbitrators of their Priviledges, they have Erected a Pretended Chamber of Re-union at *Metz*, they have caused to be adjudged to themselves, under unsufferable pretences, the County of *Chiny*, and other Lands and Territories belonging to His Catholick Majesty. And to make good those Proceedings never before practis'd in Times of Peace, the said *French* have caused several Bodies of Armed Forces to invade and pillage the Countries belonging to his Most Catholick Majesty; carry'd away, and receiv'd Ransoms of several Prisoners; possessed themselves of almost all the Dutchey of *Luxemburg*, with several Lands in the Provinces of *Hainault*, *Namur*, and others; blocked up the City of *Luxemburg* it self, and made all his Majesties Subjects deeply sensible of all the Effects of a fierce and cruel War.

And tho' his most Catholick Majesty, out of his desire to preserve the Peace of Christendom, had made use of none but Friendly means to stop these proceedings, they have all prov'd ineffectual, notwithstanding all the Remonstrances made on his Part at the Conference at *Courtray*, where the most Christian King's Advocate could not be brought to give any Answer to the Complaint about renewing of open Hostility, for which Reparation ought to have been made in the first place; and not to do as they did, let on foot at the same time, and press with a great deal of heat, New Pretensions to *Alost* and other Places, the unjustness of which Pretensions, when it came to be laid open, and that the King's Advocate declared his willingness to refer himself to the Decision of the Commissioners of the Two Crowns, or in Case their Judgements were equally divided, to that of Arbitrators

trators to be equally chosen on both sides, according to the Contents of the Treaty of Peace, yet the Conference was broken off by the *French* Commissioners, who declared to those of His Catholick Majesty, that his most Christian Majesty, having intelligence, that the Great Turk was designing a War against his Imperial Majesty, was resolved to leave no cause of Jealousie or Suspicion, which might hinder the Christian Princes from Opposing the Common Enemy; for which reason he resolved to raise the Siege of *Luxemburg*, and refer his Differences with *Spain*, to the King of *Great Britain*. However tho' the *French* Commissioners were not ignorant that the *Spanish* Deputies were not qualified to accept of the said Arbitration, and had also told the other, that they had receiv'd no Order about it, yet the *French* departed, refusing to receive so much as one Paper more, under pretence that their Commission was out. Which was all one as if his Catholick Majesty had been obliged to refer his Differences with *France* to one single Arbitration, chosen by the most Christian King, contrary to the Law of Nations, and the Tenor of the Treaty of Peace, procured by the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*. In the Execution of which, nothing could have been more Natural than to have made use of the same Mediation which was several times sought by his Majesty and his Allies, and accepted by him, in pursuance of the kind Offers which the King of *Great Britain* had offered to that purpose. But *France* regarding nothing so much as the enlarging her Dominion, has refused this Mediation, and Marshal *D'Hanovier* upon the last Day of *August* past, and the fiftieth of the Siege of *Vienna*, the Brigadier *Darfeld*, to give us Notice, That the most Christian King not having been able to obtain any Satisfaction in order to his Pretensions to *Alsace*, and other Places mentioned in the Paper exhibited by his Advocate at *Combray*, had sent him Orders to Rendezvous his Army and to enter those Countries, and yet all this while pretending he would Act nothing against the Peace, if he were not interrupted in his Design, and that the *Spaniards* did not oppose his Demands. Which seeming to us so much the more Astonishing, in regard it belong'd to *France* to pursue her Pretences by the regular means propounded in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, or to enter into a Negotiation by the Mediation of the King of *England*, and that therefore it was a manifest Contradiction to pretend at the same time,

not to Act against the Peace, and yet employ force of Arms to obtain that by Violence which was to be at the Disposal of Formal Justice.

We therefore upon the whole return'd this Answer to the Brigadier, That his Commission strangely surpris'd us; That we thought our selves in a profound Peace; and that the Treaty of *Nimeguen* had distinctly explained and determin'd how all differences were to be adjust'd in an Amicable manner; that no man could well believe, especially considering the present Condition of Christendom, that ever any alterations would have been made so contrary to the said Peace; That his most Catholick Majesty had an Ambassador at *Paris*, and the most Christian King another at *Madrid*, where the Demands should have been propounded on both sides, That his Majesty had entrusted him to defend, not to surrender up those Provinces, or any part of 'em.

But the King of *France* not content with so rational an Answer, and continuing to put his Claim to the decision of a War, has caus'd several Body's of Armed Forces to fall with ruin and havock upon the Territories and Subjects of his Catholick Majesty, without taking the least Notice of the kind offers of the King of *England*, or of what the Pope has tender'd by his Extraordinary Nuncio, and others of the Allies. He has seiz'd upon the Cities and Towns of *Leffines*, *Beaumont*, *Chimay*, *Walcourt*, *Boulogne*, and others, where his Troops for these five Weeks and more have committed and still continue to commit all manner of Violences in all parts under Obedience to his Catholick Majesty; sending their Commands for the payment of vast Contributions double and treble what was pay'd in the War. They have fallen upon his Majesties Subjects, they have taken away their Cattel, and Corn, and other Provisions, carry'd away Prisoners, beat down Houses, and committed an abundance of other Enormities, which visibly tends to an Absolute Breach. Seeing therefore, we have used all Amicable Means, since all Interposition and Mediation proves ineffectual, nor can prevail to bend and mollifie the Rigor, with which the *French* Troops continue to overwhelm His Majesties Subjects to their Total destruction, and while these Injuries they endure do but serve to bring a greater continually upon 'em, and for that they have most feelingly besought us, not to permit them to be reduced under the Servitude of *France*, by such a ruinous Desolation. We find our selves oblig'd by the Duty of our Charge, to give Order to all Generals, Governours of Provinces, Sergeant Majors of Battalia, Particular Governours, Commanders, Chiefs, Masters of Camp, Collonels, Captains, and all other Officers and Soldiers, as well Horse as Foot, of what Nation or Quality soever; and to all his Majesties Subjects, to Oppose all such Attempts and Proceedings of the Enemy, in the Territories of his Majesty, to repel Force by Force, and to make use of such means as God and Nature has afforded them, to defend and guard themselves from the unheard of Violences and Cruelties which they commit. Commanding you hereby to be Conform to these Commands, and to do and cause to be executed all things according to the Tenor of these Pretexts, by all that are under your Commands. *Brussels*, Octob. 12. 1693.

Signed, O. H. M. D'ALCARETTO.

E 98

T H E
S P E E C H
O F
Hadgi Giafer Aga
E M B A S S A D O R
F R O M T H E
D i v a n o f A l g i e r
T O H I S M O S T
C h r i s t i a n M A J E S T Y
A T
V E R S A I L E S.

*Together with the FRENCH KINGS Answer
to the said E M B A S S A D O R.*

July the 4th. S. N.

HADGI GIAFER AGA Ambassador from the *Divan* of *Algier* had his Audience of the most Christian King, being conducted thereto by the *Sieur Bonneau* Introducer of Ambassadors, with the Coaches of the King and Madam the *Dauphiness*; He was brought from the Hall of Ambassadors to the Apartment of *Monsieur Colbert de Croissy*, Minister and Secretary of *State*, then to that of the *Marquis de Seignelai* Secretary of *Stat*, then to that of the Count *Tholose* Admiral of *France*, and afterwards to that of the King where the whole Court was Assembled, where he made to his Majesty the following Speech in the Name of the City of *Algier*,

MOST High, most Excellent, most Potent, most Magnanimous and most Invincible Prince Lewis the XIV. Emperor of the French; May God perpetuate thy Reign and thy Prosperity; I come to the Foot of thy sublime, Imperial Throne, to express the Joy of our Republick, and of the Dey my Master; for having concluded a Peace with thy Lieutenants, and their ardent Desire, That it would please Thy High Majesty to put to it the last Seal of Thy Consent; the Force of thy most Puissant Arms, and the brightness of Thy ever-Conquering Sword, hath made them know how great the Fault of Baba Hassan was, in presuming to declare War against Thy Subjects; and I am Deputed to ask Thee Pardon for it, and to Protest to Thee, That we will for the future have no other Design than to merit by our Conduct the Friendship of the greatest Emperor that is, or ever hath been, of the Faith of Jesus, and the only one which we dread; we might fear, That the
Detestable

Detestable Out-rage committed upon the Person of Thy Consul, should be an Obstacle to the Peace; if Thy Soul, the Eyes whereof, like the Sun, penetrate all things, did not fully apprehend, what a Rabble is capable of, when enraged, at the beholding their Fellow-Citizens dash'd in pieces by Bombs, amongst whom were their Fathers, their Brothers and their Children; and seeing themselves rob'd of their Slaves, the most valuable Part of their Riches; besides all which to add to their Misfortune, the Liberty of their Country-men, by way of Exchange, which they yet justly hoped for, was refused them; But whatsoever Influence this Violence may have upon Thee, I come to pray Thee for ever to turn away Thy Sacred Eyes from beholding an Action, which all the Honest Men amongst us, especially the Governours, abhor'd; so that it would not be reasonable to impute it to them.

We hope, Oh Great Emperor! who art as Puissant as Gemchid, as rich as Caroun, as magnificent as Solomon, and as generous as Hatemtai, That we shall obtain this Favour from Thy Goodness, and the High Opinion which we have of Thy incomparable Generosity, causes us to make no doubt, but Thou wilt give Liberty to all those of our Brethren, who are detained in Thy Fetters, as we give full Liberty to all those of Thy Subjects, who are in our hands, and even to all those who are honoured by the shadow of thy Name, so the end, that the Joy of this Country may be equal and universal. And in this what do we ask, but to set open a greater number of Mouths to Thy Praise, and that at the same time, when Thy Subjects being returned to their own Country, shall bless thee, lying prostrate before thy Feet, ours also may spread themselves through the vast Country of Africa, and there Publish thy Magnificence, and plant a profound Veneration for Thy incomparable Vertues in the Hearts of their Children? This will lay the Foundation of an eternal Peace which we will keep on our part by the exact and Religious Observation of all the conditions upon which it is grounded, not in the least doubting, but that by reason of the perfect Obedience, which thou causest to be rendered to Thee, Thy Subjects will take the same Care to Preserve it also: May the Almighty and most Merciful Creator vouchsafe to give his Blessing to it, and to keep a perpetual Union between the most High, most Excellent, most Puissant, most Magnanimous and most Invincible Emperor of the French; and the Illustrious and Magnificent Dey, Pacha, Divan, and victorious Army of the Republick of the Algerines. By his most humble Servant Hadgi Giafer Aga, Ambassador of Algier, wishing the Prosperity of his Majesty.

After this he presented to the King his Credential Letter which was in a bag Embroidered with Gold, and he complemented his Majesty upon the occasion of the taking of *Luxemburgh*.

Then the King told him, that he granted to the Divan of *Algier* the pardon which it had asked, that he approved of the Treaty concluded with the *Chevalier Tourville*; that he hoped the *Algerines* would do all that was necessary on their part for the keeping of the peace; and that he would command his Subjects to disturb them no more:

Afterwards the Ambassador was magnificently treated by his Majesty's Officers, and brought back with the same Ceremonies to *Paris*, being every where accompanied by the *Sieur de Buffeur* Gentleman in Ordinary of the Kings House.

A STRANGE and WONDERFULL RELATION

Of many Remarkable DAMAGES

Sustained, both at SEA and LAND, by the present Unparalleled

FROST.

THIS Island and Age wherein we live, has Experienced as many Strange and Prodigious Observations of Natures Effects, together, with as many and various kinds of afflicting Judgments, from the correcting hand of an offended God, as any Nation in preceding times can demonstrate, and rather seem's the Totall sume of all, then a Paralell of Any, as *Sword, Plague, Fire, &c.* But whether the present unparalleled Frost, may be Attributed to the effects of Natural Causes, or not rather to the Scourging Hand of an Offended God, I shall not Determine; though the Consequences following, seem to proclaime the latter; and loudly Calls for Humility, and Amendment of Life, least a worse Judgment fall upon us. But leaving this generall Caution and Instruction; I shall present your view with such Remarkable Passages, as Certain Knowledge, Credible Report, and Spreading Fame has brought to lite.

From *Deale*, It has been observed, that a Vessell, Belonging to *Lubick*, (which her Colours signify) Riding in the Downs for several days, has been in great Distress; which by their Signs and Wefts (the Language of Sea-men in such Cases) is understood by them, as well as if Discours'd Face to Face; whereupon severall Yals and other Vessels, have attempted to Relieve them, but all Industry Ineffectuall, the Vessell being Conjealed too, and Environ'd with a Massy substance of Ice; so that it is all together Inaccessible; and now no farther Attempts can be made for their Relief, because the Sea, for above a Mile from the Shore, is so hard Frozen; beyond our apprehensions to Imagine, or Chronologies to Paralell.

From *Liverpool in Lancashire* we have advice, that two Vessels lying at Anchor, whose Cables were one Night saw'd Asunder by the sharpness of the Ice, notwithstanding the Industry of the distressed Mariners, Who are now Drove from hope of Succor: Though Attempts have been made by some beyond Probability of their own Safetys to Relieve them, but in Vain; Whos Fear is not so much their want of Provision, as the Danger of being Belged (a Sea Term for breaking Holes in the Vessel,) with the Ponderous Strokes of such Bulky, Conjeal'd Cakes of Ice, as the Impetuousness of the unruly Surges cast against them.

It has been also Observed, that the Ice has Cut away most of the Bays, or Sea-Marks, as well in the South, as North Channell; so that such as have weathered the Distresses in Harbours, and escaped Dangers at Home, by the Unparalleled Frost, are, not withstanding, Incident to those dangerous Wracks of Rocks and Sands, and shuning *Silly*, may fall upon *Caribdes*.

It is also Credibly Attested, that vast solid Cakes of Ice, of some Miles in Circuit, breaking away from the Eastern Countries of *Flanders and Holland, &c.* Have been by the East and North-east winds, driven upon the Marine Borders of *Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk*, to their no small Damage: And it is also Reported, that some Skeet-flyders, upon one of those large Ice plains, were unawares driven to Sea, and arived Living (though almost perished with Cold and Hunger) upon the Sea-coast of *Essex*; but as to the certainty of this Report, I Refer to the Credit of succeeding Intelligence, as also those wonderfull Damages upon the Coast of Scotland, Relating of the Loss of some Shipping, and the Lives of many Ingenious and Industrious

rious Navigators, nor in these Prodigious, and Lamentable Damages, from France; when in our own Harbour, the River of *Thames*, several ships, both inward and outward bound, as well at *Alford*, as other Adjacent places, have been broke to pieces and Sunk, by the effects of this so unparalleled Frost.

It is needless to inform *London* (for whom principally this Intelligence is Collected) what unheard of Rendezvous is daily kept upon the Frozen face of her Navigable River, what long and spacious Streets of Booths, and Tents are Banded; what throngs of Pedlars, both Horse and Foot, do Travell, what Pyramides of Provisions, Bak'd, Boild and Roast; what Deluges of Wine, Coffey, Beer, Ale and Brandy for Sale; what fleets of Vessells Sailing upon Sleds, what troops of Coaches, Caravans, and Waggon, what Games and new Invented Sports, and Pastimes; Bull-Baiting, Bear-Baiting, &c. Together, with Shops for the vending of most sorts of Manufactures, and for working Artificers; the account of which, alone, would require a Volume to Describe; and therefore Omitting it's Description in particular, I must leave it, with Amazement and Admiration in Generall.

But to speak of the Land whole Damages are no Less Considerable, then the Sea: There Being such an Overwhelming Snow in *Scotland*, that Man, and Beast, though not Equally, are too sensible of the Affliction; Also in *England*, in severall places, through the Extraordinary Violence of the present Frost, no water can be had for Cartell, in many Miles, which Generall Complaints will need no other Confirmation, then from the Tongues of the Cartell themselves, who, with Pity, have been Observed to Lick the Ice, to abate their Thirst, for want of their Fill, of Refreshing Water.

From a Credible person in *France*, to a Gentleman of Worth in *London*, by Letter, Before the Sea was Blocked up by this Extrem Frost, Mention is made of the severall Effects produced by the Extreimity of Cold, as well of Weather, as Charity; attesting, by modest Computation, that no less than sixty Persons has lately Dyed upon the Road, between *Paris* and *Caen*, and doubtless, many in the City of *London* through the same extremitie have perished in the same Calamity: Of which, a Weaver in the Parish of *St. Giles Cripplers* was one; and though I take no notice of others, whose wants call upon the *Devils* of this Age to consider the Conditions of the *Lazarus's* in the Streets.

From *Worchester*, it's Reported that a Certain Tobacconists Riding from the City of *Worster* about his necessary Occasions, Some Twenty two Miles, had four of his Fingers to Frozen by the extream Severity of the Cold, that no warmth could possibly recover them, for they were absolutely Dead; and in little time began to wither and perish; so that he was Constrain'd to yield, (by the advice of a skillfull Chirurgeon) to suffer them to be Cut off; which was done without his Sense of feeling any Paine; which may put us in mind of the Intentions of the Parrable, in another case: It is better that the Hand be Cut off, than the whole Body Perish, &c.

By this also may be Apprehended the Extreimity of the Season: A Certain Sexton in the City of *London* having a Grave to Make, and finding the Obdurate and Impenetrable Earth, as it had been a Rock of soled Marble, Reverberate his Forible Stroaks; was therefore Constrained to Hire two Strong and Able Working-Men, giving Each two Shillings a Day to undertake the Same; Who with Pick-axes, Twibils, Beetle and Wedges, and two Days hard Labour, did with great Dificalty make it Deep Enough; So that the Labour of Digging one only Grave, did amount to Eight Shillings, and the Labourers Worthy of their Hire.

And as we live in an Age of Prodiges and wonders, and in a Nation of Blessings, and Mercies; let us consider, that afflictions must drive us, whether Mercy's cannot draw us; and in time Reform our lives, before greater Judgments overtake us: And time be ours no More. FINIS.

Entered according to Order

London Printed for J. How at the Coach and Horses without *Bishopsgate*, 1694

A True

ACCOUNT

Of the Dreadful

STORM,

That happened on Monday the 18th of this Instant January, 1685. begining about Two in the Morning, and continuing till about Four. In which time it did great Damage, Casting away divers Boats upon the River Thames, and Drowning many Persons, with many other Mischiefs and Damages. The Relation of which you will find in the following Pages.

This may be Printed, January the 19th, 1685. R. P.

MANY and Various are the Opinions of the Learned in Relation to suddain Storms and Tempests, which frequently happen to the Prejudice of Mankind; but if as Christians we consider them, they fall not out, but by the Divine Permission; in whose Hands are not only the Elements, but all Created Beings; nothing without his Approbation or Observation can Compaſs the ſmalleſt Thing. A Bounds he ſets to the Ocean and the remaining Elements, by his Eternal Decree are ſetled in their Places or Stations, and thereby are rendered Serviceable to Mankind; for whose ſake they were Created, and prove Beneficial or Diſadvantageous, as the Wiſe Creator ſees moſt fit; but to wave the Prologue, I ſhall come nearer to the Matter that Occaſions the Exhibiton of this Paper, and by the way Omit to mention the particulars or ſad Effect of the late Storm that made ſuch Deſolation near the Town of *Hamburg*, by forcing the undiſtinguiſhing Waves over the Dykes, and Drowning Villages and ſcatter'd Houſes, not yet Numbred, greatly Indamaging that Noted City, and laying Divers Iſlands in the River *Elbe* under Water; Sweeping away People, Cattle, Goods, to an Ineſtimable Value; yet was not that ſo ſuddain and dreadful as what I ſhall Relate, the Scituation of the Countries conſidered; the Account of which, according to my own Knowledge and the beſt Intelligence, take as followeth.

On Sunday the 17th of this Instant *January*, the Day was for the most part Gloomy and Over-cast, little Sun appearing, and till towards Evening the Winds were still, but then began to Rise by degrees: When about Nine in the Evening it began to Rain, and the Wind Blew very hard, whose force more and more Increased till about One in the Morning; at what time it began to be so fierce and out-ragious, that the like has not for some years past been known, such as were Abroad at that unreasonable Hour, protesting they were scarcely able to stand before it: At what time such Showers of Rain fell, Accompanied with such Blasts, that the like has seldom before been observed. The Noise of which Awaked many out of their Sleep, and struck them with Admiration, what it should mean at a Season when least Expected, though by Land we hear not as yet that it has done any considerable harm, yet by Water (especially on the River Thames) the Damage is great; of which I shall give some particulars, viz.

On the 18 of *January* 1685 *John Nemin* a Waterman coming from *Battersea* in the County of *Surrey*, with *Jane Bompas* and one Mrs. Widdow or otherwise Window, Wife to *Alexander Widdow*, of the Town aforesaid, who had with them divers Garden Ware, they being Persons that kept *Newgate-Market*; between two and three of the Clock in the Morning, the Wind did blow to that Degree that the Water came in abundance into his Boat, as it appeared by the Watermans often calling out for Help, yet he Laboured against the Waves, was driven by the Winds, till he came over against *St. Pauls Wharf*, where he Indeaoured to put in, but his Boat being over charged with the Goods, and the Water it had received Sunk, and it being so Early no Boats were abroad to take up him or the Women before mentioned, they were all Drowned; and the Water-man together with the Woman first mentioned were, when Day appeared, taken up Dead, but the Later is not yet found,

A Boat was much about the time mentioned cast away near *Queen-Hith*, with several Persons in it, only one of them Floating to Shoar, and he by reason of his long continuance in the Water, hardly brought to Life: Divers Boats were the same Morning fond a drift, without any to guide them, some with Goods in them, though in a manner full of Water. Below Bridge divers Ships drew their Anchors, and received much Damage, by being Furiously driven against those that lay next, and some had their Masts carryed by the Bord, and though it may be wished to the contrary yet 'tis to be feared that the Damage is greater at Sea; And we heare since that some Houses were Overturned in this Storm, the like not having happened for many years in *England*. It began about two in the Morning, and continued with extraordinary Violence, till four in the same Morning, and then fell on such a Sudden, that it caused a general Admiration of all that heard it. And thus Gentle Reader have I given you an Impartial Account, of what I saw, and what upon the strictest Inquiry I have found to be true.

FINIS.

London Printed for R. D. 1686.

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L E T T E R

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From Mr. *Samuel White*, to his Brother in
L O N D O N,

Dated in *S I A M*, Sept. 20. 1686.

Giving a full Account of the *Late Rebellion* made by the People of *Macasser*, Inhabiting in that Country, which ended with the Death of all the Rebels, who were totally Destroy'd by the Kings Forces, Assisted by some *Europeans*, of several Nations, amongst whom Capt. *Henry Udall*, and some others of our Countrymen most Unhappily lost their Lives.

IN the past Month, when his Majesty with the whole Court were retired to the *Summer Pallace* of the *Levo*; the *Macassers* (who you know are Seated below the *Portuguese Camp*) Conspired to have burnt the City, Seized and Plundered the Pallace, Destroyed the King, and turned all Topsey-Turvy, had not the faint-heartedness of some few of the Conspirators given vent to the Plot, about six hours before the designed time of their beginning to put it in Execution, which discovery, how late soever, came yet time enough to prevent the attempt for that time, the Vigilance of the Guards, rendring it unfeazeable; The King on notice hereof dispatcht the Lord *Phaulkon* (who is Lord President of his Privy-Councell) from Court, to the Palace of *Siam*, to examine and take cognizance of the matter, on whose arrival there, a Party to the number of about Two hundred surrender'd themselves to the Kings Mercy, and were sent up to *Levo*, where some of them were notwithstanding found worthy of Death: another Party to the number of fifty headed by a designing and daring fellow, whom they had made their Cap-

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tain,

tain, pretended to be wholly ignorant of the Plot and with all earnestness, sued for Liberty to depart the Kingdom, in a Vessel of their own which was in a readiness to transport them: To which, his Lordship, willing to have the Country ridd of such dangerous Male-Contents, by any way rather than by effusion of Blood, consented, and gave them a Tarra to pass the Forts at *Bankoke*; but after their Departure from hence, being Enformed the said Captain was not so Innocent of the Plot as he had pretended, and Jelous that such a Crew, Headed by such a Desperado, might do much Mischief by Lurking in the Bay, and Surprizing the small Vessels that daily pass to and fro, to the great prejudice of the Port; He instantly dispatch'd an Express to the Chief Governour of the Garrison, one *Monsieur Forbien*, a *Frenchman*, and great Favourite of his Lordships, to En-order him, tho' not to stop the Vessel, (yet if possible to be done without Bloodshed) to detain the said *Macasser*, Captain, Prisoner in the Fort. To this End *Forbien*, on the Landing of four or five of them, to shew their pass before he would permit the opening of the Chain, sent them on Board again, with an Invitation for their said Captain to come on shore, who accordingly did, accompany'd with six others, and (whether through Ignorance or Oversight) were all of them permitted to Enter the Fort, Armed with Creases, where *Forbien* treated them very Civilly with Tea, &c. for the space of half an hour; but in the conclusion the *Macassers* offering to be gone, the *French* Governour, now too late, told the Captain he must Surrender his Arms, which he replied, *he would not but with his Life*; whereupon *Forbien* Commanding a *Braxo Pintado*, that stood by, to Disarm him, he immediately drew his Crease and ript up the poor *Siammer*, after whose Example the rest began their Muck, and fought very desperately untill they were all kill'd upon the place, by the Sentries and the help of Two Englishmen, at that time Prisoners in the Fort, having first slain several *Siammers*, and wounded a Young *French* Captain.

This first Brush being over, the Governour sent to Summon the rest of the *Macassers* on shore, having before-hand Ordered to be drawn up two Companies of *Siam* and *Portuguese* Soldiers, (Headed by Captain *Minchin*, and Captain *Hues*, lately come in hither from *Bombay*) to receive them, whilst himself secured the Fort with a Third Company; but they refusing to Obey his Summons, he sent to set Fire of their Vessel, which was accordingly done, and the *Macassers* then seeing themselves forc'd to the shoar, and thinking to distract the Souldiers from too strict an observance of them, immediately on their Landing set fire to several Houses, which gave them opportunity to rally their Forces, then amounting to Forty three Persons armed only with Creases in open face of the Fort, where they undauntedly confronted the whole strength of the Garrison, which Captain *Hues* not able to bear, too rashly advanced against such desperate Fellows, and with six or seven *Portugueses* that follow'd him, met their Deaths on the point of their Enemies Creases, having first laid dead an equal number of the *Macassers*, *Minchin* also very narrowly escap'd with Life, being deserted by the unexperienced and Raw Souldiers under him, the Fort in the mean time not being able to ply their great Guns to do any Execution for fear of killing their own men; In this

this skirmish fell also about Twenty six *Siammers*, all of them Creast: However at length the *Macassers* fled, and being afterwards pursued and hunted from place to place, in Seven or Eight days time they were all taken, and their fifty Heads staked upon Poles at *Bankoke*, and it's not amiss their escape to Sea was so opportunely prevented, for three days after this happen'd, arriv'd some Englishmen from *Mergin*, who knew nothing of this matter, yet affirmed, That in the Offing of this Barr, they saw Forty Sayl of *Mallay* Vessels plying to *Windward*, whereas not one had gone out from hence, and therefore it's suppoed they had been Cruising on the Coast, to expect this said Captain with an Account of their Success on shoar, and that then the appointed time being expired, and the time of English Shipping to arrive at hand doubtfull of a Discovery of the Plot a-shoar, they were returning homewards. A Third Party of these *Macassers* to the number of One Hundred or thereabouts, with their Prince at the Head of them, stood upon their Defence in their own Camp, to whom the King after his return hither from *Levo*, was pleased to make a tender of Pardon, provided they would lay down their Arms, Tho' perhaps expecting by this his unlookt for Clemency, to arrive at the discovery of all such ill-affected *Siammers*, as possibly might have more then a finger in this Conspiracy, but this gracious offer of his Majesty had not the design'd effect; for about the 10th. of this month, the said Prince attended by the whole Crew of desperate Votaries, all arm'd with Creases and Launces, went to the Pallace Gate: whence he sent word to his Majesty, That in the sense of his late Error, and reliance on his Royal word, he was come to ask his Majesties Pardon, and promise a peaceable demeanour for the future: and to that end desired admittance to throw himself at his Majesties Feet, To which he was answered, That the Posture he then was in, did not correspond with his pretences, but if he would first surrender his Arms, and Command his Attendants to do the like, his Majesty would readily grant him liberty to come into his Presence, and confirm the Pardon he had already on that condition offered them; whereupon the Prince peremptorily replied, he would never be guilty of so base a Submission as required the parting with their Arms; adding that he was not unsensible of an approaching great Storm: But, says he, *tell the King, I am like a Great Tree, well Rooted, and shall be able to endure any ordinary Shock; but if the Storm comes so Violently on that I cannot longer stand it, he may be Assured my fall will not be without the ruine of much under wood; and since I cannot be suffered to speak to the King with my Arms, if he has any further business with me, he knows where to find me at my own House.*

All Repentment of these daring Expressions was seemingly smother'd, and it was thought most convenient to lull him into Security, by suffering him for that time to depart without taking any further notice of it; tho' all possible Preparations were with great privacy made to reduce him by Force. And accordingly the Lord *Phaulkon* in Person, accompanied with Sixty *Europeans*, having first in the Night blockt up the small River, and so surrounded the *Macassers* Camp with about two Hundred of the Kings Gallies and Boats, that they could not possibly fly, on *Tuesday* the Fourteenth Instant at break of day gave Order for the Onset, intending first to have fired down all the Houses before

before them, that so they might force these Skulking Enemies to an open Fight, who otherwise would have the opportunity of Murdering all that came near them, and yet keep themselves unseen: But alas! the Rashness of some of the Chief *Europeans* hurried them on at once, to the breach of Orders and their own Deaths, and that without any damage to the Enemy; For Captain *Coates*, and by his Example and Command, several others Landed before their time on a small Spot of a dry point, where the *Macassers*, e're they could well look about them, rushing out of the Houses dispatcht one Mr. *Alvey*, newly arriv'd on the *Herbert*, and forced the rest to take the Water again, in which hasty Retreat, Captain *Coates* with the weight of his own Armour and Arms lost his Life in the Water, the rest with much danger and difficulty recovering their Boats. This sad Prologue to the yet sadder Tragedy, a man would have thought warning enough for them to have proceeded afterwards with more discretion; but being for the most part of them men of more Resolution than Conduct, and unacquainted with the way of fighting with such an Enemy, and yet Emulous of shewing themselves every man more Valiant than his Neighbour: About three hours afterwards having by burning that part of the Camp, and hot plying of the Guns out of the Gallies, put the Enemy to a Retreat two Miles higher, up the small River, Captain *Henry Udall* (who in Complement to his Lordship accompanied him to be only a Spectator) had not the Patience to continue any longer so; but, (notwithstanding all his Lordships earnest dissuasions from it) would needs leap ashore, where he had not been long, with several other *English* in his Company, e're a parcell of *Macassers*, in disguise of *Siammers*, by hawling a small Boat along the Shoal-water, got so near them, undiscerned to be Enemies, as to reach them with their Launces, at which time it unluckily fell to Captain *Udall's* Lot to lose his Life, the rest very difficultly escaping by taking the Water, tho' those *Macassers* escape not the small-shot from the Boats: Nor was his Lordship exempted from as Eminent Danger as any man that came off with Life; For Captain *Udall's* resolute going a-shore had drawn him thither also, being loth to leave the Company of one he so much respected; but the Enemies Lances, (at which you know they are most expert) forced his Retreat, being glad for some time to hang on the off-side of his Boats Stern for shelter. You will not, (tho' many others I believe will) wonder the *Europeans* small shot could not prevent their doing so much mischief with only Lances and Creases, when you call to mind their desperateness, who are a sort of People that only value their Lives by the mischief they can do at their Deaths; and regard no more to run up to the very Muzzle of a Blunderbuss, than an *Englishman* would to hold his hand against a Boys Pop-Gun. There fell also four *Frenchmen*, among whom *Monsieur de Roan* was one: So that now at length other mens harder fates begun to make the rest more Circumspect; and continuing to burn and lay all Levell before them, about Ten in the Forenoon arriv'd them a Recrute of *Siammers*, (the whole number employed by Land and Water being no less then Seaven or Eight Thousand) with which they began to pick them off very briskly, I mean as fast as they could

lpy them Skulking in the Bambo's, Thickets, and other Bushes, 'till at length the Prince himself was slain by the Captain of his Lordships Life Guard, and about three a Clock the Fight ended; the *Siammers* afterwards only continuing to hem-in that place, to prevent the escape of any that might remain alive and attempt it. There was no Quarter given to any *Macassers* in this days Fight, save only the Princes Son, a Boy of about Twelve Years, who after his Fathers fall came on undauntedly with his Lance presented at his Lordship; but drawing within reach, and perceiving his Lordship ready in the like posture to entertain him with his Lance, his Heart failed him, so that he cast away his Weapons, and threw himself at his Lordships Feet, who received him with all Courtesy, and brought him unbound to his Majesty. The next day what Men or Women remained, (for many of the latter were burnt in their Houses with their Children) were taken Prisoners by the *Siammers*. And thus ends the Story of the *Macassers* with their Lives: But whether the Conspiracy, wherein they were concerned, will end with them, is very much to be doubted.

Licensed July 28. 1687.
Ro. L'Estrange.

FINIS.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Joseph Hindmarsh, at the Golden Ball, over against the
Royall-Exchange in Cornhill, 1687.

95

A
Letter from Feversham,

Giving a True

ACCOUNT

Of several Persons who were Taken, being Embark'd with His

MAJESTY

In a Vessel which lay in a Creek near *Feversham* in *Kent*.

Dated the 12th. of *December*, 1688.

HIS Majesty having of late, (to the great dissatisfaction of the whole Kingdom) thought it convenient at this juncture, to withdraw Himself from *White Hall*, in order (as it was supposed) to Transport Himself for some time beyond Sea, being Attended with several Gentlemen, of whom we shall proceed to give you an Exact Account.

His MAJESTY, (in order to prosecute His Intention) on the *Eleventh* of *December* Imbarked Himself in a small Vessel, which lay in a Creek near *Feversham*, with these following persons to Attend Him, Sir *Edward Hales*, Mr. *Shelton*, and some other Gentlemen, whose Names, as yet, we have no certain information off: But being on Board lying for a fair Wind, to Convey them to the Place intended, were discovered, and the above Nam'd Gentlemen, who waited on His MAJESTY, were Seized by a Party, in behalf of the Prince of *Orange*; upon which His MAJESTY thought it Convenient to omit His Passage, and countermand His Resolution to return to Town.

We have likewise an Account that Baron *Jenner*, *Graham*, and others, were likewise taken at *Feversham*.

The Earl of *Salisbury*, and Mr. *Hales* at *Ashford*.

Also old *Obediah Walker* and other *Jesuits* at *Sittingborn*, who are now under the County Guards, in Order to the bringing of them with all convenient Speed to *London*.

Printed for I. H. 1688.

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A L I S T

Of the *LORDS* that Enter'd their Protest against
the Vacancy of the *THRONE*. Feb. 7. 1688.

D uke of <i>Somerset.</i>	Bishop of <i>Landaffe.</i>
Earl of <i>Exeter.</i>	Lord <i>Dartmouth.</i>
Earl of <i>Clarendon.</i>	Lord <i>Griffin.</i>
Bishop of <i>Winchester.</i>	Lord <i>Maynard.</i>
Arch-Bishop of <i>York.</i>	Earl of <i>Pembroke.</i>
Bishop of <i>Lincolne.</i>	Duke of <i>Ormond.</i>
Earl of <i>Ailesbury.</i>	Duke of <i>Beaufort.</i>
Bishop of <i>Norwich.</i>	Lord <i>Brooke.</i>
Bishop of <i>Ely.</i>	Lord <i>Fermyn.</i>
Bishop of <i>Chichester.</i>	Earl of <i>Scarsdale.</i>
Bishop of <i>Bath and Wells.</i>	Duke of <i>Northumberland.</i>
Bishop of <i>Peterborow.</i>	Lord <i>Arundel.</i>
Bishop of <i>St. Davids.</i>	Lord <i>Chandois.</i>
Bishop of <i>Gloucester.</i>	Lord <i>Leigh.</i>
Earl of <i>Nottingham.</i>	Lord <i>Delawar.</i>
Earl of <i>Litchfield.</i>	Duke of <i>Grafton.</i>
Earl of <i>Rochester.</i>	Earl of <i>Abington.</i>
Earl of <i>Feversham.</i>	Earl of <i>Craven.</i>
Earl of <i>Berkley.</i>	Bishop of <i>Bristol.</i>

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THE
ASSOCIATION.

for the defence of the
Protestant
Religion
WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, who have now joined with the Prince of Orange, for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and for maintaining the Ancient Government, and the Laws and Liberties of England, Scotland, and Ireland, do engage to Almighty God, to His Highness the Prince of Orange, and to one another, to stick firm to this Cause, and to one another in the Defence of it, and never to depart from it until our Religion, our Laws and Liberties are so far secured to us in a Free Parliament, that we shall be no more in Danger of Falling under Popery and Slavery: And whereas we are engaged in this Common Cause, under the Protection of the Prince of Orange, by which means his Person may be exposed to Dangers, and to the desperate and cursed Attempts of Papists, and other Bloody Men: We do therefore solemnly engage both to God and to one another, That if any such Attempts are made upon him, we will pursue not only those who make them, but all their Adherents, and all that we find in Arms against us, with the utmost Severities of a just Revenge, to their Ruine and Destruction; and that the Execution of any such Attempt, which God of his Mercy forbid, shall not divert us from Prosecuting this Cause which we do now undertake, but that it shall engage us to carry it on with all the Vigour that so Barbarous a Practice shall deserve.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUCH as have not Signed this Association, may do it at St. James's (in the Room formerly called, The Duke of York's Council Chamber) every day between the Hours of Ten and One in the Forenoon, and Five and Seven in the Afternoon.

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A Full and True

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Landing and Reception

OF THE

Late King JAMES

AT

KINSALE,

WITH

The Particulars of the Ships, Arms, Ammunition, Men and Money, that He brought with Him. In a Letter from *Bristol*, April 1st. 1689.

Licensed, April 4. 1689. *James Fraser.*

SIR,

THis Day Landed several of my Acquaintance who left the County of *Cork* on the 24th of *March*, and give the following Particulars of the Late King *James's* Landing and Reception there.

On the 12th of *March* entered the Harbor of *Kinsale* 12 great Men of War with *French* Colours, 3 Fireships, 8 Merchantmen, and cast Anchor before the Fort. Soon after the Earl of *Clancartie*, who commanded in that place, having Notice of His Late Majesties being in the Fleet, gave Order to his Regiment to draw up ready to receive him, whilst he went on Board the *St. Michael* to Congratulate His Happy Arrival to that Kingdom. In the Afternoon His Majesty Landed, and went up to the Fort, being accompanied by the Duke of *Bernick*, Mr. *Fitz James*, the Marquis of *Powis*, the Earl *Melfort*, and the Bishop of *Chester*, who lay that Night in the Fort.

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Those who came with His Majesty debarked also at the same time, and went up to the Town, being to the Number of 150 Officers, which were all the Persons that embarked at *Brest*.

There His Majesty stay'd till the 15th, in which time the Arms, Ammunition and Money were brought ashore, and laid up in the Fort.

The List of the Arms delivered at *Brest* amounted to 15000, together with 30000 Swords and Ammunition proportionable to the Service. There was also a 100000 *l.* in Money.

During His Majesty's stay here, Lieutenant General *Maccartie*, and several *Irish* Officers came to Congratulate His Arrival, and on the 15th, he went to *Cork*, and lay at *St. Dominicks*, being received by the *Irish*, after their rude and barbarous manner, by Bagpipes, Dancing, throwing their Mantles under his Horses Feet, making a Garland of a Cabbage Stump, and such like Expressions of Joy.

During His stay at *Cork*, Mr. *Brady*, the Minister of the place, and Ten Men of *Bandon* petition'd Him for Pardon for that Town, which he granted, saying, *You may now see you have a Gracious King*. And when the Earl of *Clancartie*, and Duke of *Berwick* urg'd the Destruction of that Nest of Rebels: To the first he said, *He was a Young Man*. And to the latter, *That he was a Fool*.

After that, came many of the distressed *English*, complaining of their barbarous Usage, and how all they had was taken. Whereupon He issued out a Proclamation to quiet all, and that Restitution might be made to them; which the *Rabble* (or *Rapperies*, as they call them) little regarding, continued plundering publicly every day, not sparing even their own Party: Insomuch that of Ten Oxen which were sent the King as a Present, Two of them were by those Villains taken away.

Two Days after, notwithstanding the King's Promise of Pardon to those of *Bandon*, several were Indicted at the Assizes, insomuch that 30 or 40 of them fled by this Opportunity, and came to *Bristol*, being frightened at the bloody Proceeding against one Mr. *Brown*, who was Hang'd, Drawn and Quartered at the same Assizes.

Several Petitions were also prefer'd for the Pardon of Sir *Thomas Southwell*, Capt. *Mills*, and many others, who being taken in their way to the *North*, were carried to *Galloway*, and there Try'd, and Condemn'd to dye: But the King rejected their Petition; however, reprieved them for three weeks, deferring it till His Arrival at *Dublin*, to which place He set forward on the 21st in the morning.

This, Sir, is what's confirmed by all Persons come over, who were Eye-Witnesses of all that is here related; and who farther add, that most of the *French* Ships set Sail back again on the 17th for *Brest*.

I am, Sir, Yours.

E. 98
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A Full and True ACCOUNT
OF A
Great Rencounter

BETWEEN AN
ENGLISH and FRENCH-Man of War,
Near the PORT of
Kingfale in Ireland:

WITH
A RELATION of the Taking of the said *French-*
Vessel, full of *Irish* Officers and Soldiers, and bringing Her into
Biddiford-Haven, in the West of *England*.

Licensed according to Order.

THough the unreadiness of our own and the *Dutch-Fleet*, this year has given occasion of boldness to the *French-Privateers*, and rendred some few of our *Colliers* and their Small-Vessels to be apprehensive of the Rapacious Insolencies of their *Pickaroons*; yet of late we have made a shift to curb their Sauciness, and make them many times pay for their Encroachments: the weightiness of our Affairs, which force many of our Vessels to and from *Ireland* of late, has caus'd to be very vigilant on those Coasts, and when any Vessel approaches, if they find it any way feasible, they are sure to accost and whip her away into some of their Ports, which usage has not only made our Merchants cautious, but our Frigats resolute to suppress their Petty-logging Robbers; accordingly one of our Frigats of Forty Guns, cruising about the fifteenth of this instant upon the Coasts of *Ireland*, made up to the Harbour of *King-Sale*, and upon information that a *French-Pickaroon* lay in that Harbour, the Captain hal'd a small *Fisher-Boat* aboard him, and with a little persuasion and a competent reward engag'd him to go in and pretend to the Governour of the Fort, that an *East-India* Merchant-Man distressed with the Weather, and for want of Provision, was coming in and begg'd the favour of Fresh-Water and Victuals for his Money.

The Governour and Garrison were almost out of their Wits, for the Joy of this (as they reckon) so gallant a Prize, and immediately Man out with the best of the Garrison, the small Vessel that lay under the Fort; our Frigot thereupon, seeming to mistrust their Safety, presently hoist Sail, and make to Sea, which embolden the *Irish* Adventurers, and make them eager in the pursuit: The Captain of the Frigot, who before had muzzl'd and drawn in his Guns, when he brought them to his Bow-tacks, and gets between them and the Port, and then shewing them a Broad-side ready bent without resistance, Boards them; and secures the Prisoners, whereof many are Officers, he brought the Vessel into *Biddiford*, a small Port in the West of *England*.

Upon discourse with the Prisoners, they confirm the great Defeat of the *Irish* by the Protestants of *London-Derry* in the North of *Ireland*: And further add, *That in the last Sally upon the Papists, amongst the considerable Persons that were kill'd, Colonel Ramsey was one; Lord Netterville, and some Others, were taken Prisoners, and brought into the Town. That which was reported of Tyrconnel's being Wounded and dangerously Ill, proves to be nothing but the Black Jaundice, of which he has been long Sick.*

An Exact RELATION of the most Remarkable Transactions that happened lately in IRELAND. With an Account of a Great Sea-Fight between the ENGLISH and FRENCH Fleets.

Licensed and Entered according to Order.

TH E late King James, or rather the French King Lewis, having got into their hands all the Towns and Ports in Ireland, London-Derry and Inneskilling excepted, and by that means stoppt all Opportunities of Correspondence by the former Methods, we have no Advices thence, but what either come by way of Scotland, or else by Persons who make their Escape by Sea hither, as frequently some do, even in Gabbards, i.e. an open Vessel, not unlike our Lighters on the Thames.

Divers of which have arrived near Chester and Liverpool, and in the West of Scotland, one of which lately arrived with 80 Passengers, who came from London-Derry, and say, that Garrison had made offers of Surrendering to the late King, on Condition to carry off their Baggage, and have their Lives, which was at first accepted of; but Monsieur D'Avenaux, who presides in all Councils, would not consent, alledging, That that sort of proceeding was not the way to arrive at that Conquest that must be made in that Kingdom; which hath so exasperated and desperated the Garrison, as to Resolve to hearken to no Conditions, but stand it out to the last Man, or until it shall please God to give Opportunity for their being re-inforced with such sufficient help, as to be enabled to take the Field.

Our last Advices thence say, they are Besieged by a great Army, but have 7000 fighting Men in Garrison; Arms, Ammunition, and Provisions for two Months, and doubt not of holding it having in three Salles killed many of the Irish and French, and amongst the latter a General Officer; and it is believed ere this, that Major-General Kirk, Sir John Trevelyan, and Sir John Hamre, with their Regiments and the Regiment, late Col. Edgeworth's, now the Earl of Meath's, are got safe into Derry.

On Monday arrived at Chester Col. St. George, to Command the Regiment, late Col. Richards, (a Sergeant of which, for deserting, did suffer Death the 28th instant at Chester) and also Col. Seemart to Command the Regiment, late Col. Cunningham's, now at Liverpool, and the same day went Post for London the Colonels that formerly Commanded them.

The Garrison of London-Derry having (for what cause not yet known) a Jealousie that Col. Lindsay their Governour was guilty of some Designs upon them, they confined him, and chose another, as you have heard; but their Rage continuing, and fearing every day to be hang'd, he found means to make his Escape in a small Vessel, which putting in at Greenwich, in the West of Scotland, and being there known, and the Circumstances he was under, the Scots secured him and sent him Prisoner to Dunrobin-Castle, whence on the second instant he was brought to Edinburgh, and will there be Examined, Punished, or Acquitted.

The brave Lord Kingston, Col. Dunham, and di-

vers Persons of Quality, are arrived from the North of Ireland to Edinburgh, and thence gone for England, to wait on the King: Some of these Gentlemen say, that the present state of the Protestants is scarce conceivable, being surrounded with all sorts of Miseries, and labouring under all the Necessities of Humane Life, and the daily fears of Death by Barbarous hands, having no visible deliverance under God but from England. These worthy Gentlemen kept together, and in divers Skirmishes killed many of the Irish, and defended their Families, Neighbours, and Friends, until Powder, Ball, and Provisions failed, and the Enemy so far advanced, that they could not retreat so far as Derry, but Embarked for Scotland, first killing all their fine Horset, to prevent them falling into the Papists hands. Who give out, that when they have received their further Succours from France, and reduced to Obedience the Heretical Rebels in London-Derry, and in Inneskilling, they are to march further Northward, and Embarque for Scotland. But by the unanimous Zeal of the Convention and People of that Ancient Kingdom, their Expectation and Dependence have deceived them, most of the Chiefs of Clanns, or Tribes have freely offered their Service for the King and Estates, and the rest cited to give the Bond of Peace for themselves and Vassals: Nay, the Viscount of Dundee, who hath with about 200 Horse, rode the length of Murray in the North, and amongst the Duke of Gordon's and other of the High-land Clanns, cannot get any to Obey his Commands, or by Persuasion engage any Gentlemen to joyn with him, no, not the Papist-Hilanders. And such have been the Zeal and Dispatch of the Convention, that all the Militia, both Officers and Souldiers, are settled, and all good Protestants. And above all this, the Lord Neile Campbell, Sir Hugh Campbell of Caddel, and all the Nobility, Lords, and Lairds, whose Territories are in any danger from an Irish, French Invasion, have applied to the Convention, with offers of raising and heading many Regiments without charge to the Publick, which is accepted, and Powers given them so to do and all the Militia put into Protestants hands: So that it's believed an Army of 20000 Horse and Foot will sooner be in the North of Ireland from Scotland, than Scotland Invaded by the French and Irish Army, whose very Names are become more odious than feared by the British.

The French Fleet having in March last Transported the late King into Ireland, returned back to Brift, where they have lain ever since, and being increased unto near 40 Sail of all sorts.

On Friday Morning, April the 26th, they set Sail again for Ireland, having on Board many Land-men, a great Sum of Money, Arms, and Ammunition, steering for Kingsale, and were met on Monday the 29th, at Eight at Night, seven Leagues Westward

of the Cape of *Ireland*, near the Shore, the Wind at East, by Mr. *Andrew Hopkins*, Commander of the *Adventure of Bristford*, homewards bound from *Maryland* with Tobacco, who says, they were in all 37 Sail, whereof 20 Capital Ships, eight Fire-ships, the rest Tenders and Fly-Boats with Souldiers, one of them made Sail after *Hopkins*, who braced to his Sails, and staid for him; but the *French* Admiral firing a Gun, the Frigate left the pursuit, and bore up to the Fleet, who made but a black Sail, most of them having their Top-sails on the Cap, and all in a Line in a fighting Posture, and believes they were designed for the North of *Ireland*.

On Tuesday, about 8 in the Morning, April 30. Mr. *Hopkins* met one of Admiral *Herbert's* Scouts, who commanded him on Board, and afterwards went to the Admiral, and gave him a Description of the *French* Fleet, and that they were then about Ten Leagues to Leeward of our Fleet; upon which, the Seamen gave a very great Shout, and made all Preparations to Engage them, making also all the Sail they could. Our Fleet consisted of 26 Sail without the Fire-ships, who were left in *Milford-Haven*, being very leaky. When Mr. *Hopkins* left our Fleet, some of his Men from the Top-Mast-head discovered 8 Sail, which he believed were part of the said *French* Fleet, and that our Fleet met them that Evening; and further says, the *French* could not Land their Men. &c. thereabouts.

On Tuesday last the *Mary*, Captain *Matthew Aylmer* Commander, came to the *Spithead*, and came ashore at *Portsmouth*, whence he immediately took Post for the Court, to give His Majesty an Account of the Engagement that ensued on Wednesday, May 1. as follows: The *English* Admiral finding them on Tuesday Night got all into the Bay of *Bantry*, lay by all Night, and next Morning by break of Day stood in upon them, and with eight or nine Sail made a desperate Fight against 26 Sail of the *French* and five Fire-ships, with all the disadvantages imaginable, the Enemy having the Wind, and the *English* not able to make use of their lower Tyre of Guns, yet nevertheless maintained the Fight for many hours, and at five at Night stood off to Sea, and the *French* at the same time Tacking from them; by which its guessed they have received great loss of Men, and damage in their Ships; and had not then landed either Men, Money, Arms, or Ammunition, which two Reasons may be given for; the one, that they pursued not the Advantage they had by Numbers and Wind; or else, according to their constant Practice by Land and Sea, not to hazard Men or Ships, without inevitable Necessity, their Work then being to Land Succours, not fight.

Letters of the 3d. instant from our Fleet, say, the *French* were in the Bay so near the Shore, that they could not get to Wind-ward of them: That five of their Capital Ships were at one time upon the *Elizabeth*, Admiral *Herbert's* Ship, and the *Pendennis*, Captain *Cloudesley Shovel's* Ship, but cleared themselves bravely. The Admiral is much damaged in his Sails and Rigging, and lost 20 or 30 Men; the *Pendennis* not so many; Capt. *Aylmer* in the *Edgar* 60 or

70. Capt. *Aylmer* in the *Portland* is kill'd, and 14 or 15 of his Men.

They have sunk two of the *French* Capital Ships, and killed many of their Men; that five of the *English* Ships chiefly bore four hours hot Engagement, the rest not being able to come up to them.

Letters from *Exon* of the 3d. instant say, Admiral *Herbert* is come into *Plymouth*, and that they have sunk the *French* Admiral, and one more, and that the *English* are re-fitting their Sails and Rigging, in which they suffered the most damage.

Letters from *Chester* of the 3d. instant say, The Advice Boat with an Express from the King to *London-Derry*, that went off from *Liverpool* the 30th. past, is come back; and gives account, that the *Irish* Coat was full of Souldiers, but however with some difficulty, by help of a Man of War, sent in the Express, which when received, by direction they were to give three *Huzzes*, which they did, and made great Rejoycing for it, drinking their Majesties Healths in Spring-water: And its said, have assured the King by Express back, they will hold out to the last, and want neither Ammunition nor Provisions; and in three late Sallies on the Besiegers, have killed 400, and retreated each time with little Loss.

And this Week is come to Town one Mr. *Webb*, a most Worthy, Grave, and Reverend Divine, who is Minister of *Inniskilling* in *Ireland*, who having Proclaimed King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and publicly prayed for them, enraged the Papists to that height, that the Lord *Galmoy*, at the Head of some Thousands of *Irish*, were drawing towards the place, threatening to hang up the said Minister higher than *Haman* was, and to put the rest to the Sword. But they fear him not, having 2000 Men well Arm'd in the place, and Ammunition and Provisions for some Months; yet such was their Respect and Tenderneis to this worthy Divine, that they even forced him to withdraw, lest Time and Accidents might force them to Surrender into the hands of those who would have no Mercy on him. So he escaped to *London-Derry*, and there got Ten Barrels of Powder to be sent to *Inniskilling*.

Since the Arrival of Capt. *Aylmer* (Brother to the late Capt. *Aylmer* that was kill'd in the Fight) who brought the Account to the King of the Engagement, divers Letters are come, which confirm the former Relations, and some with this Addition: That the next day after the Fight they took two small *French* Vessels, who were making homewards with Advice of the Action; the Prisoners do Declare, That their Admiral was kill'd, and two of their Capital Ships sunk, 12 disabled, and a great number of their Men killed and wounded; and that they all highly applaud the Courage of the *English* Seamen, and Bravery of their Commanders. Admiral *Herbert* is certainly come into *Plymouth* much disabled, and the other disabled Ships into *Portsmouth*, where all hands are put to re-fit them, to joyn the *Dutch* Fleet that are passed Westward, consisting of 23 Sail of Capital Ships, 10 Fire-ships, and some Tenders.

Great News from the NORTH:

GIVING

A True Account and RELATION

OF THE

Seizing of several Great Officers, Soldiers, and other Eminent Persons; Particularly, One of the late King's Domestick Servants:

TOGETHER

With their Horses, Arms, and other Considerable Booty; designed, as is supposed, for Ireland.

Licensed, and Enter'd according to Order.

Since Almighty Providence has so Signally manifested its Power, in the Preservation of these Kingdoms, from the Bondage of *Popery* and Slavery; we cannot but wonder, that there should be any of that Faction remaining to Support so Tottering a Cause. And yet it is too Evident, by the Sedulous Endeavours of our Implacable Adversaries, that we have still too many Incendiaries and Beautifeus amongst us, as to raise that Fading Smoak into a Flame. These are the People, whose very Rudiments and Fundamentals distill into them the Principles of Cruelty and Rebellion; that have Commission for Murder, and Dispensation for Destroying *Hereticks*. But all their Stratagems are in vain: nor can it now be expected that any reasonable Person should be so Infatuated, as once to suffer it to enter into his mind to bring us back from a Flourishing People, a settled Throne, and a Unanimous Establishment, to a Voluntary Bondage; or Subject the Serenity of a Halcyon Calm, to the Storms and Tempests of a threatening Tyranny: Yet notwithstanding the Tranquility which these Nations sensibly feel and possess under the Benigne Influence of so Gracious a King and Queen, Established in the Throne, and the Assurance we have of the Protestant Religion, confirm'd to us with all our Rights and Liberties; there are yet a sort of Male-contentments amongst us, that, like the *Murmuring Israelites*, despise the *Manna*, that Heaven showers round about their Tents, the true Religion, and Light of the Gospel that shined upon them; and Lust after the Onions, and Flesh-pots of *Agypt*. These are the *Murmurers*, that are unadvisedly desirous to bring us back to the Flesh-pots of *Agypt*; The Bondage we have so lately and miraculously Escaped. Of this sort are Those, who by a Treacherous Revolt, (at least Neglect) betray'd their Trust in *Ireland*, to the great prejudice of the present happy Establishment of this Nation, and the Protestant Interest in that Kingdom; that Interest which they thought to have utterly subdued, crush'd and oppress'd by an Insulting power of *French* and *Irish Papists*; and this with all the Demonstrations of Cruelty, that could be expected from a most

Incensed

Incensed and Barbarous Enemy. And not only in *Ireland*, but the Kingdom of *Scotland*, where some have fall'n under the suspicion of Undutifulness and Disloyalty, and yet some of them professing themselves *Protestants*. But that any *Hero English* Soul shou'd so Degenerate, is to be more admir'd, if not deplor'd. Yet it seems amongst us, there are not some wanting, who after so great a Deliverance, are desirous (if it lay in their power) to inflame their Native Land, and appear Reprobates to the Grace is offer'd to them. This is the Subject of our present Matter, and appears by these Gentlemen and Fugitives mention'd in this Narrative, who have endeavour'd to get off to the profess'd Enemy, and Disturber of the Peace and Tranquility of these Kingdoms: and labour to break the wholesome Measures hitherto taken for our Security. And tho' these Incendiaries of the Nation, and disturbers of our publick Peace, have found all their Attempts hitherto unsuccessful, through the Vigilance of those who are in Authority; Yet do they still, like *Cataline*, attempt higher ills, although it be to their own Destruction.

Amongst this numerous Train, whose Persons as well as Intreagues have been from time to time detected, the following persons have been lately Discover'd, with a Design of going over into *Ireland* to joyn Arms with those Combined Rebels, the *French* and *Irish*, against the present Government.

The Principal of these Persons now taken and secur'd, was Col. *L—gg*, Brother to an eminent Peer of this Realm, with whom was one *Haywood*, an other Eminent Officer, and several more. Enquiry was made into that matter, and it appearing more and more suspicious, that there was some design on foot to raise Com-motions, or to get over to the Popish Party in *Ireland*, such diligence was used by the Officers of the *Militia* and others, that for the preventing the Mischiefs that might arise through neglect, the said Colonel, and above twelve persons of Note more were secured, in order to their being examined, and brought up to *London*; their Horses were likewise seized, with valuable Materials and Furniture: And amongst the number of those taken, we have an Express by a Letter, that upon scrutiny and strict Examination, one of them appears to be, or very lately to have been, the late King *James's* Domestick Servant; by whose further Examination, it is not doubted a greater Light may be given into the dark Contrivances, and underhand Dealings; so that the secret Intreagues of the *Papists*, and their Agents may be blasted, and utterly defeated in these Kingdoms; and that as they all along have experienceed, they may find, that they are but vain Projectors, since their Wisdom is ever luckily turned into Foolishness; and that God being on our side, it is evident, that man's Counsels and Devices cannot prosper against the Strength of an Almighty Arm, who has Power to Will and to Do what ever he pleases in Heaven, and in Earth.

F I N I S.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Thomas Rogers*, in the Year 1689.

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A Full Relation of the Surrendering of *Kilmore* near LONDON-DERRY.

With the late King *James's* Letter, and the ARTICLES Agreed upon.

Licensed and Entered according to Order.

THE Fort and Castle of *Kilmore*, which is seated upon the River that runs down to *London Derry*, lies three Miles short of the City, and stands as the City does, on the North side of the River, not only well stor'd with Arms and Ammunition, but with several great Guns; the greatest part of which, when the Inhabitants of *London-Derry* thought themselves in danger, they remov'd thither, leaving only one Iron Gun, and four small Pieces behind; and the rather, for that they fear'd no Enemy by Sea. But when the Protestants found that things were like to come to Extremity, they reinforc'd *Kilmore* with a Garrison of 300 Men, under the Command, as was usual of the Governour of *London-Derry*. However about the middle of April, when the Popish Army came before *Derry*, *William Adaire* by consent of the Garrison, acted as Deputy-Governour.

This being the Condition of the Fort, and Castle of *Kilmore*, the late King advances, and made *Sraban* his Head-Quarters, having with him the Flower of his Army.

1. His Royal Regiment of Foot Guards.
2. Two Regiments of Horse extraordinary well Mounted, and compleatly Armed.
3. Two Regiments of Dragoons well Armed, and well Hors'd.
4. Several other Regiments of Horse and Foot, and Granadeers, to the number of about 12000, the rest being dispers'd into Garrisons, and with them eleven Field Pieces, two Mortars, and a few very small Bombs, together with some Cart-loads of Shovels, Spades, Pickaxes, &c.

The General of the Horse for the French King, *Mamau*.

His General of the Foot, *Piscina*, an Italian.

His Chief Engineer, *Monfieur Prouce*.

His Lieutenant General *Richard Hamilton*.

Other Commanders under the French Bandiers, (for you are not to imagine that the late King himself is other than a Souldier of Fortune under *Lewis* the XIV.) are the Duke of *Bezwick*, and his Brother Mr. *Fitz-James*, the Lord *Galmey*, Lord *Galloway*, Lord *Nettervil*, Lord *Abercorn*, Coll. *Dominic Sheldon*, Coll. *Ramsay*, *Monfieur D'wry*, the Receiver General, Sir *Maurice Eustice* of *Castle-Martin*, and several French and Irish Officers.

All these laid Siege to the City with about 10000 Horse and Foot, as near as they durst come without the reach of the Canon of the Besieged; having had a fair warning from the late King himself, who a day or two before with his Guard, and some Field Officers advancing a little further than was safe for him to have done, to view the Ground, had like to have paid dear for his Valour, three or four of the Guards being kill'd very near his Person, by the great Guns planted upon the Church-Tower.

The first day of the Siege, the late King sent Mr. *Hamilton*, Arch-Deacon of *Rustro* (who is still with the Army, though a Protestant, or at least pretend to be so) to *London-Derry*, to let them know he was there in Person, and that they should have their own Conditions, if they would surrender the place.

Upon which, the Towns-men not believing it was the late King, as they had good reason to suspect, sent back with the Arch-Deacon, Captain *Neuil*, and Captain *Keningston*, who were well enough received; and upon their return to the City, declar'd, that it was the late King, and then made known to them the Offers he had made, and the Arguments he had us'd. But the People were so far from complying with his sugar'd Profers, that they would scarce be prevail'd with, to let the Captains tell their Story, till they had solemnly made Oath, that it was the late King, and that they knew him.

The next day the late King sent the Lord *Abercorn*, and a Trumpeter to the City Gates with another Proposal, that if they would surrender they should have their own Conditions, and be secured in all they desir'd. But such was the fury of the People, that they could hardly be restrain'd from letting fly at his Lordship, who was fain to return back with this Answer, That they were resolv'd to defend themselves to the last Man, and that he who first open'd his Mouth to talk of Capitulating, or Surrendering, should be the first that should be hang'd; and accordingly prepar'd for their Defence.

The late King perceiving this Resolution in the Besieged, thought it convenient to enlarge the French King's Conquests, by making himself Master of *Kilmore*; and to that purpose dividing his Army, posted about 7000 upon the Island of *Enish Owen*, (upon one Angle of which stands the City) in a continued Line from *Kilmore* to *St. John's Town*, and about 3000 upon the other side of the River, appointing *Brook-Hall*, which is less than a Mile off the City, for the Head Quarters; and when he had so done, not thinking it safe to lie so near within Gun-shot himself, or perhaps having little more to do there where others were now to manage the rest of the Business, out of an old observation that his Presence was always unlucky, he went back to *Dublin*.

But before his departure there was one Cast of his Office more required, which was to leave a Letter Sign'd and Seal'd, which was to be superscrib'd and sent to *Kilmore*, intimating, that he understood they were willing to surrender at Mercy, &c. and therefore he assur'd them of his Acceptance thereof, and his Protection. Upon Receipt of which, and as it is believ'd, the persuasion of a small spill of French Gold, (the true way of French Courage in taking Towns) the Castle was surrender'd the 23d of April, being *St. George's* day, upon the following Articles, Sealed and Sign'd. *James Rex*.

THE LETTER.

WHEREAS we are inform'd that several of our Subjects now in Arms in Our Fort of *Kilmore* are willing to surrender themselves to our Mercy; We do hereby take into Our Protection as many of Our Subjects as shall so Surrender themselves. And do therefore hereby strictly Charge and Command you from any wise troubling or molesting any such as shall so Surrender themselves, either in their Persons, Goods, or Estates; but to be aiding and assisting to them in preserving them from any Injury that may be offer'd to them.

Hereof

It is a proof you are not to fail at your Peril. Given at Our Quarters at Strawbanc this 21st of April, 1689, and in the 5th year of our Reign.

By His Majesties Command.

MELFORT.

To all Generals, Lieutenant Generals, and other Officers of our Army; as also to all Civil Officers and other Our Loving Subjects whatsoever.

The POST-SCRIPT, Signed by Hamilton.

AND I do further Declare, That it is His Majesty's Pleasure and Order, That his Subjects of the Protestant Religion shall as well now as formerly, enjoy the same Religion they profess; together with their Lives and Properties, and Pardon for Offences past. Dated the 21st of April, 1689. Rich. Hamilton.

Capitulation between the Honourable Richard Hamilton, Lieutenant General of all His Majesty's Forces in Ulster, on the one part, and William Adair, of the Town of Ballymenagh, now Governour of the Castle of Kilmore, of the other part, the 23^d. of April, 1689.

I. That His Majesty's Subjects at present at Kilmore shall by His Majesty's most Gracious Free Pardon enjoy their Lives, Religion, Estates, Goods, and Chattels whatsoever, wherever they find them; and Commands all His Majesty's Officers, Civil and Military, and otherwise, to be aiding and assisting to them for recovery of the same; and that His Majesty shall upon application, order the said General Pardon, or Pardons, to be issued without any Expence or Charge.

II. That the said Officer and Souldiers in the said Garrison, on their Submission, shall depart the same, with all their Goods and Chattels to their several Abodes or Dwellings, with Guards from Garrison to Garrison, and on Demand, to receive Passes to Transport themselves beyond Sea, without Imposition of Oaths, together with the full enjoyment as formerly of all their Estates, Goods, and Chattels whatsoever, with a full and general Pardon of all Offences committed since their taking up Arms.

III. That the said Officer and Souldiers shall be allowed to carry out their Swords, and that the Officers shall be allowed their own Horses and Mares, Pistols, and each of them a Gun, for Pleasure, behaving themselves as becometh, &c.

IV. And if the Gentlemen, Officers, and Souldiers of Londonderry, and other His Majesty's Subjects in the Province of Ulster, or elsewhere in Ireland, will accept of the like Favour of his Sacred Majesty's Gracious and Free Pardon, that they may enjoy the same, if they accept of it within three days after the date hereof, and Surrender up the Garrison, and have full freedom and liberty after the said three days, as they can with most conveniency take away their Goods and Chattels, except their Service-Horses and Arms, which are in like manner to be surrendered for his Majesty's Service.

V. That the great Gate of the Castle of Kilmore shall immediately be surrendered to his Grace the Duke of Berwick, to put such Guards therein as he shall think fit, and all the Souldiers of the said Garrison, having before carried their Fire-Arms into such Room of the said Castle as shall be most convenient, where they are to be kept under Lock and Key, with said Key, as also all the Keys of all the Ammunition and Powder shall be delivered up unto his Grace the Duke of Berwick, at his Arrival at the Gate.

Signed, Hamilton.

Berwick.

But the Garrison of Kilmore forgot, that French Faith, and Pavy Faith is the same thing now adays. For being arriv'd at Colraine (to which place it was their own desire to be convoy'd) with an inhumanity and breach of all Martial Honour, contrary to the Laws of War and Faith among Souldiers, religiously observ'd even among the Heathen, and never viola-

ted but among Christian Papists, to name good the Maxim of the lawfulness of breaking Faith with heretics, instead of being preserved from injuries, they were not only dishonoured, but stripe of their shirts, their money all taken from them, and themselves sent a begging, by the Order of Col. Charles Mear, Governour of the Town, who has with him in Garrison a Thousand well-disciplin'd Men. A plain Convincement that the late King is but a Cypher in Ireland, to which the French King puts the value, when his Charges and Commands shall not be able to secure his promised Protection from the Outrages of the Governour of a petty Garrison; a sign that Mear was more King of Colraine, than he was of Ireland.

Being thus Master of Kilmore, the French put a Garrison into the Fort, seiz'd upon all the Boats in the River, and rais'd a great Battery on the other side of the River against the North-East Angle of the City, where they plant'd seven great Guns, with which they play'd against the City, but to little purpose, being very much annoy'd from the two Cannon from the Tower of the Church.

The Besieged have made three Sallies upon the Enemy; in the first of which the French General of the Horse, M^r. Major Taaf, 13 Officers, and about 60 Men were kill'd. In the second the Duke of Berwick receiv'd a glancing shot in the Back, neither Mortal nor dangerous; and the French General of the Foot, Pysmal, a shot in the Belly, of which he is since dead. Prentice the French Engineer was wounded, together with some other Officers, and about 30 kill'd. In the third Sally, the Enemies Horse fell in early, and forced the Protestants to Retreat, but without any great Loss.

Scarcely a day passes without Action, the Besieged making Sallies with small Parties, and frequently bringing in Prisoners and Booty. They are very unanimous under their two new Governours, viz. Mr. George Walker Minister of Dungannon, and Mr. Henry Baker, late a Lieutenant, but turn'd out by Tyrconnel.

The Garrison have above 10000 Foot Regimented, and in very good Order and Discipline; with Arms, Ammunition, and Provisions sufficient, and fear not an Army of 30000, nor the Batteries or Bombes, having taken up the Pavement in the Streets; nor have their Bombes little bigger than hand Granadoes done them any harm as yet. Their Horse are reduced to less than 100, else they would have made a General Sally, and fought the whole Army.

On Tuesday March the 7th, the Irish Parliament (as there they are call'd) sat at Dublin, to whom the late King made a Speech full of his wonted Language, that is, what're he spoke farthest from his Heart, assuring them that whatever Bills they should find necessary to prepare, he would pass, provided they were such as pleas'd his Master the French King. But more particularly repeating his so often broken Promises, for securing their Religion, and Properties, as it was before the year 1641, magnifying with all the Glorious Actions of the French King his Patron, and extolling the Assistance now given by him to that Kingdom. After which the Commons chose Sir Richard Neagle for their Speaker, and adjourn'd till Wednesday next. Several Persons who have very good Intelligence in Dublin, do confidently affirm, that when the late King was upon his March with his Army towards Londonderry, meeting with an Express that Succour was arriv'd from England: He was so concern'd, that he retir'd back to Navan, and was resolv'd to have brought back his Army likewise; but afterwards finding this News contradicted, he took Heart and advanced forward.

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GREAT NEWES

FROM 41.7

COLLONEL KIRCK

Being an Account from *Leverpool* of his late Sailing for *London-Derry*, (with a fair Wind) by which (its not doubted) of his Arrival in the said Port with Perticular Reflections on the *Papish* Lyes, Industerously disperst in this Account.

IT is not to be Express'd with what Indefatigable Industry the *Romish* Party, and their Adherents endeavour to support their declining Cause (finding they are no otherwise likely to prevail,) but with all possible Shams and Contradictions, thinking thereby as well to impose upon the Credulity of some easie Protestants, as to bring the King's administration of affairs into some contempt of his People: to which End there is not a day appears that has not some asseverated Invention broached for Currant, there being those who purposely are Employed to run about the Town, which not only spreads the Fallity, but defining pretends to wage for the Confirmation, with intent to create a Relief of the same. And as *London Derry* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, being the present subject of all our Consideration and Discourse, and which has even to a miracle, notwithstanding the discouragements receiv'd by the desertion of their Commanders and those sent to their Relief, Baffled the Invincible *French* and *Irish* Armies: yet the *Romanists* are to brazen'd for the sake of their dear *Mother Church*, as to affirm and avouch that the said City has for near a Fortnight been in the hands of the late King *James*, and that they took it by Storme, without any Resistance by the Protestants, and put them all to the Sword: And to give a gloss and colour to these their Impudent Fallhoods, they have not been wanting to create and spread abroad other Reports no less fabulous and untrue. That Collonel *Kirk*, design'd for the Relief of that Town, being upon his Voyage, and hearing of the dismal account of the Cities being Surrendered, with his Ships and Men: which being somewhat disproved, by the Wind being known to be contrary against him: They have been no less industrious to supply the report with another they thought should not fail them, That the said Collonel was Discover'd to be a Berraver of the Kings Interest; And that he was sent for back in Custody of some Messengers, and had carried it about with that Asseverated Credit,

that many People began to believe that there was some reallity in the matter, when on the contrary there is not the least Foundation for the Form and Latter Reports, they being grounded only upon the aforesaid reasons and deligns, purely to Embarras our Affairs, and that we may not be in Capacity to believe even truth it self, and to evidence to the World what Villanous and Lying People there be among us, shall give an authentic account that Letters, as also an Express came hither Yesterday from *Leverpool*, That Collonel *Kirk*, with the Ships and Men under his Command design'd for the Relief of *London Derry*, sail'd towards that place with a North Easterly Wind about Three of the Clock last Friday morning, full of Courage and Resolution to spend the last drop of his Blood in his Majesties Service: and was about Seven of the Clock quite out of sight, The Wind continuing fair for him for about 20 Hours, and then shifted more Westerly, but 'tis believed he Weathered the Bill of *Man*, and the next day the Wind came about again in the Northerly Quarter. 'Tis presum'd he is Arrived before this: And we hourly expect to receive an Express of his safe Landing in *London Derry*, for he's resolved to surmount any difficulty that he may meet with by *Kilmore Fort*. For the two Men of War that are his Convoys are design'd to Attack the same, while the rest of the Ships force their passage by it.

POSTSCRIPT

HIS Majesty yesterday receiv'd an Account, that the 26 ultimo, the City of *London Derry* was in the Protestants hands, and they Vigorous to defend it. Some days since the Papists pretend to be in their Possession, that they have Provision yet longer for a Month, yet some timely Assistance would not be unwelcome unto them, which I hope is sufficient to disprove the Shams of the Malignant party to the Contrary.

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A C C O U N T

O F K R K

Major General K I R C K's

SAFE ARRIVAL

A T

LONDON-DERRY.

Licensed, June the 21st. 1689.

AS there is nothing more desireable then to hear the Glad Tidings of the safe Arrival of Mai. Gen. Kirk, Sir John Haunton, Coll. Steward, and Sir George St. Georges Regiments, at *London-Derry*; So we are now assured that to the Inexpressible Joy of Coll. Walker their Governor, and all the Protestants in Garrison: They came with their Ships being 24 Merchant Men, and 3 of His Majesties Men of War, the 13th Instant.

Upon his Arrival at the Mouth of the River he found it Block'd up, there being a Battery Planted on each side of it, which run in a pretty way into the River; and the middle of it was filled up with great Boats that were sunk in it, and a Borne across, and other such things, so that it was not possible for any Ship to get over. The Major General finding things in this case, was resolved to make his Entry, and first he plaid Briskly with his Great Guns from the Frigats upon the Two Forts, as likewise with Small Shot; and the Forts being not so high as they ought to have been, he had the advantage of them, and dismounted all their Cannon, which he took, tho' his Frigats are much shattered; after he had dismounted their Cannon he sent off several Boats, with Hooks, and such Instruments as they use to Heave up their Anchors with, and they at last made so much way, as for one Ship to go safely over, and so they all followed one after another, and Arrived safely at *London-Derry*, to the Unspeakable Joy of those poor distressed People, who by the help of God will now be able to hold out till such time as his Majesties Army arrives, which will be very speedily. The Major General left in this Expedition about Three Hundred Men, and 'tis not doubted but double the Number is Killed of the Enemy.

He carried with him Provision, Powder and Ammunition for their Relief, viz 500 Barrel of Powder, 6000 Armes and Provision for Ten Thousand Men for three Months all which was

taken from on Board, and repositied in particular Store-houses, and some of it delivered out to the Garrison, and a Distribution made of Ten Thousand *l*. which the King sent as a Donative to the Garrison, but a particular Reward to Coll. Walker, and the rest of those Noble Chieftains that have so bravely Signalized their Valour against the Enemies, & who without all doubt will no less behave themselves for the future, they having Courageously resolved upon the next Effort the Enemy shall make upon them to march out & give them Battle, and enlarging their quarters into the Country; being assured from *England*, that Duke *Schomburgh* is speeding to their Assistance, with a Gallant Army of 25 or 30000 Men, with a proportionable Train of Artillery; and 'tis not in the least to be doubted but that his Grace will soon Reduce those Rebellious and Stubborn *Paris* supported by the Assistance of the *French* King, who we doubt not also suddenly to see Reduced by the Confederate German, and Belgick Forces as low as the *Pyrenean* Treaty: And there being now a Conjunction of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets, who will be undoubtedly Master of these Narrow-Seas; Some great Enterprize perhaps of making a descent in *France* it self will be Attempted, there being divers Regiments of Infantry on Board the *Dutch* Fleet, for what Service shall be judged most requisite: And the great News being brought us, that the Affair of *Holheime* being compromised, His *Danish* Majesty restoring that Duke to his Country, and quitting all his Engagements to *France*. His Majesty of *Sweden*, is sending 10000 of his Forces to King *William's* Service, with some of his Ships of War: Which as it will be a great Reinforcement, so 'tis not to be questioned that if it be thought fit to Employ them in *Ireland*, We shall soon hear that they will possess themselves of their Metropolis *Dublin*, notwithstanding the boasted Army of the *French* and *Irish*.

L O N D O N, Printed for John Lyford, near the Green-Dragon in Fleet-street, 1689.

A Particular

41 9

JOURNAL

OF

Major Gen. Kirks Voyage

From L E V E R P O O L E,

K. Kirk

To his Safe Arrival at

London-Derry.

Notwithstanding the many false Rumors and Insinuations which have of late been spread abroad by the Popish Party, to the disadvantage of the Protestant Interest in general, but more especially of that small remainder thereof in *London-Derry* and *Enniskilling*: We have now at last such undeniable Circumstances and Proofs of Coll. *Kirk's* being arrived, as will convince the hardest believer. And because the Curious have much enquir'd into the reason of Coll. *Kirk's* being so long retain'd on his Voyage, it may not be unsatisfactory to give a particular Account thereof from the beginning: Which take as follows:

Coll. *Kirk* having for some time had all things in a readiness to Sail the first fair Wind; At last the Wind came up at N. N. E. a fine Gale, on the 31st of May, and he set Sail with the Three Regiments under his Command, from *Liverpool*, with Three Men of War, and Twenty Four Sail of Merchant-Men, on which the Forces, and all the Provisions and Ammunition were imbarqued. But the next Morning, being *Saturday* the First of June, the Wind changing, he was forc'd to put into *Ramsay-Bay* in the *Isle of Man*, where by contrary Winds he was detain'd till the Fifth, in that time several of the *Irish* Gentlemen who had fled thither, offering themselves as Volunteers were accordingly shipp'd aboard.

On the Fifth, being *Wednesday*, the Wind coming up fair they set Sail, and the Wind holding good but Twenty Four Hours, they were resolv'd to beat it out at Sea, as well as they could, so that on *Saturday* being the Eighth, they got into *Reo-Bay*, in the Island of *Rathlin*, a small Island about Two Leagues from the Continent, and Six Leagues from the Mouth of *Lough Foyle*. From thence Coll. *Kirk* sent in a small Yatch to get Advice; who coming up to *Culmore Fort*, saw the *Greyhound* Frigate, who for want of a good Pilot was left on the Sand by the Tide, so that she lay expos'd

exposed to the Canon of the Castle, which played upon her, though she were not idle on her part to return their Salutes. But they having lodged themselves there, till the next Tide, told the Yacht what great difficulties there were in the Passage, as Bombs, and Sunk Boats: whereas we are certainly informed, that the River is as broad at that place, as our River of *Thames* between *Lambeth* and *Westminster*: besides Forty two foot water when the Tide was in; so that 'twas impossible to choke up the River: and this story was only to excuse their own neglect than otherwise.

However the Yacht returned to Colonel *Kirk* with this News, whereupon on the Twelfth, he wrote a Letter to D ---- S ----, giving an Account where he was, and how he would break through all the Difficulties if it were possible. So on the Thirteenth at night, he set Sail from that Bay, and on the morrow being Friday the Fourteenth, he Sailed into *Lough Toyle*, and so away towards the Fort. For farther confirmation of this, there is one now come to Town, who left *Dublin* on Sunday the sixteenth of this instant, who affirms, that the morning he came away, an Express was brought, that they saw on the Fourteenth a Fleet Sail into the *Lough*. Likewise we have Advice from *Glasgow* in *Scotland* of the Sixteenth, from Sir *W. Gore*, a Man of great Reputation, who says, that the day before being the 15 there came a Yacht from Colonel *Kirk*, who left him the fourteenth in the *Lough*, going up the River, for the Yacht called at a place called *Green Castle* in the said *Lough*, and came to *Greentke*, Twenty miles from *Glasgow*. He also adds, that two Men came thither that Morning, leaving *London-Derry* the Fourteenth, and do Depose, That that day the Towns people having advice of a Design the Enemy had to Attack them in Three places, did prevent them by a Furious Sally on them; where after a bloody Engagement, there were about Three or Four Thousand of the Enemy left on the spot; and amongst them Lieutenant Colonel *Barker*, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Foot, The People being encouraged thereto, by the approaching Succors which they spied from their Towers.

On the Fifteenth also there was sent from *Glasgow* two Ships laden with Provisions for *London-Derry*, having on board Three thousand Barrels of Oatmeal and other Provisions, under the Convoy of the *Gersey* Frigate, on which Embarked one Hundred Gentlemen of *Ireland* as Volunteers, encouraged by the joyful news they had received from thence, of Major-General *Kirk's* being safely arrived at *London-Derry*, and all things in so happy a state.

FINIS.

An ACCOUNT, of Major General KIRK, And LONDON-DERRY.

WITH A

Geographical Account of the River he failed down, and the Various Forts
on it, particularly that of

KULMORE.

Licensed according to Order.

THE Mouth of the River of London^d Derry, lies about *West* and by *South* or *West South West* from Kintyre in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, and is not above Fourteen or Fifteen Miles distant from it. As you Enter it upon the *West* is a Fort called *Green-Castle*, but is of no Importance, the River being so wide there that they can easily go in without the reach of this Castle. About Seven or Eight miles above it, lies another called *Red-Castle*, but of as little use as the former, the River likewise being of that Breadth there, that no Shot can reach them from this Fort. Above this, about Three or Four miles distance is another called *White-Castle*, which is Situated between a quarter and half a mile from the River, which is of as little use to hinder Landing as either of the former; for though the River be Narrower than at the former Two, yet it being at that distance from the River, cannot hinder the Entrance of any Ships. Betwixt this place and the going in at the Fort of *Kulmore* is shallow Water, so that no Ships of any considerable Burthen can Enter but about the Spring Tide; and therefore, though the Major General has Entred the Mouth of the River above Ten or Twelve Days agoe, yet upon Sounding the Depth of the River he found that he could not safely go in, till such time it was High-water, unless he was resolved to strand his Ships. The Fort of *Kulmore* is about Three Miles from *London-Derry*, but it is not of such Importance as *Papils* and other Disaffected Persons would make the World believe. For in the time of the late *Irish* Rebellion (since which time the Fort has had no additions of strength that we hear of) when the Town of *London-Derry* was Blockt up as straitly as now it is, and when there were not above 500 in Garrison in it, and endured a Siege of above Six Months, Coll. -----, was sent to reinforce it with one Regiment only, he was forced to wait for the Spring Tide, before he could pass the Fort of *Kulmore*; though in the mean while the Besieged kept Correspondence, by sending in the Night time some Persons that

could Swim well down to him, who brought Intelligence back from him again to the Town till such time as he had Water enough to carry his Ships over; at which time, though he had but one Man of War in his Company, and there was a Chain over the River by *Kulmore*, yet he easily broke the Chain, and passed that Fort without receiving any considerable Damage. And no doubt the Besieged keeps as good Correspondence with the Major General now, as those did then; and he having Four Men of War in his Company will Enter with less Damage than they did.

The Town it self lies higher than the River and within Shot of it, and is for the most part surrounded with the River and Boggs, so that they can easily defend themselves a considerable time against the Enemy. It has Four Gates, *Bute Gate*, *Ferry Gate*, *Bishops Gate* and *Ships Gate*. In the middle of the Town is the *Market-place* where is likewise the *Guild-hall* of the Town. It is sufficiently Planted about with great Guns for Annoying their Enemies: It has Provisions sufficient, there having several Ships got thither within these Four Weeks from *Scotland*, so that we need not doubt, but what by the strength of the Town, and the Valour of the Inhabitants (which has been sufficiently demonstrated by the great Havock they have made as well of the Greatest of their Officers, as of the Private Sentinels of their Enemies) it will be able to hold out till such time as the Major General shall get in with his Soldiers, Ammunitions and Provisions for its Relief.

POSTSCRIPT.

The *Scotch* Letters Advise, that they have further Confirmation of Major General Kirk's continuing in the River that leads to *London-Derry*; in expectation of a further supply, that is preparing for him, in order to force his Passage into the Town, That the Town Perseveres in its Noble and Vigorous Defence, that their Provisions holds out very well, having Husbanded what they receiv'd from thence to the best Advantage.

A N
A C C O U N T
O F A
F I G H T

Between the

French and Irish,

F O R

Refusing to admit the *French* to be Governours
of *COR K* and *WATERFORD* in *Ireland*.

I N A

L E T T E R from an Officer in *Ireland*, to his Friend in *London*.

Lisenced and Entred according to Order.

SIR,
YOU know *Cork* for its Harbour and considerable Strength, has been lookt upon a place of such moment and concern, that the Earl of *Tyrconnel* secur'd it one of the first in the *Southern Parts* of the Kingdom, and committed it into the hands of Major-General *Justin Maccarty*, as to one whose Interest in that Country, and Resolution for *K. James's Cause*, had rendred the most qualified person for such an important Command; he took possession of the place as Governour, where he acquitted himself with so much moderation and evenness of temper towards the Protestants there, that those poor People found that Protection from him, which many others had been deceived in the expectation of from some of their Great Officers: This generous

Demeanour not suiting the Instructions which Monsieur *D'Avaux* had received from his Master, the *French King*, he so far prevailed, as to have one of his Country-Men, call'd Monsieur *Lanoo*, put into the Major-General's place, publicly declaring, That it was not consistent with His Christian Majesty's Interests, that such a Key to the Kingdom as that City is, should be in other hands, than those whose endeavours to extirpate Hereticks might give demonstrations of their sincerity to the Cause. Well-fraught then with Directions, *Lanoo* takes his Journey towards *Cork*, where being admitted, he produc'd his Commission to the Major-General, telling him, That he expected an immediate Resignation of that place unto him, for the *French-man's* use: *Maccarty* having been always lookt upon with an esteem suitable to his Merit, and

not used to such Demands, could not receive them without some surprize, but recollecting himself with a great deal of briskneis, which is natural unto him, he told *Lanoo*. He knew himself as capable of such a Trust, as any *Frenchman* whatever; and that he would maintain that Garrison with the last drop of his Blood, for His Majesty's Service, and that seeing how such new Commissions were obtain'd, he did not think himself oblig'd to take any farther notice of them; and this he told Monsieur was his final Resolution. The *Frenchman* thus balked in his expectation, grew angry, and us'd such expressions to the Governour, as oblig'd him to demand that Satisfaction of him, which he might expect for such an Affront: He told him, The Garden was a place where they might suddenly, and privately end the Difference; and if he fell by his Sword, he might then produce his Commission, and at once take possession of the place, and be secur'd from any Affronts which might be put on him by the People: *Lanoo* accepted of the Proposal, and to it they went, but *Maccarty* was not us'd to be overcome, and still maintain'd the same Character, by wounding and disarming the Monsieur, who having receiv'd his Sword from the Governour, left *Cork* with all the haste and privacy he could to hide his shame, and to return the Ambassador an Account how he had sped his Commission.

The manner of this Adventure was immediately spread through the whole Kingdom, and has so animated several other Gentlemen, as to make them oppose themselves to the open Designs of the *French*, which we may believe by the following Account, of the Earl of *Tyrone*, who being Governour of *Waterford*, shut the Gates of the City against one *Desautiers*, who went with a Commission to be Governour there, and after another manner than *Lanoo*, had demanded the Keys of *Cork*, for he

carried with him four hundred Men, but making his approaches to the Walls, he found the Gates shut against him: And some Souldiers on the Walls, commanding him to Retreat, if he would be out of the Danger of their Shot: for the Governour was resolv'd to continue that place in King *James's* Hands, by securing it from the *French* Designs, which they so plainly saw into, that they justly apprehended the approaching Slavery, which such Practices were like to draw upon them.

What the consequences of such Divisions will be, I leave to your one Judgment: only this I will add, That the Kingdom which is divided in itself is like to fall: and this Prophecy I assure you I have heard above fourteen years ago in *Ireland*, That the day would come, when the Irish should weep over the English Graves; which I believe is not at this time untrue, since they now begin to find, that those Aids which the *French* King gives them, are like those which the Wolves in the Fable sent to secure the Sheep, likelier to become their Devourers than Guardians: whence we may reasonably hope, that when those long expected Succours are sent from *England* thither, those misled People will discover more effectually their Resentments of the *French* Politicks, which they so much apprehend already, and the Felicities and Enjoyments which they found from the *English* Protection, by an opportune Declaration for them, which we cannot expect, how violent soever their Inclinations be thereunto, until by their approaches they more powerfully influence, and enable them to return again to that Government, which a misguided Zeal has occasioned them to reject,

I am,

SIR,

Your's

L O N D O N :

Printed for *Richard Baldwin*, near the Black Bull in the Old Bailey. 1 6 8 9.

An Account of the most Remarkable Occurrences relating to London-Derry.
With a Relation of the signal Defeat given to the French and Irish Papists, May 5 1689.

Licensed and Entered according to Order.

S I R,

IN my former I gave you an Account of the late King's coming before London-Derry, and what afterwards happen'd till the 23^d. of April, when Kilmore was surrendered, at which time Col. Lundee, their then Governour, that very Morning made his escape: It now remains, that I give a Relation of what has fallen out since, and of the condition of the place.

The Besieged having rejected all Offers made them by the late King, and provok'd the Besiegers in divers Sallies, as also being uncertain when Relief would arrive from England, resolv'd to put themselves into the best posture they could, and to that purpose unanimously declar'd their Resolutions to Live and Die with their new Governours, Mr. George Walker, and Mr. Henry Baker, and to submit with an entire Obedience to their Conduct and Commands for defence of the City.

In the first place, they examin'd the Publick Treasury, where they expected to have found the five hundred Pounds sent them from London by Captain Beverly, in the first Ship that brought them Arms and Ammunition, and a far greater Sum, but the Birds were flown. Then they took a view of the Ammunition and Stores, and found near 300 Barrels of Powder untouch'd, Ball and Match sufficient, as also Bullets for their great Guns, of which they have 24 mounted upon the Battions of the Walls, upon the Tower of the Church two, and eight within the City, that is to say, one at each Gate, and one at each corner of the Market-House in the middle of the City, and fronting each Gate.

In the third place, they made inspection into the Stores of Provisions, and found a vast quantity of Wheat, Meal, Oatmeal, Beef, Bacon, Salt, Salmon, and Butter, Cheese, Mault, Beer, Brandy, &c. which was all inventory'd, and put into Publick Store-Houses, with Guards set over them. Also all Merchants, and Tradersmen, to prevent unbellying their Wares and Merchandizes, took Inventories of their several Goods, and carry'd them into Publick Store-Houses, which are guarded Night and Day.

Moreover, upon a Muster of all that bore Arms, they were found to be about 12000, which are all form'd into Regiments and Companies, every Regiment under a Col. Lieutenant Col. Major, and Captain, &c. amounting to 17 in all. The Colonels are,

Col. George Walker, } Governours.
Col. Henry Baker, }

Col. Adam Murray, General of the Field, who upon Enterprizes Commands in Chief, and Orders all the Sallies.

Col. Hugh Hammel. Col. Tho. Wourney.

Col. Henry Mureco. Col. Henry Crofton.

Col. Michael Bourn. Col. Alexander Sanderson.
of Tyrone, &c.

Eight more, whose Names I do not at present remember.

Tho. Johnson is also made Mayor of the Town.

All the Women and Children that brought no Subsistence along with them into the City, nor could give any account of themselves; as also many that are unfit to bear Arms, were put out of the Town just before the Siege began, which was one reason that they have so many now in Arms. In regard that many who brought no Subsistence into the Town, rather than be turn'd out of the Gates, gladly took

up Arms to earn their Subsistence. But of Two Thousand Horse, which after the Protestants were broken at Clonde-Ford, march'd into London-Derry, there are not now a hundred left for want of Forrage which constrain'd them to turn the Horses out of the Gates, the greatest part of which fell into the Enemies hands, only some few are still left that graze under the Protection of the City Canon, which the Irish however now and then pick up, as often as they dare adventure, and for which as often they pay very dearly, being either shot Dead, Wounded, or taken Prisoners.

The great Gates of the City are barricado'd with inside with huge pieces of Timber; the Keys are kept at the main Guard, and eight Captains, two to a Gate, are upon the Watch every Night. When there is occasion, the Keys are not to be deliver'd, as was usual, to a Sergeant, but into the hands of the Captains that guard the particular Post.

Two Regiments are upon Duty every night, and upon the least Alarm they are all to repair to the Walls, without expecting any other Orders.

There are in the Town five Ministers who have the Commands of so many Companies, and have every one of them given signal Proofs of their Valour; particularly one Mr. Christopher Gemy.

The private Souldiers are all in good Heart; the Allowance to each Man for a Week, being a Salmon and a half, two pound of Beef, and four Quarts of Oate-meal. Good strong Beer is also order'd to be sold at a Penny a Quart, though not to the Souldiers after eight at Night, to avoid Disorders.

Blinds are also set up by the Command of the Governours, to secure the Men upon the Walls from the Enemies Battery.

There is in Derry one Col. Darius, of Platin, in the County of Meath, who is kept a Prisoner, as having been taken at Chappel in Scotland, and was one that commanded in the Recruits sent by Tyrconnel to the late King into England. General Hamilton has wrote several Letters to the Governours to have this Captain set at Liberty, but they do not think fit to part with him; nevertheless they use him civilly.

The Irish also very much lament the loss of Major Robert Nangle (the Son of Tory Nangle, that was shot at Longford-Bridge) who together with two Troopers was drown'd, while they endeavour'd to get over the Pass at Clonde-Ford. 'Tis also believed, that Col. Dominic Sheldon is dead of the Wounds he received in one of the Sallies made by the Besieged, from the hands of one Mr. Arthur Ivory, a brisk young Gentleman, who fought the Colonel hand to hand, till at length two of the Irish coming in to the Colonel's Rescue, shot the Gentleman dead.

The late King has made Col. Charles Moss Governour of Colvaine, where he keeps with a Garrison, consisting of a Thousand Men. The Marquess of Antrim is made Governour of Carrick-Fergus, which has the same number of Souldiers to defend it. And Gourdon O Neale is also made Governour of Charlemont, tho' not having with him above 200 Souldiers.

Clester. The last Week arrived here a Vessel from Ireland with Passengers, who credibly Report, that the late King, having received Advice from the Camp before Derry, that they were not a number strong enough to storm the City, nor to withstand the Enemy, should they have Succours from England,

England, and besides, that they wanted *Ann* union and great Guns, gave Orders for a considerable Recruit to march Northward; but that when they came within two days March of *Derry*, the Regiment commanded by young *Sir Maurice Eustace* in the County of *Kildare*, and some other Regiments, fell into a desperate Mutiny, swearing by their *Shouls* they would not go to the King's Slaughter-House to be kill'd, as the *French* Generals, *Sir Patrick Dorel*, Major *Taff*, and the rest had been; and that they would rather turn to the Protestants, and serve King *William*, than be Slaves to the *French*. Upon which, hundreds of them ran away, and betook themselves to the Bogs and Mountains.

On Saturday, *My* the 18th. arrived from *Dublin*, at *Darpool*, betwixt *Chester* and *Liverpool*, one *Can.* Master of a Vessel belonging to those Parts, on Board of whom were many Passengers, who had all of them Passes, for which they paid at the Secretaries Office in *Dublin* 3*l.* 10*s.* for every individual Person, though most were Women and Children. They left *Dublin* the 15th. and bring Advice, That on the 14th. an Order came from the late King, to grant no more Passes. They also say further, That the Duke of *Tromel* was at *Chappel Izard*, but so dangerously ill of the Black Jaundies, and of a Snore in his Slaughter, and a Wound in his Hand, that the Physicians had given him over, as past Recovery. That *Mr. Fitz-James* is dead, and many of the Soldiers die daily (they fear of the Plague) in the Camp, for that having no Salt, they are forced to hang what flesh they kill, on the Trees to dry, which hath bred many Distempers amongst them. On Monday the 13th. another Reinforcement march'd from *Dublin* towards the Camp before *Derry*, with two Cannon, a very large Morter-piece, and some large Bombs. The Mortar-piece was drawn by sixteen good Horses; but as they were drawing it up *C r e b u l l*, the Chains broke, and the Piece roll'd back again to the bottom, which made one of the Officers Major *Barker*, swear a bloody Oath he believed they were bewitched, and to curse a Protestant Gentleman that stood near, with the appellation of a Heretick Witch, &c.

Some of these Passengers say, that the late King has lately lost many Men before *Derry*, and that they saw at *Dublin* four Velver Coffins, wherein were the Bodies of four Great Persons that were slain before that Town, and which were privately Interred at Midnight.

Several Highlanders have attended the late King for Communion, which they have obtained, and have promised him great things, as he has done to them, if Fortune favour them with Success.

On Thursday the 16th. Major-General *Kirk*, with three brave Regiments, Embarked at *Liverpool* for *London-Derry*, having on Board him many Engineers and Gunners, with great store of Ammunition, Arms, Morters, Bombs, and a great quantity of Wheat, Barrels of Beef, &c.

On Friday they set Sail, but the Wind did not prove so fair as was hoped; but they are still at *Sa.* or else at *Derry* ere this; for that they resolved to sail down the River in spite of all that could be done by the Fort of *Kilmore*, which they doubted not to beat about the Ears of the *Irish*, if they durst stay within it to make any Resistance.

After these Persons had left *Dublin*, Advice was brought to the late King, that 6000 Foot of the Garrison of *London-Derry*, and about 100 Horse, in two Troops, had made a Sally at Midnight upon his Camp, kill'd, wounded, and taken some thousands, and thereby had raised the Siege, and thereby had made themselves Masters again of *Kilmore*. Of which we expect the Confirmation every hour.

indeed there may be good reason to believe it, for the last Letters from *Scotland* of the 17th. instant, do say, that their Advices from *Ireland* give Account, that *London-Derry* and *Inniskeeling* hold out bravely; that the latter within these few days had made a great and vigorous Sally, in which they killed a great number of the Enemy, and made a safe Retreat into the City.

By a Vessel come into *Bristol* on Monday the 20th. instant, in four days from the *Ile of Man*, the Master whereof says, he there left divers of the Protestants newly arrived from *Ireland*, who do affirm, that the *Irish* Army, having received a Reinforcement, made a General Assault upon *London-Derry* last Sabbath-day was fortnight, with great fury; that the Besieged made a most gallant Defence, and with that Success, that they beat them above a Mile beyond their Camp, and kill'd some thousands, of which are many Persons of Quality, particularly Major-General *Ramsay*, and Cap. *Cusack*, (the Duke of *Berwick* not yet heard of) they had in their Camp 13 Coaches, which they fill'd, and drew off with the dead Bodies of Persons of Quality and Officers. And so obstinate and bloody was the Fight, and their Loss so great, that they were forced to raise the Siege, and are retreated above 40 miles to a place called *Landeg Lisneganey*. They have since in the County of *Down* and other places, most barbarously murdered many *English*, and give out they daily expect Recruits, and will be Masters of *London-Derry* or hazard the whole Army. The Ship-master afore-mentioned likewise says, that he saw at the *Ile of Man* of the Protestants from *Ireland*, escaped with their Lives only, having used them barbarously.

Another Person who came Wednesday last from *Dublin*, confirms the Fight to have been very bloody, as then related; and that the Protestants have regained *Kilmore*. So that it's believed the three Regiments of Major-General *Kirk*, *Sir W. Haxmore*, and Col. *Stewart*, with the rest of their Squadron, are all got safe into *London-Derry* without any Opposition, and have had a joyful meeting with those brave Souls who have stood in the Gap to save a Nation.

A Vessel is also come into the West from the Town of *Limerick*, the Master says, That the *Irish* are extremely unwilling to meet the Protestants in Battle, especially the *English* Army, of whom they are so afraid, that in *Limerick* it self there are but 4 or 5 Companies of raw, undisciplin'd Men, not half Armed, who take all Opportunities to run away they can. And it's thought one Man of War, with 2 or 300 Men, might soon be Masters of the place: And that the like might be done at *Galloway*, and bring off that gallant Gentleman, *Sir Thomas Soutwell*, and about 140 more of his followers, now under Condemnation there, for no other Crime, than their own Defence, and being Protestants, which is now Crime enough to ballance all the Services and Loyalty Flest and Blood can be capable of; an eminent instance of which is not many days Old.

Col. *Russel* of *Ireland*, who was Governor of *Galloway*, and commanded the best Regiment of Horse in that Kingdom, since the late King's arrival in that Kingdom, was turned out of his Government first and soon after from his Command as Colonel; and in the height of his dissatisfaction, humbly waited on the late King, and laid before him his constant Services to his Father, his Brother, and himself; and what an Affliction it was to him to have now his Loyalty questioned, &c. The late King told him: *He must needs confess and own all he had said was true. But it was also as true, that he was now under Circumstances that would not permit him to trust any Man in his Profession, viz. A Protestant of the Church of England.*

JOURNAL

OF THE

Siege of London Derry,

In a LETTER from an Officer in the Town.

Dated the 18. of May, 1689.

ON the 23^d. of April (St. George's day) we discover'd a great Body of Foot about a Mile from the Town, which we imagin'd to be the Van of the Enemies Army; but they presently wheeling to the Northward; settled before the Castle of *Kilmore*, which they furiously Attack'd for the space of three Hours; and at last (the Walls being old and ruinous, and the Place not Tenable) the Garison yielded upon Articles, which were not well observed. They Posted there 500. Men, and immediately marched to join the Body of the Army, about Four Miles from *Derry*.

On the 24th. our Scouts discover'd the whole Army under march in three Lines towards the Town. They judg'd them about Forty Battalions of Foot, and Ten Squadrons of Horse.

About Three of the Clock that day the whole Army came up within a Mile of our Walls; lying in length from the River to the little Hill of *Ferrick*: All that day and the 25th. they were busi'd in settling their Quarters.

On the 26th. they drew a Line of Contravallation from the River to the Hill.

On the 27th. their Line was finished.

On the 28th. they advanc'd with a Body of 400. Horse within Musquet shot of the Place to view the Ground, upon whom we Sally'd with a 1000. Men, Horse and Foot: The Dispute was sharp for the space of half an hour: The Enemy lost the Lieutenant-General *Mamoone*, two Colonels, six Captains, eight Lieutenants, and about sixty Men; but a great Body of the Enemies

Horse coming to sustain their Party, we drew off under the Fire of the Walls: We lost about 100. Soldiers, and an Excellent Officer Collonel *Marlin*, two Captains, and four Lieutenants.

On the 29th. about Eleven at Night, Major General *Locci*, with Eight Battalions, advanced within Two Hundred Paces of the Place; we firing very furiously upon them, and they at us. About Two in the Morning we perceived the Enemy were covered in the ground, having made a large Lodgment.

On the 30th at Night, they worked very hard, and made small fire; so they advanced the main Attack that Night Thirty Paces.

On the 1st of May, about Eleven at Night, we made a small Sally with Four Hundred Men, to discover the Enemies Posture: But the Officer who commanded the Sally, after Two or Three Discharges, in great disorder retired cowardly to the Town; for which base Action, the next day he was tryed by a Council of War, Condemned, and shot at the main Guard.

On the 2^d we sallied forth with 500. men, about Twelve at Night; and having taken the advantage of the ground, posted behind a Ditch-Bank, we continued our Fire upon the Enemy till about Three in the Morning.

On the 3^d we rested in the Town quiet, and the Enemy working very hard, advanced 40. Paces.

On the 4th in the Morning, we perceived the Enemy had branched their main Trench into Two Attacks, the one pointing to *Colerain Gate*, and the other towards

wards the Water-Gate, and had also set forth the Ground for a Battery betwixt the two Attacks.

On the 4th. at Night the Battery was finish'd, and five small Pieces planted, it not being possible to bring up the heavier Guns.

On the 5th. being the Lords day, we rested; but that night the Enemy working without disturbance, made great advance, and drew a Line of Communication betwixt the two Attacks, which served also for a Line of Defence before the Front of the Battery.

On the 6th. all day the Enemies Guns fir'd smartly against the Walls, in which we discover'd a Crack from the Round Tower to the little Redoubt.

On the 7th. at night we Sally'd with 700. Men, but finding the Ground levelled, under which we before were shelter'd, after an hour, having in vain attempted to force the Enemies Trenches, we retir'd to the Town.

On the 8th. the Enemies advanced their Attacks within Ten Paces of the Ditch; we continually firing on them from the Walls.

On the 9th. they made a large Lodgment on the Banck of the Ditch.

On the 10th. with Fagots, Boughs, and other Materials they filled up the Ditch, throwing in Earth, making a Passage for a Front of Fifteen Men.

On the 11th. they made a cover'd way cross the Ditch to the Foot of the Wall.

On the 12th. Colonel *Walker* caused a Parley to be Beat, and desired a Cessation of Arms for that day, to better solemnize the Sabbath; which was agreed. That day Colonel *Walker* preached; taking for his Text, *The Sword of the Lord, and of Gideon*. He exhorted the Soldiers vehemently to Courage and Resolution; telling them, That on their Valour relied the Safety of Three Kingdoms: and bid them be ready for some great Action.

On the 13th at Night, the Miners began to work at the Foot of the Wall; but we gave them great disturbance with Granadoes, Stones, fire, hot Water, and the like.

On the 15th we perceived the Miners were lodged under the Wall.

On the 16th the whole Garison was commanded to be ready by Ten of the Clock at Night: About Eleven we marched forth at

Colerain-Gate, 7000. men; leaving 1500. for the Guard of the Town: We posted 1000. men on both sides the *Hollow way*, to secure our Retreat; and marched with 6000. in Two Lines, towards the Enemy. At our approach, we received Three Discharges from their Trenches; but Colonel *Walker* gave Order, That no man should fire a Gun till we came within half Pistol-shot of the Trenches; when doubling our Ranks, we poured in upon them Three Vollies of Shot; at which they began to shrink; but their Officers again putting them in Order, they sustained our Fire for half an hour; after which they began to retire, but in good order; and marching, cross the Front of the Battery, joyned the Attack on the side of the Water-gate. We found difficulty to cross the Enemies Trenches; in which time the Guns of the Battery being turned against us, made Three Discharges with great and small Shot, and caused great slaughter amongst our men: but having passed the Trench, we carried the Battery without resistance, and so marched to attack the Enemy on the side of the *Water-gate*, where we found them very strong, and disputed every Foot of ground with great Courage and Conduct; but after an hours firing very hotly on both sides, they marched in good Order down their Trenches, towards their Camp, firing upon us as they went, and we on them; and left us Masters of their Trenches, Cannons, and Battery. We stood under Arms till Three in the Morning; when sending forth Scouts, they discover'd the Enemy were drawn up in Battail in five great Bodies along their Line. An hour after we sent again to discover their Posture; and they brought us word that they perceived their Carriages were marching off: We call'd a Council, whether it were convenient to follow them; but considering that our Men were extremely tired, we thought it fitter to remain quiet, and defend the Posts we had gain'd, than hazard our Men upon so dangerous an Enterprize: About Three in the Afternoon their whole Army disappeared, being withdrawn four Miles from the Town: We lost 500. Men. and nigh 1200. wounded, we found of the Enemy 4000. dead in the Trenches; we are now filling the Trenches and ruining their Works.

Licenced, June 1st. 1639. *J. Fraser.*

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An Exact and Faithful Account
BROUGHT
To a Person of Quality
Of the Raising of the SIEGE of
LONDONDERRY
By the PROTESTANTS in Garison.

With the Particulars of the Cannon and Mortars taken, and Number Slain.

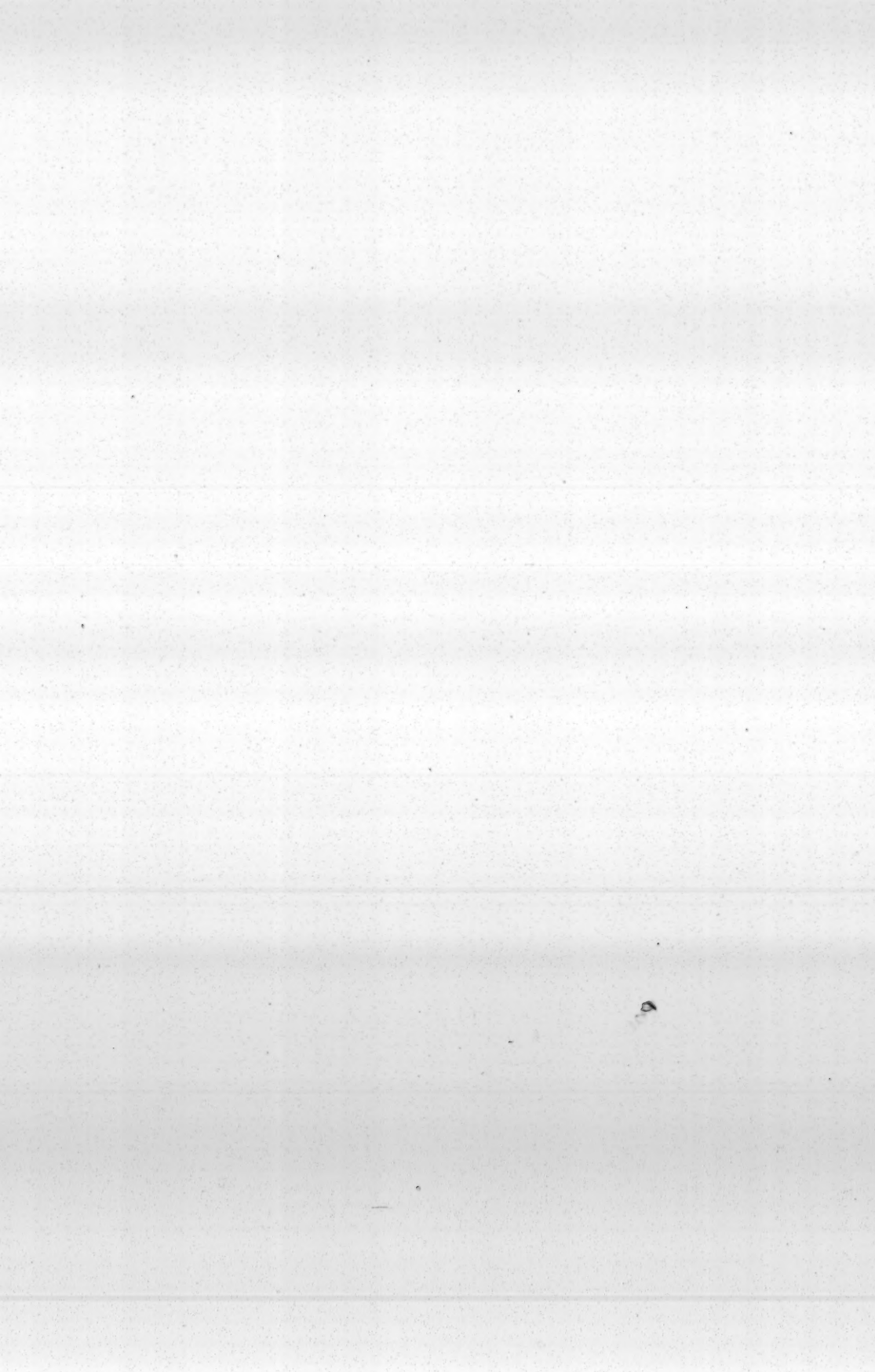
Licensed, June 12th. 1689.

A Letter came yesterday to a Member of the Honourable House of Commons, by the way of *Scotland*, relating to the Affairs of *Londonderry*, being sent directly from that Town by an Advice-Boat to *Kintire*, which gives such a satisfactory Account of the great and glorious Success the Protestants of *Derry*, *Bellisbanon*, and *Iniskilling*, have obtained over the *Irish* Army, that they have now caused them intirely to Raise the Siege, whereby they are now full Masters of the Field for 20 Miles in Circuit: Those of *Derry* having on the 2d of this Instant *June* made such a successful Sally with about 5000 Men, that in less than two hours they drove them from their Post, and had the pursuit of them for Three Miles in length, having, as it is modestly computed, killed above 1500 upon the Spot, and have seized all their Cannon, Baggage, and Ammunition, being Two Brass Culverings for Battery, Five Field-Pieces, and Two Mortars. And had some days before, by the assistance of a Vessel which brought them Meal out of *Scotland*, attacked and became Masters of *Kilmore* Fort, some 3 Miles distant in the *Lough* from the City. And adds, That so soon as they shall have Assistance from *England*, especially some Troops of Horse, they will make further progress into the Country, and already have advanced above Ten Miles, and brought into the Town a considerable Supply of Provision.

The Prisoners inform, That the late King *James* design'd, if the Protestants had not drove them off, to call them from before it, in order to make Three Encampments, upon the Advice received from *England*, of the Intention of Duke *Schombergh* to be in person among them, who they very much dread, even the *French* Bravadoes themselves; and add, That whenever he arrives, he will be doubly increased in Number as well by some of the *Irish*, who begin to be weary of the *French* Yoke, and think thereby to save their Estates, as by the Protestants themselves.

The same Letters say, That Colonel *Kirk* was the 5th Instant in *Ramsey* Bay in the Isle of *Man*, having several times attempted to Sail forwards, but impeded by contrary Winds. But on the *Friday* following, the Wind being N. W. and by W. He, with all his Fleet, being 24 in Number, set Sail, and was out of sight, and 'tis not to be doubted but he is arrived there before this, whose coming is impatiently expected. And we hear that Capt *Pettwell* in the *Jerusalem*, with two other Ships in his Company, sailed some time before from *Bristol*, with intent to get into *Derry*, and 'tis verily believed that they have been some time since arrived, and were those Vessels that assisted in reducing the Fort of *Kilmore*.

L O N D O N, Printed for J. C. near Fleet-Bridge, 1689.



Another Speech

Of the REVEREND and VALIANT

D^R. WALKER

TO HIS

Soldiers in Londonderry,

Just before their Last Engagement with the ENEMY.

IN vain were all Opportunities (Dearest Fellow-Soldiers) of Time and Place, and pregnant Hopes of Freedom from Bondage and Slavery, if either your Valour or Integrity were in the least to be suspected; but since in great and many difficulties I have had sufficient Testimony both of your Courage and Honesty, my mind prompts me to a Brave and Noble Undertaking: For I know what things will turn to the Profit and Disadvantage of us all. 'Tis not long since we were encompassed round about with many more Thousands of our Enemies, than now we are; yet the Mighty God of Heaven inspired us, even in the height of our private Heats, with such Unanimity and Courage, as that we forced them to retire from our Walls, with the loss of the best part of their Bravest Men. What think you to be Slaves and Vassals to a Despotical Power? Wou'd it be pleasing to you, who always have been counted both by Foreigners and Others, truly Valiant, Honest, and of a generous Education, to be trampled upon by the base and ignoble Vulgar, and to be as basely subject to their Humours, without any Authority, or the least mark of Greatness. To whom, were things justly managed, we should appear Great and Formidable. We can never forget how the Current of Affairs went lately; what sort of people had the Power in their Hands? Upon whom were Dignities and Honour conferred? What one Man that was of the *British* Race, and a *TRUE CHURCH-MAN* was countenanced? No, Dangers and Disgrace were only our Calamities. What a dismal sight wou'd it be to our Off-springs, dragg'd from the dear Embraces of their frightened Parents, and Cloyster'd up with polluted Priests, to the end, that they may imbibe Popish Principles? Wou'd you not be struck with Horror to see your Wives and Daughters suffer all the Abuse: that the unbridled Lust of *French* and *Irish* Dragoons can invent? Your Houses Plundered, Slaughter and Fire raging in our Streets, and every thing look with the horrid Aspect of Blood and Destruction? I dare say, We would all rather Die upon the Spot, than survive such Barbarous and Bloody Scenes. All these are the Consequences of a submission to *POPISH TYRANNY*! I need not labour to give you foreign Instances, as the Persecution of our Brethren the *French Protestants*, and other such like; for we have livelier Apprehensions of Domestick Cruelties, as appears daily by the Distressed Fugitives that come hither. Nothing is now wanting, but another Attempt, which by the permission of the Almighty I design this Night, and do not in the least question but with the Help of the Great God, whose Assistance has hitherto attended us, will prove as Prosperous as the other: For even at this juncture, Victory Smiles, and seems ready to put her Triumphant Palm into our hands; and what should hinder? Are not our Enemies much discouraged by the great Effusion of Blood, which we occasion'd amongst them? Our Age in its full Strength and Vigor, and Courage, equal to our Age, and every thing conspire, as it were to make us absolutely Happy. What one of us that hath the *True Protestant Blood* flowing within him, can endure to be penn'd up and debarr'd of his Liberty. Is it not much more creditable to Die in the *Bed of Honour* in a *RELIGIOUS CAUSE*, than lose a miserable and fordid Life in the base Service of our baser Enemies. When I consider your Persons (*Fellow-Souldiers*) and put an estimate upon your Actions, my hopes of Victory are exceeding great. Your Valour, Age, and Stoutness, all Encourage me. Moreover your necessity, which renders even *Cowards* Valiant. However, if Fortune favour upon your Valour, beware that unrevenge'd you do not lose your Lives, or chose to be taken and Massacred like Sheep, rather than Fighting like Men, to leave the Enemy a Bloody and Mourful Victory.

Licensed, June 14th. 1689.

L O N D O N, Printed for J. C. near Fleet-bridge. 1689.

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JOURNAL

Of what has past in the North of

IRELAND,

Since the Landing of the Duke of *SCHOMBERG*, to the Surrender of *Carrick-Fergus*; together with the Rates set upon all Provisions that are brought to the Market-Town, or to the Camp.

In a Letter from one that was an Eye-witness to all those Matters.

Licensed, J. F. 1689.

S I R,

THE General having caused a *Post-Office* to be Erected at *Donohoe* for sending Letters to *England*, by way of *Port-Patrick* in *Scotland*, this comes that way, and is to discharge my promise (the first Opportunity certain that I had,) to you of what hath occurred since our Arrival.

The Garrison of *Carrickfergus*, no sooner saw our Fleet, but they Burnt all their Suburbs: Seized all the *Protestants* in the place. Made fast their Gates, and put themselves in a posture of Defence.

About Three in the Afternoon, *Tuesday, August 13th.* the General with that part of the Fleet that was with him put into *Bangor*, on the other side of the *Lough*, over against *Carrickfergus*; and that Afternoon Landed all the Soldiers, and forthwith sent Parties to *Killaleigh*, *Hillsborough*, *Lisnegarvey* and *Bellfast*, in which places they found not one *Papist* to resist them, but all bidding them Welcome with such Presents of Food as the Ravenous *Papists* had left them. And this Night the General with the rest Encamped near *Bangor*. *Wednesday 14th.* Early in the Morning, his Grace Decamped to *Bellfast*, and Encamped there until the remainder of the Fleet came to him, which was not until the 19th. And then they Landed their Men at *Bellfast*, where having Refreshed themselves, on the 21st. they March'd towards *Carrickfergus*, Eight Miles; the General at the same time ordering the Men of War, which were Seven or Eight to draw up before the Town, and as soon as they saw the Army by Land come before it, to Play on it with their Cannon.

Accordingly about Six in the Afternoon they began, and continued Fireing until the Army had raised their Batteries, one upon the East, and another on the North side of the Town, where was a vast Number of Horses, and other Cattle, all which fell into the Soldiers hands as an Encouragement to go further. *Capt. George* of the Lord *Lisburns* Regiment with great Courage and Bravery, fetch'd off a very Great Booty of Horses and other Cattle, out of an Orchard under the very Walls. Indeed such was the Eagerness and Courage of all, that those were most Pleased who were first Admitted to places of greatest Danger.

The Batteries being Finished, the Cannon and Morters began to Play that Night, and continued Playing until next Morning viz. *Thursday 22.*

When the General for want of a Trumpet, sent Early in the Morning a Drum into the Town, to Demand a Surrender upon Discretion, which they Refused to do otherwise then with Bag and Baggage, Musquet and Sword, Drums Beating, Trumpets Sounding and Colours Flying, and a Convoy to Conduct them safe to their own Party.

To which the General returning no Answer; About Eight in the Morning, they sent out an Officer to desire his Graces Resolutions, to those their Peremptory Demands. To which his Grace Answered.

That he came hither in the Names, and by Order of their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, to Restore the Subjects and Laws of this Their Kingdom of Ireland, (which had been long Abused and Corrupted,) to their due State and Current. And that pursuant to Their said Majesties Natural Inclinations and Desire, to Avoid as much as possible Effusion of Christian Blood. He, as Their Majesties General should do all that in him lay for performance thereof: And in Order thereunto Assured them, if they would Surrender without further Trouble, and Swear Fidelity to Their said Majesties, deliver up their Arms and Serviceable Horses, and what Else they had Taken from the *Protestants*; they should not only have their Lives and Liberties, but Equal Protection to Each of Their Majesties *Protestant* Subjects; But if they then Refused to Accept those Gracious Offers, he had acquitted himself of the Blood should be Spilt, could not afterwards Grant them the like Terms, but would Endeavour to Reduce them by Force of Arms.

And accordingly they Refused these Terms; the General Ordered the Cannon, Bombs and small Shot forthwith to play again upon them, which they did without Intermission.

The Parley aforementioned, was no sooner over, but there came into the Camp 500 Horse from *Enniskilling*, some without Boots and Pistols, others with Pistols but without Carabines, some with one Pistol and a Carabine without a Sword, others without all, with only a Fowling Piece or Fire-lock, most of their Horses small and poor, yet such have been the Courage and Actions of these Men as is scarce Credible, especially (of which you have heard ere this) the Routing 3000 under *Maccarty*, Taking him Prisoner

Prisoner, and Killing double their ow Number : These brave Men the General made Welcome, and will soon be better Arm'd and Accour'd.

In the Evening I March'd into the Camp, and through the Whole, and found the Lord *Lisburns*, and a French Regiment Marching with Faggots, Shovels, Pick-Ax's, and such other Implements, besides their Arms, to Relieve Two other Regiments in the Trenches. The General himself until Twelve at Night, was Marching up and down in Person, giving Necessary Orders, and going even to the Batteries, and no more Concern'd at the Enemies Bullets Humming and Whizzing about his Ears, then if it had been Musick of Peace.

I saw my self several of the Enemies Bullets fall close by him, and went even into the Trenches.

I staid in the Camp all Night, to please my Eyes and Ears with the Sight and Noise of our Bombs, Cannon, and small Shot, which continually plaid on the Town, like incessant Showers of Hail, with which they beat down the Gate on the North side of the Town, and great part of the Wall adjoining, and much of the Half-moon by the Castle, and as a Drummer, and others, who stole out, said, killed their principal Gunner, by dismounting a peece of Cannon upon him, while he was revelling at our Battery on the Half-moon, and about a Hundred others, much damnifying the Houses.

About 5 next Morning (*Aug. 23.*) I returned to *Belfast*, and find that a Protestant may already safely, and without any Danger, march throughout the whole Province of *Ulster*, which is one fourth part of the Kingdom, with only a Stick in his hand, not a Papist being any where to be found in it, except about 2000, who are fled to the *Red Hills*, between the Mountains, about Twenty miles Northward of this place, for fear of being dispos'd by the Protestants (who they have so served already :) They have few or no Arms, except half Pikes and Skeanes, with which they hoped to secure themselves from the Violence of the Country people, until they can procure pardon and protection; which I am told the General is about ordering for them.

To our great Surprise, and no less Joy, we found the whole Country full of Corn, and all manner of Provision, whose plenty you may guess at by the following Table of Rates set up at the Market-Cross of this place, and the which is so satisfactory that while I was Transcribing it I hard the Sellor say, it was enough in all conscience and almost double what they got before our Landing. *Vera Copie* follows

Rates set upon Goods and Victuals to be sold in the Camp, before Carrickfergus, and all other places hereabouts.

Wheat, the Barrel, containing 32.	} L. s. p.
Winchester pecks, or two Winchester Barrels.	
Mault, the Barrel, containing 44 Winchester pecks, or 2 Barrels and a half.	} 0 15 00

Old Oats by their Mault-measure, the Barrel at	} 0 10 00
New Oats the same Measure, the the Barrel	
Oatmeal, the Peck, containing Sixteen Quarts.	} 0 01 00
Fresh Butter, 18 Ounces to the Pound,	
Salt Butter, 16 Ounces to the pound,	} 0 00 01
New-milk-Cheese, a pound,	
Scim'd-milk Cheese, a pound,	0 00 01
New-milk, 2 quarts for	0 00 01
Scim'd-milk, or Butter-milk, 4 quarts for	} 0 00 01
Brandy, a quartern,	0 00 03
Hay, a Hundred weight,	0 00 06
Fresh Beef, a pound,	0 00 00
Mutton, a pound,	0 00 01
Geese, a piece,	0 00 08
Hens a piece,	0 00 04
Eggs, 8 for a	0 00 01
White-Bread, 15 Ounces for	0 00 01
House-hold, or Oat-Bread, 20 Ounc.	0 00 01
Aquavinta, a quartern,	0 00 02

To which all Persons are hereby required to Conform at their Perill; and if any conceal their said Goods, and keep them from the Market, in expectation of greater Rates, the same shall be seized.

We have no certain Account of the Enemy Army; but it is confidently reported, they are now at *Lurgan Race*, and have made from thence and the *Newry* some Scouts as far as within Six Miles of *Dromore*, and are about 30000 strong; but so cowardly, that they dare not approach further this way: But it's believ'd upon our Approach will Retreat, and Retreat, till they have no more Room left for it. The Country, all hereabouts, offer their Service, as one man, to the General, to go against the Enemy; but as yet, but here and there a man has been accepted.

The 23^d. in the Afternoon, the Garrison sent out an Officer, with Offers to Surrender, upon the Terms formerly offered them: But the General refused so to do, or otherwise than upon Discretion; and that unless they sent out all the Protestants safe and well he would put every Papist to the Sword he should take. This they also rejected; and the Cannon and Bombs have plaid all last Night, and this Morning; as I was writing hereof, I saw the Town on Fire: So that by the next you may hear of its Surrender, unless it comes to you sooner by Sea. *I am Yours,*

POSTSCRIPT.

JUST now comes Advice the greatest part of the Town is burnt, and have beat a Parly Three times, but the General will not hear until they send safe all the Protestants out.

Mr. *Paterfon*, Chirurgion to the *Ld. Lisburnes* Regiment, was last Night killed in the Trenches.

Belfast, August, 25th. 1689.

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Great and Good News

From His

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Grace the Duke of Schomberg's

CAMP at DUNDALK:

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Containing,

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65.

- I. *A full Account of the Discovery of the Villianous Design of the French Papists.*
- II. *The Address of the Presbyterian Ministers in the North of Ireland, to his Grace the Duke of Schomberg.*
- III. *The Address of the Qual in the Province of Ulster, to his Grace the Duke of Schomberg.*
- IV. *A true List of the Irish Prisoners taken by the Renowned Men of Enniskillen, at the Battel of Newtown.*

Licensed and Entred according to Order.

- I. *A full Account of the Discovery of the Villianous Design of the French Papists.*

THE 150 French Papists which were pickt out of the Army, are now at Carlingford, and among them 'tis said there is one Jesuit, all ready to be shipt for England: There is but four of the French, and two Irish that were going to Charlemount to suffer, and of them one of the French is to be executed; his Crime, and the whole Discovery was thus: He that is to be executed, was formerly a Count in France, had Moneys from the French King to raise a Regiment, spent it, and not daring to shew his face, got to Holland, and from thence for England, where he insinuated himself into the Army, pretending to be a Protestant, though he never was one, and came with the Army hither, where he writ a Letter to King James, that in case he would assure him of a Pardon from the French King, he would bring over to him 400 Men; that he should send his Answer in a Letter, which was to be brought into the French Camp, by some Fellow, who, as a Countryman, was to come with a Cross of white and red under the cover or folding of his Sleeve, and a Bottle of Brandy, crying, *Brandy-wine, Brandy-wine*, and so up and down only in the French Quarter, till one came to him, and said, *God bless you Friend, how do you sell your Brandy?* and turn up his Sleeve to look for the Cross; which when the Huckster perceived, he was to deliver the Letter from King James to him. The Messenger going with this Letter to the Irish Camp, being taken, discovered the Author, and 'tis said, had his Pardon for it. This coming to the General, he forthwith gave orders to make publick Proclamation, at the head of each Regiment, *That if any Papist was in the Army, did deny himself to be so, and afterward discovered, he should immediately be put to Death, without more ado.* And thereupon most, if not all the aforesaid 150 were singled out. Since this Discovery, there is not one French-man permitted to pass any Guard, without a Pass, any where out of the Camp: and orders are given to all Officers, to proclaim, at the head of every Regiment, *That if there be any Roman Catholick, that shall not forthwith declare himself publickly to be so, if afterward discovered, shall be punished with immediate Death.* And 'tis said, that upon that Proclamation, most, if not all those at Carlingford are found out to be such.

- II. *To His Grace the Duke of Schomberg, Captain General to Their Majesties Forces. The Humble Address of the remaining Presbyterian Ministers now in the North of Ireland.*

AS it hath pleased the Glorious Lord God to move Their Majesties to take the Distressed Estate of their Protestant Subjects in this Country into their Royal Care, and to make way for your Graces coming into this Kingdom with an Army for Relief thereof,

of, so we judge our selves obliged to signify unto your Grace the sense of Duty upon us to bleſs God, and to Congratulate your Graces happy Arrival, and begun ſucceſs, and do eſteem it our Diſpenſible Duty to continue Orators at the Throne of Grace, for carrying on his work in your Graces hands, and to endeavour to keep our People in all Loyalty to Their Maſteſties, and Dutiful Obedience to your Graces Commands. So humbly expecting your Graces Favour and Protection, We remain,

Your Graces moſt Humble and Dutiful Servants,
T. Hail, J. Fieland, J. Fiſher, F. Fredell, W. Adair, T. Futt. Malcomie.

III. *To His Grace the Duke of Schomberg, General of Their Maſteſties Forces in Ireland. The Humble Addreſs of the People called Quakers, in the behalf of the whole, for the Province of Ulſter.*

Whereas we the People called *Quakers* ſince the Landing of the *Engliſh Army* are threatened, and ſome abuſes already committed upon them by thoſe that call themſelves Proteſtants, and for their pretence to abuſe us and make us odious in the ſight of the General and the whole Camp, do aſperſe and put forth, that we the ſaid People called *Quakers*, was aiding and aſſiſting to the late King *James* in his War, with Money to maintain a Regiment againſt the Proteſtants; which ſaid Aſperſion and envious Information, we in the behalf of the reſt of our Friends do utterly and ſolemnly deny, and in the ſight of God, can declare we never were aiding nor aſſiſting the ſaid King with Money or any thing elſe, ſave the Quartering men on free Quarter, which no Proteſtant could avoid no more than we; but on the contrary are great ſufferers, inſomuch that many have not leſt them to ſuſtain their Families, but ſtrip their Clothes off their Backs, taken their Goods and Victuals out of their Houſes, their Horſes and Cows taken from them, and left in a ſtate of ſtarving, and not ſpared more than any other Proteſtant where ſuffering hath been.

Therefore we humbly deſire and intreat thee, in our plain way, as we are an Innocent People, and deſire to live peaceably, and do unto all men as we would have them do unto us; that thou would be pleaſed to give forth thy Order to the Army, and other Proteſtants in the Country, that are wrong informed againſt us, that they may not Rob us of our Goods, nor moleſt our Bodies or Families, for we are a People that deſires Peace, and is always willing to live honeſtly and ſoberly, and pay our tribute to whom it is due. Therefore we make bold to preſent thee with this our Addreſs as unto a Chriſtian Governour, hoping thou wilt be pleaſed to take us into thy Care and Favour, that we may not be further expoſed to ſpoil and ruin: As in Duty bound we ſhall humbly pray the Lord to be thy Reward.

Signed in the behalf of our Friends at Liſbourn the Second of September 1689.

G. Gregſon, R. Hoope, T. Wainwright, J. Greer.

IV. *A True Liſt of the Priſoners now at Enniſkillen, that were taken at the Battle at Newton and Belturbet.*

Lord Montagu's, Lieutenant General. Mac Carty's Officers belonging to his Lordſhip's Regiment.	Lieut. Thomas Kennedy Dead.	Priſoners taken at Belturbet.
Major John Root.	Enſign James Stretch.	Lord Galways Officers.
Capt. Barry Oage. Dead	Enſign Mauris Rawle, gh.	Capt. Ulick Bourk Run away ſince.
Lieut. Patrick Rivers.	Enſign Macnamarra.	Capt. John Mac Grath.
Lieut. Thomas Hogan.	Lord Buſſins Officers.	Lieut. Richard Bourke.
Lieut. Walter Obyrian.	Capt. Francis Bourke.	Enſign James Egan.
Lieut. Daniel Mac Carty.	Capt. Patrick French.	Collonel Oxtroughs Officers.
Lieut. Cuffick.	Capt. John Blake.	Capt. Cogblan.
Enſign Mac Carty.	Capt. Brown.	Capt. Miles Carroll.
Enſign Patrick Lavalin.	Lieut. Jo. Kelly.	Lieut. Francis Scott.
Enſign Michael Maſſinay.	Lieut. James Badkin.	Lieut. Roger Mac Manus.
Enſign Jo. Lawliſs.	Lieut. John Blake.	Enſign Comer.
Enſign Gravalick.	Lieut. John Bourke Dead.	Enſign Dulchantry.
Lord Claves Officers.	Lieut. Chriſtopher Finch.	Collonel Purſels Regiment.
Major Mariny.	Enſign Mac Donnell.	Cornet James Keating.
Capt. Lawleigh.	Enſign Stephen Linch.	Quarter-Maſter Fits Gerald.
Capt. Jo. Caryl.	Enſign Nicholas French.	
Capt. Comer.	Enſign Peter Merrick.	In all
Capt. Edward Laey.	Adjutant Dennis Madden.	2 Majors.
Capt. Stephen Harvold.	Collonel Obyrian's Regiment.	17 Captains.
Lieut. Darby Caghagan.	Capt. Macnamarrab.	18 Lieutenants.
Lieut. Percy Laey.	Capt. Mortugh Obyrian.	15 Enſigns.
Lieut. Jo. Sauten.	Adjutant Nicholas Archdeacon.	2 Ajutant.
	Quarter-Maſter Habire.	1 Cornet.
	Sir James Cotters Regiment.	2 Quarter-Maſters.
	Lieut. John Lacy.	

In all 56 Officers beſides Common Soldiers, whoſe Numbers I have not, but may be eaſily Judged by the Number of Officers to be Extream great.

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A C C O U N T

O F T H E

Present Posture of Affairs

I N

D U B L I N .

A S A L S O

The Condition of the *English* and *Irish* Army.

W I T H

The Particulars relating to James-Town and Sligoe.

Licensed, November the 19th, 1689. J. F.

Chester, the 16th of November, 1689.

S I R,

I Have here sent you an Account of the Affairs in *Ireland*, as we have received it from Sir *John Davis* and others: Sir *John* made his escape from *Dublin* in a Wherry, and got to the Camp at *Dundalk*. He left *Dublin* on Sunday was fortnight, and arrived here from the Camp on *Tuesday* last; he gives a very lamentable Account of the Condition that our Friends in *Dublin* are in: he says, That two days before he made his escape, about fourteen persons were committed to Prison for High-Treason, for Conspiring the Death of the late King *James*, and had Notice given them, that they would be proceeded against the First of the Term; which begins in *Dublin* *Novemb. 6*. He does not doubt but they will be found Guilty right or wrong, and be executed: Among those that were committed for this pretended Treason, were Capt.

Fitz-Gerald, Dr. *King*, Mr. *Tho. Crow*, Mr. *Robert Ormsby*, Counsellor *Edward Winkfield*, Counsellor *Coughlan*, Mr. *Hector Vaughan*, Mr. *Handcock* Senior, and Counsellor *William Handcock*, with others. Many more were Imprisoned besides these, as Coun. *Witcher*, and most of the Citizens of Note; but not committed under the same circumstances: In short, he does relate such dreadful things of what the poor Protestants have endured of late in *Dublin*, that would make your heart bleed to hear; several of them are dead, as Sir *John Castleton*, Dr. *Mercer*, Mr. *Samuel Helsham* Bookseller, Mr. *Tho. Palmer* Scrivener, Lord *Lisburn's* Agent.

Last Night arrived here from *Dublin*, *Abraham Fuller* the Quaker, with one Woman, and Four Seamen, in a small Vessel of 14 Tuns: He left *Dublin* on *Wednesday* the 13th instant, and gives

us a much better Account of Things there: he says, That most of the Protestants are released on Bail, except Capt. *Fitz-Gerald*, Dr. *King*, Counsellor *Coughlan*, Mr. *John Weaver*, Mr. *Richard Vaughan*, &c. likewise, that most of the Gentlemen in the County of *West-Meath* were set at liberty. But that Masses publicly celebrated in *Christ Church*, *St. Patrick's Church*, and the College of *Dublin*, and in most of the Churches in the County: That the Lord *Dover*, with the Marquis of *Albionville*, was arrived before he came away. *Fuller* says, That upon his Arrival the *Irish* were greatly dejected, in regard he had not brought with him any assistance of Men, Arms, Ammunition, or any thing else, which they with great impatience expected from *France*. The Lord *Dover* gives out, That they lost a Ship laden with Arms and Ammunition; and that the Ship he was in narrowly escaped our Men of War, being pursued by some of them. *Fuller* likewise contradicts what has been reported amongst us here, of any other Shipping being got into *Ireland* from *France*; but that the Lord *Dover* came in.

We were not without some apprehensions, that *Fuller* might be come over upon some ill design and so relate things otherwise than they were: but we have had him carefully Examined before Sir *George St. George*, and cannot find any ground to suspect him. He further says, That before the late A. J. broke up his Camp, they had a great Mortality among them: and that they lost many of their Horses for Want of Forrage, and above 10000 of their Men died: so much, that he heard several of their Officers declare, That if they had fought as the *Irish* Officers would have done, (but were opposed by the *French*) they could not have lost so many, tho' they had been beaten. That they have brought a very pestilential Fever with them to *Dublin*, and to other places where they are marched, or which many do daily die.

The Account they have in *Dublin* of *James-Town*, and *Sligo*, is very different

from what our People from the Camp have given out: but, indeed, I do not find any of them can give an Account of the matter; nor it was very uncertainly reported in the Camp, when they came away. The Account that *Fuller* gives from *Dublin*, is, That Col. *Sarsfield* having a Detachment of 4000 Men from the *Irish* Camp, was joined by a Party of the *Commonwealth* Forces, consisting of 1000 more, that they marched straight to *James-Town*, in which was a Garrison of about 100 of our men, who having notice of their approach, quitted the place, and got fire to *Sligo*: to which place *Sarsfield* likewise came, and our men there behaved themselves so well, as to get off with very incon siderable loss. But the most certain Account we have, is by a Letter from Mr. *Murray* to Mr. *Red Shaw*, dated at *Baltimore* Novemb. 2, who mentions nothing of these particulars; but that they are very well at *Sligo*, and likewise in all those parts.

The Reports we have had about our Army are in a great measure false: I have spoke with several who came from thence, that say, we have not lost above 1500 men by sickness; that several are sickly, but in a good posture of recovery; our Army being gone into their Winter-Quarters. Our *Dutch* and *French* Soldiers are very well, the Country agreeing extremely well with them, few or none of them being sick. Our Army is very well furnished with all sorts of Provisions from our Ships, and from the *Native*: Forrage is somewhat scarce for our Horses, but that is supplied by great plenty of *Grass* every where, and a sufficient flock of *Oats*, which our Ships constantly furnish.

Fuller says, That Salt is sold in *Dublin* at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ the Hoghead; and they generally report that they have but little Ammunition. The late A. expects another Invasion from *England* to land in *Manister*, he still continues in *Dublin*. This is what at present offers from

Your Humble Servant, &c.

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A FULL and TRUE ACCOUNT

Of all the Remarkable

Actions and Things

That have happen'd in the

NORTH of IRELAND,

Since the 15th of November, to the 7th Instant.

And Particularly of the Actions at *SLIGO*, the *NEWRY*, and *CHARLEMONT*. As also the Petition of the Chief Inhabitants of *ULSTER*, to the Duke of *SCHONBERG*. His Grace's Answer thereunto. The present State of the Army and Affairs there. And of the Seizing of Commissary *SHALES*.

In a LETTER from *Lisbourn*, of December the 7th. 1689.

LICENSED, December 19. 1689. J. F.

HAVING now for this an Opportunity of Writing to you, I think it not amiss to entertain you with a full and distinct Account of the most material Occurrences here, since the 15th of the last. And that I may do it the more clearly, I will set down what has pass'd in the order of time every thing happen'd.

November 5. Capt. *Richard Smith*, who was one of the 300 detach'd from the Camp at *Dundalk*, and went with Coll. *Theodore Russel* towards the Relief of *Sligo*, came to this place, and gave the following Account of the Action there. That on the 15th of the last Month, Coll. *Russel* got into *Sligo* late at Night; the rest being much langued with the Inconvenience of their March, could not reach the Place, but were following after with what haste they could. The same Night, about Midnight, the Garrison was Alarm'd with the approach of the Enemy, being discovered by the Out-Posts and Scouts, to have possess'd themselves of some of the Out-Posts; whereupon Colonel *Russel*, according to his Instructions, advis'd with Colonel *Lind*, who Commanded in the Place, and it was concluded upon, That the whole Garrison should march out next morning about five a Clock, and fall upon the Enemy, which they did at a considerable Pass, and forced them to retire; but they being reinforced plaid bravely on our Men, tho' with very little loss, while the rest of the Enemies Booby marching round a Hill, came behind, and surrounded Coll. *Lind* at the Pass, so that he had no way of saving himself, and his Men, but by breaking clear through the Enemies, which he perform'd with that Resolution, as to get off with little or no Loss; and to facilitate it the more, Coll. *Russel* entertained them warmly in another place; being thus got off, they fought in retreating to the Town; but being over-power'd by the great numbers of the Enemies, they could not keep their Ground long, which gave an Opportunity to the Horse to get over the Bridge; and the Enemy fearing least they should Rally again, thought fit to pull down an Arch of the Bridge to prevent it: In the mean time, our Foot got into the Castle, and the Enemies Foot drew up in the Market-place, and ten of their Officers

standing in a knot together, to consult what to do next, one of our Men from the Castle, discharged a Field-piece loaden with Small-shot, and kill'd 8 of the 10 dead on the place. The Enemy then drew up a piece of Cannon so near the Castle, that when once discharg'd, they could not see our Musqueteers Charge it again; but in the attempt lost six Gunners. The Castle being craze, and not thought tenable, our Men quitted it, and got into the Fort, which they held five days, which was so long as they had any Ammunition left; and in the mean time, refus'd to much as to hearken to a Treaty, till at last, they had Conditions, That all in the Fort should march out with Bag and Baggage, Drums beating, and Colours flying, &c. And that what they could not carry, should be sent them when sent for, which was accordingly perform'd, and were safely convey'd beyond all danger. One remarkable Stratagem made use of by the *Irish* for the Storming the Fort, was. They built a Box of Timber, as high as the Wall, with stairs, through which they might ascend to the Top of the Wall without Danger; and having planted it, they within tumbled out a parcel of Shavings, and sent one down in a Basket, who having therewith set fire to the Engine, would not return up again, until he had strik one of the *Irish* that had been kill'd at the foot of it; which having done, and being in his Basket ascending the wall, the Enemy playing wholly at him, with one of their Bullets cut his Rope, and let the poor Adventurer fall; and while they were renewing the Rope, he strik the second, and with that Booby mounted the Wall safe again. The Enemy were 3000 Horse, Foot, and Dragoons; and our Men exceeding not the number of 250 in all, and lost about 26 Men; whereas, of the Enemy, there was killed near 300. The Fight began about five in the morning, and continued till five at Night. Coll. *Sarsfield* Commanding the *Irish*, observ'd very punctually all the Articles agreed upon and treated the Officers the day they were signed. No Men ever behaved themselves better than our handful of Men did, tho' in the whole Garrison, when the Fight began, there was but one Barrel of Powder and yet maintained the Fight twelve hours, with full twenty times their own number, and kill'd about equal their own number of the

be Enemy. A few French that were detach'd in that Party, behaved themselves to Admiration, under the Command of that brave Capt. *Mont de Saint-Jean*.

On *Thursday* last, a Party of our Men being sent to view the Ground about *Charlemont*, the Enemy sallied out upon them, but after small Resistance, were forced to retire into a Trench they had provided for that purpose, with our Dragoons (singing, quitted their Horses, fell in among them under the shelter of their Cannon, kill'd several, and brought a considerable Booty of Cartel.

On *Saturday* last there was another Action, which happened as follows: Early that Morning a strong Party of the *Irish* came down the Mountains, and having surprized the Out-Centinel beyond the *Newry* bridge, with great violence rushed suddenly into the Town, where we had not above 30 well Men, and of them about 14 upon guard. Upon their approach, the second Centinel fir'd, and retreated firing towards the Main-guard kept in the Castle, who receiving the Alarm, issued out, and met the Enemy, and held them in play, until the rest of the Garrison, the Townsmen, and some few Country People by chance got to their assistance; and then having discharged, never stood to charge again; but notwithstanding the *Irish* were 25 to one of ours, they fell in with them with the butt-ends of their Muskets, and thereby forced them to quit the Town, with the loss of several men: on our side were lost 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, and 5 or 6 private Soldiers. Two Prisoners which were behind in the Town, say, the *Irish* were 1700 Horse, Foot and Dragoons; that they could not be got forward, but that the Officers forced them, and assured them, that if they got but into the Town, and set up a Huzza, all in the Garrison, without firing a shot, would submit, and accordingly they did set up a most terrible Huzza, but to their cost found it failed their promised expectation.

Some days ago there was a Petition presented to his Grace the Duke of *Schönberg* by the principal Gentlemen of these Counties; which is as follows.

To his Grace Frederick, Duke of *Schönberg*, General of all Their Majesties Forces, &c.

The humble Petition of several of the Inhabitants of the Province of *Ulster*, in behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Protestant Nobility, Clergy and Commonalty of the said Province,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners with all imaginable gratitude, are highly sensible of, and truly thankful for your Graces indefatigable Labours, Hazard, Toil and Trouble, in resisting, securing and protecting the Protestant Interest of this Province; and presuming, that the Protestant Nobility, Gentry, Clergy and Commonalty (as in due gratitude and interest oblig'd) are, and will be ready to contribute their utmost advice and assistance for securing the said Province, and carrying on this War,

Your Petitioners humbly pray your Grace, That they may meet, consult and consider, fitting Expedients to be offered your Grace, for securing this Province and your Graces further successful management of this War against the common enemy.

and they as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Blaney.

J^r. Hamilton of Talley

mayr.

Daniel Macknail Esq

Macneal Dean of Down.

Sir John Magill

Randal Brice Esq

J^r Wilkins Dean of Clogher.

Francis Hill Esq

John Harkens Esq

Charles Stewart Esq

Rob Donnellan Esq &c.

The General having taken this Petition into his consideration, and heard all that was said in pursuance of it, did after great deliberation come to the following Resolution.

November 30 1687.

HIS Grace readily consents to what is desired by the Petitioners, and is willing to receive any advice that they shall be pleas'd to offer for the security of this Province, and the further successful management of the War against the common Enemy. Sign'd by Order.

Robert Gorge Secretary.

On *Friday* last that brave Officer Col. *Langston* was buried here. The day before, the General received Examinations taken at *Armagh* from a Woman that lately escaped from the *Irish*, who deposes, That her Husband was on the 19th past taken by the *Irish* and kept prisoner at *Dundalk*, in the house of one *Hanagan* a Priest, who with others is return'd thither again since we left it: that the going thither to visit her Husband, heard it concluded by the said *Hanagan* and several others, that 1500 Men should be sent into the County of *Down*; and 20000 towards the Counties of *Monaghan* and *Armagh*, to beat up our quarters: Whereupon the General has ordered the whole body of the Army to be faithfully Mustered, and a true account thereof to be speedily return'd him of the number of the well, sick and dead, and of the present state of the whole Forces and Train of Artillery And particular orders are sent to all the Colonels and other Officers in Chief to make a true return to the Muster-Masters (now gone abroad to muster the whole Army, Train, Waggons and Carriages) of the true numbers of the well, sick, serviceable and unserviceable Men and Horses, upon pain of losing their places, and farther punishment at a Council of War, as betrayers of their trust and Kings interest.

On *Tuesday* the 3^d Instant, about ten a Clock at Night, Commissary *Shales* was by a strong Guard taken into Custody of a Messenger sent from *England*, and Orders are given, that a Commission Officer always attend him, until he come to *London*, to Answer for the King's Provisions, keeping back of Horses, Carriages, and other Necessaries, which by his place he was oblig'd to. His Place is at present Supply'd by Mr. *Robinson*, late Surveyor of all the Kings Forts and Fortifications in *Ireland*, and Mr. *Vanburnary*, a Dutch Merchant.

Lieut. Gen. *Douglas's* Return is expected daily from the Frontier Towns and Garisons, which he has been to view and secure, so as to prevent the sending of any Relief to *Charlemont*, or any other Prejudice to our Quarters, by the Enemies Irruptions upon them. The General has sent Orders to the Chief Officers in Frontier, and other Garisons round *Charlemont*, to make publick Proclamation, that none presume to give the least Succour to that place, either of Salt, Tobacco, Brandy, or other Provisions, upon pain of Death. Our Men do daily visit and fleece them, so that they cannot leave a Beast without their narrow Walls. Last Week 15 or 16 *Derry* men came down, and took from them a considerable number of Cartel, that were Grazing close under their Walls, without the hurting of one Man, tho in reach of Musket shot. We have pulled down part of *Newry* Bridge, and built a Battery at the Foot of it, to secure a Ford close by it, and made several other Fortifications for the Defence of that burnt Town, where there is not one whole House standing, nor above five or six rescued out of the Flames, as it was burning, when we first entered it, going towards *Dundalk*.

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Great and Good News
FROM
IRELAND;
Giving a True Account
Of a Late
Brave Engagement
OF THE
PROTESTANTS,
WITH THE
French and Irish Papists,
Being a RELATION
OF A
Successful Fight;

Wherein the Protestants have Taken *Charlemont, Sligo,*
and other Places of Note.

Printed *January* the 3^d. 1689.

According to Order

S I R,

I Am Sorry I could not possibly comply with your Request sooner; I know you are desirous to enquire into the State of Affairs here, but little of moment has happened, since the account I gave you of the Surrender of *James-Town* and *Sligo*; (which however that Action was render'd with you in *England*, I will assure you, it was done on very Honourable Terms) However, our
Enemies

Enemies, the Roman Catholicks, have now no great reason to brag much of their late Victories: For now, I can also assure you, we are Absolute Masters of *Charlemont, James-Town, Sligo, &c.* Which was effected on our side with all the Valour and Conduct Imaginable. And we doubt not, but in a little time, the **REBEL IRISH** will be sensible of the ill Success they have all along met with.

There is also One arrived here, that left *Belfast* lately, who Informs us, That the late King *James* was returned from his Camp, that the *Irish* had lost at least Fifteen Thousand of their Army by Diseases; that a very malignant Feaver has raged in their Camp, and continues with them in their Winter-Quarters; that Six Regiments of their Horse were gone to Quarter in *Munster*; that the *Ulster-Men*, with their Herds flying from thence, had eat up all the Forrage and Hay in East and West *Meathes*, County of *Kildare*, *King* and *Queens* County, and were going towards *Munster*; that in all probability they would destroy all the Forrage of that County; for (he says) they drive Three Thousand Head of *Ulster* Cattle in a Drove, and enter on any Man's Ground, and eat up all his Hay, Corn, and Pottadoes; and so from Farm to Farm, 'till they devour all. He reports also, that they had the Account in *Dublin*, of the loss of a small Ship, Laden with Arms, Ammunition, which they said was taken by the *English* Fleet; he heard of no other Ships arriving from *France*, when he left *Belfast*. He farther says, That in the City of *Dublin*, there is at present a great Mortality amongst the Inhabitants.

This is all that at present comes from him, who is your Friend and Servant, &c.

London: Printed for John Southcott in Corn-hill, 1690.

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Great News from Dublin:

IN

41. 21

A LETTER from an *IRISH* Gentleman to his
Friend in *LONDON*.

816. m. 23

Printed according to Order.

Dublin, Jan. 29. 1692.

SIR,
YOU cannot be insensible, that an Opportunity of Imparting any manner of News from these parts, is much rather desirable than possible, and consequently that *these few lines* are as much as you could in any reason expect from me at this time, I having notice of Mr. B——s intended escape scarce a quarter of an hour before I set Pen to paper: The greatest Discourse about Town here, ariseth from the various *Conjectures* of the Reasons of King James's Melancholly, which for these three Weeks or more, hath been extremely taken notice of at *Kilkenny*, and is now generally whisper'd thorough this City. Those who pretend to any insight into the posture of Affairs here, or that are vers'd in any of the Politicks of this *Piece-meal Government*, apprehend and privately give out, that it proceeds from a *Pacquet* the late King received from *France* about the 24th of January last, in which it is believ'd the *French King* hath proved himself defective, either in his *Will* or his *Power*, to send such seasonable Supplies as may enable the late King to take the Field early enough, and which his Party here boasted long before would without doubt have been sufficient to have beat *Duke Schomberg* and his *handfull of Raw men* (as they call them) back to *England*. Others date his Discontents from the late Review he took of some of his *Regiments*, which are very ill clad, worse arm'd, and not in any tolerable manner disciplin'd: so that it is thought he began to Despond, when he saw on how weak Pillars the bulky Fate of his three Kingdoms lean'd, and how basely he had been by his *Priests* and *Mungril Officers* deluded into a Belief of a much more pertinent and considerable strength.

But in short, those who are nearest about him, one of which I have the fortune to converse with, do solemnly averr, That his grief and Melancholly did sensibly begin and proceed from Two strange and indeed ominous Dreams, which he had that very night in which by a Renegado from the *English* Quarters, he receiv'd the News of *K. William's* determinate Resolution to come over and head his own Army here this Spring. And because the Dreams of Great Persons, whose daily thoughts (from whence these

roving Phantomes by Night take their rise) are employ'd in mighty Affairs, have been both by *Sacred* and *profane* Pens thought worthy to be transmitted to Posterity; I will here in brief set them down, and subjoyn also the Descants and Interpretations that are here made upon them.

The late King was at *Kilkenny*, at Supper, when he receiv'd the aforesaid News, which so dissatisfy'd him, that he abruptly rose and withdrew into his Bed-chamber, whither he call'd a Council, and after three or four hours serious debate, he went to Bed, and dream'd, That a *Capuchine Fryar* (being one that he had been intimate with in *France*, and who had help'd to convert him to the *Romish* Religion,) met him alone in a fair Walk belonging to the *Castle* of *Kilkenny*, with his Royal Robes on, and a Scepter in his hand, which the Fryar (coming up hastily in his proper Habit) rudely laid hold of, broke in several pieces, and threw away, and at the same time catching at his Robe, and disengaging it readily from the Kings shoulders, he forthwith threw his own Habit and Cowle upon the King, and drove him to an old ruined Abbey or *Monastery*, which stands at some distance from the *Castle*, telling him that God had allotted that place for his *Habitation*, and that till he betook himself thereto, he should never have rest: And so left him.

His Second Dream was: That having his Army drawn up in some large Plain, in *Battel-Array*, he saw King William at the Head of his Army, advancing with a vigorous Grace to engage him, when of a sudden his own Leading Staff fell out of his Hand, and while he was pointing to some near him to take it up, his whole Army was of a sudden vanish'd from behind him, and himself enclous'd in the middle of the Enemy, from whom yet he escapes. These were his two Dreams, and which have render'd him very thoughtfull and Melancholly ever since: As for the Interpretation, those that dare express their thoughts, thus render them.

For the first, though it were first in time, yet they conclude it last in order, and indeed they explain it as the natural consequence of the latter; as to the particulars they speak thus: viz. That the dropping of his Leading-staff, either denotes his fear of heading his Army himself, or that

that the Government of his Army and Kingdom, will be dispos'd of, and committed to some Foreign (which they suppose French) trust, and that the pains he takes will notwithstanding be little for his own Advantage or Honour: And for his Army, *seeming to vanish out of his sight*, it seems to foretell and presage either some cowardly base flight of his Men, or an universal Revolt from him. Then comes the *Capucin tearing off his Royal Robes, and breaking his Scepter*; which evidently seem to foretell the having inevitably lost all hopes of Recovering his Kingdoms, he is obliged for the better

security of himself, to retire into *some Monastery*, there to spend the residue of his unhappy Life in a penitent Sorrow for his manifest and grievous Sins against God, against his Country, and against the better part of *Christiandome*, in being (as it is justly imputed to him) one of the chief Causes that so much Innocent Blood of good Christians has been spilt in his own and in Foreign Countreys and Kingdoms.

*I am Obliged in haste to
subscribe my self,
Tours T. C.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THere is newly published, a Play, Entituled *The Abdicated Prince*, or, *The Adventures of Four Years*. A Tragi-Comedy: As it was lately Acted at the Court at *ALBA REGALIS*: By several Persons of Great Quality.

The ACTORS Names.

The MEN.

Cullydada, King of *Hungaria Nova*.

Philanax, his true Friend and Counsellor, but out of Favour.

Philodemus, Duke of *Momonora*, the Darling of the People.

Pietro, a sly malicious Villain; a Renegade Christian, and turn'd a Mahometan Priest, chief Favourite of the Kings, and a mortal Enemy to the *Hungarians*.

Count *Dadamore*, a special Favourite of the Queens, an *Italian* by Birth, and sent on a secret Message by the *Musi* to the *Hungarian* Court.

Barbarossa, Chancellor of *Hungaria*, a bloody-minded Villain, an Enemy to the Christians.

Warranto, } Two Creatures of the Chan-
Dispenso, } cellors, rais'd on purpose to

ruine the Laws and Liberties of the *Hungarians*.

Remarquo, an Honest *Hungarian*, a deep Observer of the Court Intrigues, who by a Witty sort of Buffoonry picks out and discovers all their Plots and Contrivances.

Sentinels, Rabble, Messengers, Country-People, Officers.

The WOMEN.

Hautefelis, Queen of *Hungary*, a proud imperious bloody-minded Woman, sworn Enemy to the Christians of *Hungary*, in Love with Count *Dadamore*.

Mazato, Marchioness of *Bulgaria*, chief Confident of *Hautefelis*.

Sycophante, Countess of *Shambroque*, and Favourite of *Hautefelis*.

Celia, Midwife to the Queen.

Secretta, Nurse to the Queen.

Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster.

Sold by Richard Janeway, 1690.

E 90 H M. J. 110

An EXACT

A C C O U N T

O F

The Late Action

41. 22

8/16

A T T H E

Town of DUNDALK,

A G A I N S T

The IRISH, by Their MAJESTIES FORCES,

Commanded by Sir JOHN LANIER.

T O G E T H E R,

With the ARTICLES of the Surrender of MOSS-TOWN.

Lisbourn the 10th of February, 1693.

ON Friday his Grace received an Express, that the Forces he sent from *Antrim* to *Charlemont*, had Burnt many of their Boats, and Fired the Bridge, half of which was Burnt down before the Enemy could extinguish it; and a very hot Dispute hapned, in which we lost a French Captain in the Regiment of *Culmott*, and five or six private Souldiers, with the loss of many on the Enemies side, and some Prisoners.

The same Evening his Grace received an Express from the *Newry*. That there were six Regiments of the Enemies Horse, and five Regiments of Foot arrived at *Dundalk*, and that five Regiments more of Foot were coming to them; and that several Gabbard (or Lighters) Loads of Hay and Oats were arrived there from *Drogheda*.

And yestarday another Express from the *Newry*, That there were come to *Dundalk* 13 or 14 Gabbards more from *Drogheda*, loaden with Bacon, Cheese, Butter, and the like.

Upon which his Grace hath sent Expresses to Col. *Stewart* and Col. *Purcell*, to direct them in the better securing the *Newry*, and adjacent Passages, and another to the Captain of the Man of War in *Carrickfergus* Road (as is thought) to dispatch some Persons to burn the Hay, Oats, Gabbards, &c.

And also by a Messenger arrived here four days since, he hath sent for the *Danes* to hasten thither; and to Morrow designs towards the *Newry* himself.

Febr. 13. On Tuesday the General set out from hence towards the *Newry*, having first given Orders for all our Forces to dispatch from all Parts towards him, and given out 6000 Arms to the Country to defend themselves in their absence; and accordingly our Forces were on their march.

But this Morning his Grace sent an Express from *Drummore*, that the whole Noise was a false Alarm; and order'd Directions to be sent to all Regiments to stop their march, and return to their Quarters.

In my last I told you, our General was gone towards *Newry*, but by the Road receiving an Account, which contradicted his former, of the Enemy's speedy approaches towards our Frontiers on that Quarter; his Grace went no farther than *Drummore*, eight Miles from this place, where he gave Orders for all the Forces on their March to those parts, to return to their Quarters, excepting 500 Foot, and 500 Horse and Dragoons, who were detached out of several Regiments, and Commanded by Sir John Lanier, to *Dundalk*, where they arrived on Friday Morning the 14th. before day, and passed the River a Mile above the Town, near *Bellew-Castle*, where being a Garrison of the Enemy, as our Men approached, the Enemy fired briskly, and ours as briskly advanced upon them; the Enemy fled from the Walls into the Castle, and upon this briskly fired from the Battlements; however, our Men, like Lions eager for a Prey, could not be daunted or retrained, but ran up to the Gate, which being only Barricadoed within, was soon forced open, and our Men soon got into the lower part of the House, and fell to firing up through the Floor, by which they wounded one Man, and threatening to burn the House, the Enemy from above hung down a white Handkerchief, and desired leave to march out with their Arms; but being denied that, were forced to accept of Quarter, and surrender themselves up Prisoners, of which there is in all about twenty of their Army, and ten Country Fellows, who are now on the Road, coming hither under a Guard. During this Action at the Castle, another Party advanced round about on the Enemy's side of the Town, to the South East part, where our chief Works formerly were, and with-

without Opposition burnt all the Houses on that Quarter to the Gate, where a strong Party being got, opposed our further Progress, till in the Attempt we lost one Lieutenant, and two private Men, and killed one of the Enemy, and then retired.

There were other ways which with difficulty our Forces might have (yet not without great difficulty) attempted to enter the Town; but there being 2000 of the Enemy within, and several strong Castles and Houses, and not knowing but a stronger Party might advance from *Athdown*, where some of their Horse lieth, it was thought advisable to retire, which accordingly our Men did, to the Fields and adjacent Mountains, from whence they brought 1500 Head of Cattle, without the least opposition from the Enemy, which at the *Newry* is to be divided among the whole Party.

All the Houses they burnt were full of Provisions, so that it's believed, and the Prisoners report that the Town is full also: Our Men discern'd four Gibbards, in the River of *Dundalk*, and a Ship of ours lying at the Harbours mouth, who, it's said, have burnt four others there laden with Forage from *Dublin*. Our Out-Scouts lye constantly within four Miles of *Dundalk*.

The General returned hither on *Saturday*, and at Night received Colonel *Wolfe's* Letter, and which Action will undoubtedly much frustrate the Enemies designed Expectations, and retard their intentions of Attacking us in our Quarters, as without all doubt they intended by all their great Preparations.

I have herewith sent you the Articles on which the brave Lady therein mentioned, surrendered up her House to the Brigadier *Nugent*, who, we are told, is mortally wounded in that brave Action on the 11th Instant, by 1000 *Irish* English and *French*, Commanded by the famous Col. *Wolfe*, in which they fought 4000 chosen *Irish*, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick* at *Cavan*, whom they routed twice, kill'd 300, took many Prisoners, &c. of which you will have the full Particulars this Post from another hand.

I am yours, J. W.

Conditions granted by the Honourable William Nugent, one of his Majesties Brigadiers, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Longford; To all Persons residing in *Moss-Town*, upon the Surrender of the said House, Fire-Arms, and Ammunition.

- I. That *Sarah* Lady *Newcomen* be at her Choice, either to stay in her own House, and there peaceably and quietly to enjoy all the Goods now in her Possession belonging to Herself, Children, or Relations; or else to remove Herself, Family, and the aforesaid Goods, to whatever place her Ladyship shall appoint: and that the said Lady shall be permitted to keep her

Chaplain Mr. *John Wilson*, to officiate for her in her own House, if her Ladyship stays there, or in her Journey if she removes.

- II. That the said House of *Moss-Town* shall not be burnt by any Party of Men to be placed there.
- III. That all Persons now in the House, or formerly belonging to it, who are to inclin'd, have liberty to March safely from thence, with their Lives, carrying all Swords and Horses not Serviceable, and Goods now in their Possession, to *Imiskilling*, or to whatever place the said Persons belonging to the said House, shall think convenient, with a safe Convoy under the Command of Captain *Francis Nangle*, and Captain *Bryan Mac Mahone*, to defend the said Lady *Newcomen*, and all Persons belonging to the said House, from the Injury of all Persons in their Journey.
- IV. That all Persons imprisoned either for being in this House, or coming hither, that are now in *Longford*, be Released, and have leave to march with the rest of the Party, to the place they shall appoint.
- V. That Persons who have deserted His Majesty's Army, and are now in the said House, particularly *Charles Deanes*, shall have Liberty to March with their Lives and Goods with the rest of the Men.
- VI. That the Lady *Newcomen*, and all other Persons in the said House, have Liberty to carry what Provisions they think convenient with them, and also liberty to dispose of all the rest of their Provisions, Corn, and Goods, as they think fit.
- VII. That all such as are inclin'd to stay in the Country, or elsewhere, shall have free and full Pardon for all past Crimes; and a Protection for them and Goods for the future against all Persons: and that protected Persons shall have liberty to carry their Goods to their respective Habitations.
- VIII. That the Convoy shall be ready at 24 hours warning, under the Command of the aforementioned Person, to Convoy the said Lady, and all Persons in her House, to the place where they shall appoint.

And that these above-mentioned Conditions be justly performed, I do hereby Oblige my self, under my Hand and Seal, this 13th. of January, 1689.

William Nugent.

I Do hereby empower all Officers and Soldiers to Press in this Journey for all such belonging to the said House of *Moss-town*, as will pay 12 d. per day for each Horse so Press, to carry them, their Children, and Goods. And I do hereby Promise to take no Advantage of any Error committed in the wording of the said Conditions, but admit them to be taken in the largest sense, to the Advantage and Assurance of those to whom they appertain. As Witness my Hand this 13th. of January, 1689.

William Nugent.

Licensed, March 1. 1690.

An Abstract of Lieutenant General Hamilton's Letter, to the Garrison of Londonderry when Besieged; in hopes to prevail upon them to surrender, and join with the late KING James. 8/6 m 23. 41. 23

Gentlemen,

Here is your King, that resolves to perform all the Conditions you can desire; and that too, under his Hand and Seal, before Twenty Witnesses of your own. You shall have the Honour of delivering the Keys of your City, into his own Royal Hands, shall be Treated as Favourites, and Finishers, of this difficult Siege, and entire Reduction of Ireland; and faithful Subjects of this Kingdom: Whereas it is a Hundred to One, whether you are able to withstand this dreadful Army, and defend your City from utter Ruine and Destruction. Yet if so wonderful a Deliverance should attend you, your Rewards notwithstanding will be uncertain, and future Interest will always be prized beyond past Merit; Eaten Bread is commonly forgotten, and former Services are too often swallowed up in Oblivion, especially if there be no future Expectation, from those that performed them. So that all the Assurances you depend upon, will vanish into Air, and the Result of all your Hardships, will be only the Repetition of this miserable Proverb, *We have our Labour for our Pains*; but on the contrary, if you submit to your Lawful KING, and join with us; all the Lands of the Absentees, and all such other forfeiting Persons, shall be the Purchase of your Submission, and the Reward of your Loyalty to your Rightful Sovereign. And besides your own Estates (which are now forfeited) shall be Confirmed to you, by an ACT of the Parliament now sitting; of which you your selves shall have the wording; and such of you as are strong and stout, shall serve with us in Scotland and in England, where Thousands of both Nations are ready to receive and join us; (all waiting on the Success of this bloody Siege) with several Thousands of the French: The Commissioned Officers shall be continued in the same Posts at least, if not advanced to a better, and them we shall esteem as Hostages for their Families, which will make us depend on them the more; and when it shall please God to give us the victory in England, which in a few Months we hope to accomplish, We assure you that even there you shall come in as Sharers of the forfeited Lands: And as for Scotland, Duke Gordon is now in Possession of the Castle of Edinburgh for the KING; Dundee is in Arms, and all the KING's Friends are ready to receive him; but if you continue obstinate, your Ruine seems inevitable, by withstanding an Army so well disciplin'd and so powerful, which resolves, if you continue obstinate, to give no Quarter to Man, Woman or Child.

When once our Cannon and Mortars have rent the Walls in pieces, and the Town is taken by Storm, then tho' Thousands of your Wives and Children, shall fall down upon their Knees, and with repeated Sighs and Groans implore our Pity, We shall doubtless be inexorable, and all their Cries will be drowned, in the loud Acclamations of our victorious Army, which will be then deaf and mercilefs: And therefore before it is too late, consider and resolve to accept that Mercy, which your KING is willing now to grant, before you find it be too late, and that it will be out of his Power, to preserve you from the Rage and Slaughter of an enraged Army, whose Fury cannot be withheld by His Majesty, much less by, Gentlemen

Your most Humble servant

Richard Hamilton.

Whereunto the Garrison Answered.

SIR,

The Cause we have undertaken, we design for ever to maintain, and question not, but that powerful Providence which has hitherto been our Guardian, will finish the Protection of us, against all your Attempts, and give a happy Issue to our Arms. We must let you know, That KING William is as capable of rewarding our Loyalty as KING James; and an English Parliament can be as just and bountiful to our Courage, and Sufferings, as an Irish one: And that in time we question not, but your Lands will be forfeited rather than ours, and confiscated into our Possession, as a Recompence of this signal Service, to the Crown of England: and for this inexpressible Toil and Labour, Expence of Blood and Treasure, pursuant to their Sacred Majesties Declaration to that Purpose; a true Copy whereof we herewith send you, to convince you how little we dread your Menaces. We remain, &c.
To His Excellency, Lieutenant General Hamilton.

Soon after the above Letter, the said Lieutenant General Hamilton, sent another Letter with a Chart Blanch in it, Signed by the late K. James; for the Garrison to write their own Terms and Conditions, which they likewise rejected.

An Abstract of that Part of their late Majesties Declaration, relating to the forfeited Estates of Ireland.

AND We do hereby further declare, That if, notwithstanding Our Declaration, any of Our Subjects shall continue in Arms, in Opposition to Us, That we shall think Our Selves free and clear of all the Blood that may be spilt, and of the Destruction and Misery, which by Reason thereof may be occasioned, and We shall look upon our Selves to be justified before God and Man, in Our proceeding by Forces and Arms against them, as Rebels and Traytors; and such We do hereby declare all those to be, who shall act as aforesaid against Us, and our Authority, as is here expressed, And that all the Lands and Estates of such as shall, after notice of this our Declaration, persist in their Rebellion, or be any wise Abettors thereof, and which by Law shall be forfeited to Us, shall be by Us distributed and disposed, to those that shall be aiding and assisting, in Reducing the said Kingdom to its due Obedience.

Given at our Court at Whitehall this 22d. Day of Feb. 1688. In the First Year of Our Reign.

Whether the Persons who defended Londonderry, or the Widows and Orphans of those who died in that memorable Siege, have a just Right to what they so dearly earned, cannot surely admit of Dispute: That the present Settlement of England, the Succession as by Law established, and the Security of the Protestant Interest, even thro' Europe, are in great measure due to their Valour, will appear to such, as duly weigh the Circumstances of those Times:

Wherefore 'tis humbly hoped, That such as enjoy the Benefit of all these Blessings, but more especially such, as at this Day, do in a very particular manner enjoy the Benefits thereof; will think doing Justice to these People as reasonable, as it may be politic; for that the due Encouragement of a Hundred Thousand fighting Men, and so many at least, does the Protestants in the North of Ireland consist of, who have always firmly adhered to the Crown of England; (and 'tis to be hoped will never have Reason to repent them thereof) will be of Use to the Protestant Interest in general.

Here follows a COPY of the REPORT of the Committee, appointed by the Honourable House of Commons (the first Session of this present Parliament 1705) to Examine the Allegations of the Londonderry Trustees Petition.

Upon the Petition of Capt. Robert Burd and William Humill, Trustees for the Officers and Soldiers who Serv'd in Londonderry during the Siege there, in the Year 1689, and of such as Serv'd during the late War in Ireland, as Supernumerary Officers.

THE Committee having examined into the Allegations of the said Petition, do find that the Service of the said Officers and Soldiers, in the time of the Siege, was in a great measure the Occasion of the reducing the whole Kingdom of Ireland to his late Majesty's Obedience.

It appeared also to the Committee, by the Testimony of Coll. Alexander Stuart, Capt. Edmonds, and several other Officers who were in that City during the Siege, that their Sufferings were very great; for several Persons that were in the City during the Siege, to the number of Twelve Thousand, perished by Sword and Famine: That Eight Regiments were in the City, some of which were Horse, especially part of Coll. Baker's Regiment; but were at last reduced to Foot, such being their Extremity, that they were forced to kill their Horses, and eat them; and afterwards they lived upon Tallow, Hides, and Starch, till such time as they were Reliev'd by Major General Kirk. That his late Majesty King William was so well satisfied with their Service, that he promised them Compensation: And in his Letter to Doctor Walker and Coll. Mitchellbourne, dated 16th August 1689, his Majesty was pleased to use these Words following:

We will therefore that you rely on our Royal Favour towards you, and also that in our Name you assure the Officers, and Soldiers, and Inhabitants of that our City, that we will take every Occasion to recompense their Service and Sufferings in our Cause; so that neither they, nor any other of our Loving Subjects, shall ever have reason to repent them of a faithful Discharge of their Duty.

It appeared also, by a Report made to his said late Majesty, by the Lords of the Committee for Ireland, dated the 10th August 1689, that when the said Eight Regiments had been reduced to Three, the Supernumerary Officers should be provided for.

It also appeared to the Committee, upon examining the said Allegations, that there is a State of an Account of the said Eight Regiments of Foot, that served during that Siege; and an Abstract of 214 Supernumerary Officers after the Eight Regiments were reduced to Three; and an Account due to the Independent Companies, &c. Amounting in all to One Hundred Thirty Four Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Eight Pounds, Three Shillings, and Eight Pence; as by Three several Accounts doth appear, part of which was stated by the then Pay-Master of the Army in Ireland.

The Establishment for the Pay of the Reformed Officers is an attested Copy of Mr. Fox's Report dated the first of March 1691, was also produced to the Committee.

That by a Letter of the Lords of the Committee for Irish Affairs, dated the 8th of January 1689, directed to the then Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, it appears their Lordships did signify his Majesty's Orders for the forming Three Regiments of Foot of the Londonderry Men, and desiring Mr. Hubbard might be furnished with Money to pay the same.

So that upon the whole matter the Committee finds that the Petitioners have fully proved the Allegations of their Petition, and that there is due

To the Eight Regiments that served in Londonderry during the Siege thereof,	75232	12	8
To the 214 Reformed Officers that were added to the Three Londonderry Regiments,	56024	16	0
viz. Col. White's, Col. de. John's, and Col. Mitchellbourne's, according to the Establishment,---	3700	15	0
To the Pay due to the Independent Companies, &c. that served in the Siege.			
In All	134956	43	8

Whereof there hath been received from the Pay Master General of Ireland, and several others, by several Warrants and Orders from their late Majesty, the Sum of

	6328	15	4
--	------	----	---

Balance due to the Agents and Trustees of the said Officers and Soldiers, the Sum of One Hundred Twenty Five Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Eight Pound, Eight Shillings, and Eight Pence.

	125000	8	0
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PROPOSALS
MADE BY
Lieutenant General Hamilton,
TO THE
Garrison of London Derry,
when Besieged, in 1689.
Together with
A COPY of the REPORT
of the Committee appointed by the
Honourable House of Commons the
first Session of this present Parliament,
1701.

Dr. John Moore

E 98

72

41.24

AN EXACT
A C C O U N T

Of the Taking of the
Pass of Butlers-Bridge,

And of the Demolishing of *CAVAN*.

With the PARTICULARS of Defeating the
Irish Forces at those Places.

In a LETTER from an Officer at BELTUBBET,
to a Person of Quality in LONDON.

Licensed March 29. 1690.

S I R,

Yesterday at Four in the Afternoon Colonell *Wolfely*, sent out a Party under the Command of Lieut. Colonel *Eckling* and Major *Billing*, consisting of 100 *Kirk's*, 80 *Carlson*, 120 *Earles*, and 130 *Innikilling* Foot, with about 300 Horse and Dragoons, with Orders to March to *Cavan*, and to burn what Houses remained unburnt there, and if Opportunity serv'd, to take the Fort. They were to March above sixteen Miles to get a Pass, and the Horse and Dragoons to carry the Foot over a great River in the Night: Major *Price* was ordered with 200 Horse, and 50 of *C. Earles* Foot more, to March this Morning to a Bridge, called *Butlers-Bridge*, where the Enemy had a Guard of a Captain and English, and 40 Men, well and strongly fortified, and the River very broad, Rocky, deep, and difficult to go over; but this Pass was in the right Road, and but seven miles that way to *Cavan*: This he was to force, and to leave the Foot there, and to secure it for the Retreat of the Party from *Cavan*, and to go on with the Horse to them at *Cavan*, which was performed with all the Bravery and Success could be wish'd for. The Captain with his Fifty play'd to hourly on the Enemy in their Works, that the Horse passed the Ford with only one Horse and two Men wounded. As soon as the first Horse got on the Bank on the Enemies side, they flung down their Arms, and trusted to their heels, which our Men seeing, some mounted behind the Troopers, others that had not that patience, bounced through, and took the Captain, *Bryan Kelly* his Ensign, and 17 of his Men Prisoners, and killed in the Woods most of the rest. I my self told Nine dead at several places. When the Horse were gone, we demolished their Fortifications; (I say we, not that I was in the Action,) but at day-light Col. *Wolfely* and I went out that way, volunteering to see how things went, and hearing pretty hot firing, hastened thither, and found them upon the pur-

pursuit. According to my Judgment, the Fals might have been
 Defended with 40 stout Men many days against 4000 Men. Col.
Wofely thanked them for their Behaviour, and gave them a
 Guinea, and I gave them Ten Shillings to encourage their Work to
 Demolish the Enemies Works, which before we had done by about
 One of the Clock, the *Cavan*-party was come thither, who had
 burnt all the Houses left the last time, except the Town-Hall, and
 one House and the Church, with the loss of six Men, and about as
 many wounded; of the first one Ensign *Nelland* of Col. *Kirk's* Re-
 giment, who was much lamented, and about 60 of the Enemy kil-
 led: They all kept the Fort and the Houses, firing out at Windows,
 which were walled up to small Loop-holes. The first Alarm the
 Town had, was from the Party at *Butlers-Bridge*, else our Party,
 had they not been long passing the River, and the Guide, it being
 very dark, missed his way, hindred an hour or two, they had been
 at the Town by day-light, as designed, and had taken the Briga-
 dier *Wabupps* in his Bed in the Town, and most of the rest: but
 having the Alarm from *Butlers-Bridge*, prepared them, and *Wabup*
 was gone to the Fort.

Thus I have given you all the Particulars I know of in this Action,
 in which all of every Regiment behaved themselves with great
 Readiness and Bravery. One *Wilkinson* of *Peppey's* Company was
 killed, and one of *Goakings* shot through the Hand at the Bridge.
 No more but my Humble Service to all my Friends. All the Of-
 ficers Present you their Humble Service, as in particular manner
 amongst them, pray accept that of,

S I R,

Your most Obliged Servant.

The Cavan Detachment out of Col. Erle's Regiment.

Captain *Serton.*

Lieutenant *Winne.*

Captain *Goakin.*

Ensign *Flenning.*

Captain *Meering.*

Ensign *Lee.*

Lieutenant *Borne.*

A Sergeant out of every other Company, beginning with the
 Colonel's, and a Corporal out of each of the rest, three Drums, all
 the Granadiers with shells, twelve Men out of each full Company,
 and eight out of each of the rest.

The Detachment out of Col. *Earle's* Regiment, to March at Six
 in the Morning for *Butlers-Bridge*. Captain *Abington*, Lieutenant
Ramsey, Ensign *Williams*, three Sergeants, three Corporals, one Drum,
 fifty men.

L O N D O N :

Printed for G. Goodman, in Fleet-street. 1690.

(1)

41 25

A N

ACCOUNT

Of a Remarkable

SEA-FIGHT,

BETWEEN

An *English* Ketch, and a *French* Privateer.*From Aboard the Breda Fregate, at the Spit-Head.**April. 19. 1690.*

S I R,

I Send you this in return of several kind Letters which are acceptable to us remote from the News of the Town. 'Tis true, it is an Account of a small loss we have receiv'd; yet when you consider the Bravery of the Resistance, and how dear bought the Victory was to the Enemy, you will find it to be a Relation fit for publick view, to shew the Gallantry of our *English* Courage.

Captain *Robert Audley* Commander of the *King Fisher* Ketch, carrying twenty four Men, and four Guns, was sent by our Admiral from the Fleet here riding, to fetch the prest Men that lay at *Plymouth*. In his court, he was met by a *French* Privateer, of eighteen Guns and six Petterero's, off of *Weymouth*. The Privateer put out *Dutch* Colours at first, so that Captain *Audley* never suspected him to be a *French* Man, till he came up just with him, at what time the Privateer put up his *French* Colours; and then Captain *Audley* found his mistake. However perceiving there was no way to avoid a Vessel that Say'd better then he did, the Captain resolv'd to defend himself as well as he could. The *French* man being as I said before an Excellent Sayer, put off the Ketch from the Shore to make sure of her; and so the Fight began about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, and continu'd till almost nine: During which time the *Frenchman* Boarded the Ketch no less than four times, but was every time beat off with much loss, till at length of twenty four Men and the Caprain, there were no more then seven Men left that were able to Maintain the Fight.

When the Ketch was thus disabl'd, the Privateer Boarded the Captain a fifth time, and leaving twenty Men a Board, put off again. Now began another hot Contest between the twenty and the seven; which continu'd

continu'd till two of the seven were cut in pieces, and Captain *Audley* himself wounded in four places, after he had kill'd seven of the twenty with his own hand, and the rest of the twenty all but two, were kill'd by the few left in the *Ketch*, and then it was, and not before, that the *French Privateer* Boarding the *Ketch* the last time, and entering all his Men, the wounded Captain and his poor five Men were forc'd to yield to fresh assailants and superiour number. What loss the *Privateer* received, we cannot understand, but considering the loss of the *English*, it is not to be question'd, but that he paid dear for the purchase of a little *Ketch*.

When Captain *Audley* was taken, the *Privateer* impatient of the Mischief he had received, asked him, how he had the Impudence to fight such a Ship as his was, and in the height of his passion, was so ungenerous as to fall upon Captain *Audley* with his Cane, and to bestow so many hard blows upon him, as to set his Wounds a bleeding a fresh, and in other parts of his Body to beat him black and blew. A piece of insulting Tyranny, which none but a *French Privateer* would have been guilty of. Nevertheless we must say this for the *Privateer*, that when the heat of his Fury was over, he came so far to himself, that before he sent Captain *Audley* on shore at *St. Malo's*, he gave him his blew Suit back again to keep him warm in the *Goal*, because he had fought so bravely; and was so kind to his own Reputation, that to excuse the loss he had receiv'd, he reported to the Honour of the *English*, that never Men fought better in the VWorld; as by a Letter from *St. Malo's*, is attested by several Merchants upon the place, who offered six *French Mates* for his Ransom, but they would not be taken; twelve Cowardly *French Mates* not being a true value for one Valiant *English* Captain.

He is at this present in the Castle of *St. Malo's*, and the four Men that brought the News, being since redeem'd, are now in *Portsmouth*, and the Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron, is taking all the Care he can to obtain the Liberty of the Captain Himself, with some other Friends.

This Account I could not forbear to give you, for the Honour of my Brother *Robert*, since you know us both, Remaining your humble Servant,

John Audley.

IF any person desire to be further satisfy'd in the Truth of this Relation the Printer will direct where they may see the Original Letter, nor to be contradicted.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Randal Taylor near Stationers Hall. 1690

A True
RELATION
OF THE
Battle of the Boyne
IN
IRELAND,
FOUGHT

*By his Majesty King William, in the Year 1690,
without Observation or Reflection.*

KING William left Kensington the Fourth of June, 1690, took Shipping at Highlake the Twelfth, and on the Fourteenth, being Saturday, arrived at Carrickfergus, about Four a Clock next Day. The King heard a Sermon, Preached by Dr. Royle, on Heb. 6. 11. *Through Faith they Subdued Kingdoms.* On Sunday the Tweney Second, in the Afternoon, the King came to the Camp at Loughbritland; the Weather was very dry and Windy, which made the Dust very Troublesome; but the King was no sooner come but he was in the midlt of his Army, and Observed every Regiment very Critically. This pleased the Soldiers mightily, and the King never lay out of the Camp during his stay in Ireland.

His Majesty lost no Time, but sent Major General Scravenmore with Five Hundred Horle, to discover the Ways, and observe the Enemy. They returned the Twenty third; that Morning his Majesty with a Party of Horle, went Four Miles beyond Newry, and returned at Night. At his coming back some brought him a Paper to Sign, about some Wine and other Things for his Majesty's own use, but he was dissatisfied that all things for his Soldiers were not so ready as he desired, *And with some heat protested, that he would rather Drink Water than his Men should want.*

The King was always upon Action, observed the Country as he Rid along, and ordered the manner of Encamping himself. On Munday Morning his Majesty had a great deal of Discourse with the Prince, Duke Scomberg, the Duke of Ormond, &c. concerning the Enemies Army, he told them he was resolved to see very soon what they were.

His Majesty Rid on to the Pass at Old-Bridge, and stood upon the Bank within Muskquet shot of the Ford, to make Observations on the Enemies Camp and Posture. This was the Place where his Majesty resolved to force his Way. After some time, his Majesty Rid about Two Hundred Yards farther upon the River, and whilst his Army was Marching in, he alighted, sat down on the Grass and refreshed himself. When his Majesty was Mounted, and Riding the same way back, a Gunner of the Enemies fired a Piece, which killed Two Horses and a Man, an Hundred Yards above where the King was, but immediately came a second which had almost been a fatal one, for it grazed upon the Bank of the River, and in the rising slanted upon the King's Right Shoulder, took out a piece of his Coat, and tore the Skin and Flesh, and afterwards broke the Head of a Gentleman's Pistol.

My Lord Camille, seeing his Majesty struck, Rid up and put his Handkerchief upon the place; his Majesty took very little notice of it, but rid on about Forty Yards farther, returned the way he came, the Enemies Cannon firing on us all the while, killed two of the Guards and several Horſes, which made the King give Order for his Horſe to draw a little backwards.

The King went to change his Coat and get his Shoulders Dressed, and then Rid about to ſee his Army come in; about 5 or 9 at Night, the King called a Council of War, where it was reſolved to paſs the River the next Day. Duke Scornberg at firſt opposed it, but ſeeing his Majesty poſitive, he conſented. Orders were given for every Man to be at a Minutes Warning, with a Greenbough in his Hat, the Word was *Heimlicher*. His Majesty was not idle, but about 12 a Clock at Night Rid with his ſquire through his Army.

Tuſday, July 1. 1690, the Day of the Battle, his Majesty was almoſt every where before the Action began he Rid between our Army and theirs with only one Dragon.

He paſſed the River with the Left-Wing of his Horſe, and that with as much difficulty as any Body, for his Horſe was Bogged on the other ſide, and he was forced to get, till a Gentleman help'd him to get his Horſe out. As ſoon as his Majesty was got on the other ſide, he drew his Sword (which yet was troubleſome to him, his Arm being ſtill with the Wound he received the Day before) and Marched at the Head of his Men before the Enemy. Our Horſe were forced to give Ground, though the King was with them. His Majesty then went to the *Innikillingers*, and asked what they would do for him? And advanced before them: Their Officer told his Men who it was, and what Honour was done them, At the Head of thoſe Men the King received the Enemies Fire, and then wheeling to the Left, that his own Men might have Liberty to Advance and Fire. They all wheel'd after him, and retreated an 100 Yards. The King then went to the Left, and put himſelf at the Head of ſome Dutch that were Advancing; and the *Innikilling* Men being ſenſible of their Miſtake, came up again, doing good Service.

As for his Majesty, he choſe the Field, drew up his Army, gave the general Orders to his Officers, but a conſiderable part of the Orders being given to the Duke of Scornberg, the Death of him was a great diſadvantage.

I dare not pretend to give his Majesty the juſt Commendation his Merit forces from his Enemies, only this I am ſure of, he has not a Soul capable of Fear, or any thing below a Prince; never had Army a better Opinion of a King, they only feared that he would Expoſe himſelf too far, they deſired to ſtand between him and Danger; but he put himſelf between him and that. May we long therefore have ſuch a General in a King, and he not only Soldiers, but Subjects of all Profeſſions that love him as well.

L O N D O N:

Printed April 11th. 1700, for Thomas Cockeril, at the Sign of the 3 Legs and Bible, over againſt Grocers-Hall in the Poultry.

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Great News from *H. 90.*
Athlone and Waterford,
 I N *41. 27*
IRELAND,
 GIVING AN
ACCOUNT
 OF THE
Siege and Taking
 OF THE
Famous Town of Athlone;
By Storme;
 By the Army, Commanded by
Lieut. Gen. Douglas.

With the Number of Men Killed in this great Fight,
 the Enemy being all put to the Sword.

Also, the Surrender of *Waterford*, to His Majesty
 King *William*.

In a Letter from Chester, Dated July, 23.

S I R,

gives us the good and joyful Account, as follows.

HIS Majesty's Yatch the
Monmouth, Capt. *Wright*
 Commander, Arrived
 from *Dublin* last Night
 at *Higblake*; they left *Dublin* on
Sunday Night. This Morning
 most of the Passengers that came
 in her, came to this City, and

That just as they put off from
Rings-End, an Account came to
Dublin, That Lieutenant General
Douglas had taken the strong
 place of *Athlone* by Storm; the
 manner as followeth.

Tha

That the Lieutenant General being Arrived before the Walls, sent a Summons to the Garrison to Surrender: but the Governour (Colonel Grace, a Person accounted brave enough) would not listen to any Articles, resolving to Defend it to the last Extremity: Which Lieutenant General Douglas perceiving, the Day following (having taken a View of the Situation of the place,) ordered several Batteries to be raised, which was carried on with all the Resolution and Bravery imaginable, and after some time, a large Breach was made by our Cannon, which the Officers at the Head of the Soldiers Mounted with great Resolution, tho' not without considerable loss, which so Enraged the Souldiers, that being entered, they put all to the Sword they found in Arms; we lost in this great Action, near Five Hundred Men.

The same Persons give also an Account, that the Garrison and City of Waterford, having advice that His Majesty King William was coming with a Numerous Army before the Place, sent to him to desire His Majesties Protection, and that they would Surrender the City immediately at Discretion, and receive an English Garrison into it; which His Majesty immediately dispatched to take the Possession, and ordered all the Victualing Ships to come from the Northern Parts, under the Command of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in the Bay of Waterford.

The Taking and Surrendring of these Places are of great Importance and Advantage to the English Interest, and consequently of disadvantage to the Enemy: The Town of Ashdown being the

greatest, and in a manner the only passage from Dublin, into the Province of Connaught, and the English it is a Place but very small, yet of the greatest Strength in Ireland, except Limerick and Galway.

And Waterford being one of the best Harbours in the Kingdom, Seated seven Miles from the Sea, being on the Confines of Leinster and Munster, upon the East-side of the Harbour; about half-way the length lyeth a very strong Fort and Castle, called Duncannon (Built much in the nature of that at Tilly, against Graves-End;) and so Commandeth the Harbour, that no Ships can go up or down, without the will of the Fort. Though the Town stands seven Miles from the main Sea, yet Ships of the greatest Burthen may safely Sail to, and Ride at Anchor before the Key thereof. The Fortifications of this place are not considerable, having but an indifferent Wall round it, with a small Fort; but its very strong by Sea, on the account of the Fort of Duncannon.

Advertisement.

Catastrophe Gallia, & Hibernia Restitutio. An Impartial Judgment, Denoting the Reduction of Ireland, this Revolution 90. (ending March the 10th. 1691.) Also, The Conquering of Lewis the XIV. present King of France, by His Sacred Majesty King William the III. in a few Years. Prophetically deduced from the Characters of Heaven. Printed for Thomas Howkins, in George-Yard, in Lombard-street, and are to be Sold by R. Baldwin in Old Bayly, 1691.

A

41. 28

L E T T E R

From an English Officer
In His Majesty's Army in *I R E L A N D*.

Giving a True Account of the Progress of Affairs in that Kingdom :

Together with what past at the Surrender of

Waterford and Duncannon.

And of his Majesties March towards

LIMMERICK.

Dated July 29th. 1 6 9 0.

ON Munday the Twenty first instant in the Evening His Majesty sent a Trumpet to the Governor of *Waterford*, with a Summons to Surrender; they seem'd something stout at first, but on Wednesday the Twenty third, Major General *Kirk* Marched with the Artillery, and Four Regiments of Foot, viz. his own, Lord *Lisbournes*, Colonel *Brewer*, and Colonel *Cambon*. The Enemy burnt down the Suburbs next to us, broke down all the Ditches, and spoyle'd all the Gardens that might have shelter'd our Men; but the close March of our Forces reduced them to a humour of yielding to a Capitulation; and they sent to His Majesty to send Three Commissioners, in order to Treat about it; and accordingly the same day Colonel *Cambon*, with Two more, were appointed to Treat with Three of their chief Officers about the Surrender.

Several Expresses pass'd betwixt them and us, until Thursday in the morning, that it was agreed upon they should March out with their Arms, their Colours Fur'd, without beat of Drum. And

these Conditions were the rather given them, for the Protestant Inhabitants of the Towns sake. Then Major General *Kirk* took possession of the Garrison, about Twelve of the Clock on the Twenty fifth.

I had the honour to attend His Majesty thither, who Road so near the Town, as to view the Walls and Situation thereof; and after he had done, His Majesty went directly to Major General *Kirk's* Tent, Three Miles from the Camp and there Dined.

The Rebels Marched out about Fourteen Hundred, but sorry wretched fellows I ever saw, and were led by their Governour, Colonel *Henry Luttrell* being gone; and are to be Convey'd by a Troop of Horse, and another of Dragoons, to a considerable Town called *Millom*. They had but two bung Carts of Baggage with them.

I had the opportunity to stand at the Gate, and see the Rebels March out, amongst whom was a brisk young Spark an Officer, who coming out of the gate, I heard him say, *I have Marched with you*
Bre-

Stricken long enough for nothing, wherefore I ~~shall~~ ^{will} forbear any farther progress with you, and so farewell, marching back into the Town.

Duncannon Fort Capitulated, and after that the Articles were Agreed, upon the appearing of some Ships in the Harbour, which they believed to be some of the French Snips, they made a difficulty to stand to the Capitulation, and expected to have got better Conditions; but when they understood that it was some of *Sir Cloudfly Shovels* Squadron of Ships, they were glad to stand to the first Capitulation, and Surrendered.

There were Thirty five Guns Mounted in *Waterford* upon the Walls, which we find to be a far better City than *Kilkenny*; there being a famous River, of at least Twenty one foot at low-water; a little of the Key, and a pretty Port that Commands the Town joyning to *St. Johns Gate*, where our Forces entred the Town.

On Saturday the Twenty sixth His Majesty went towards *Dublin*, with an intention to Embark for *England*; and having laid but one night at *Chappel-Lizard*, which is about two Miles from *Dublin*, he altered his Resolution, and went back to the Army that is marching towards *Limerick*, where the Lord *Tyrconnel*, and almost all the French Soldiers that came from *France* to help King *James* are shut up; Lieutenant General *Douglafs* has had orders to leave *Athlone*, and to come and joyn His Majesties Army before *Limerick*.

They are now seizing the Corporations of *Clon-*

mel and *Waterford*. There was found in the last great store of Provisions, Three thousand Barrels of French Wheat, great store of Bacon and Cheese, and other things. There were four of the Enemies Ships in the Harbour of *Duncannon*, when they were Capitulating, but two of our Ships of some force coming on, took one and pursued another under *Duncannon* Fort, and in a little time became Master of her also.

There are Twelve Hundred Horse, and Five Regiments of Foot ordered to be Transported for *England*, amongst which are the two Troops of Guards, with the Horse Granadeers, Colonel *Mathews* Dragoons, Lord *Portland*s, and Count *Schubergs* Regiment of Horse.

Lieutenant General *Douglafs* before he removed to *Athlone*, thought fit to leave a Blockade there, that should shut up all Communication that Town might have with the Neighbouring Country, and so pass the River *Shannon*, and Marches to the Camp that is to be tormented before *Limerick*, and invest it on the other side, His Majesties Army Marching to Invest it on the other side. We make account to be Encamped before that Town on Tuesday next; there are some of *Sir Cloudfly Shovels* Squadron of Men of War, that are ordered to block it up by Sea, all which together, in a little time we hope, will enable us to give you a good account of that place, which will in all probability determine the Fate of that Kingdom.

FINIS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A True Relation of the Cruelties and Barbarities of the French, upon the English Prisoners of War, being a Journal of their Travels from *Dinan* in *Britany*, to *Thoulon* in *Province*, and back again. With a Description of the Situation, and Fortifications of all the Eminent Towns upon the Road, and their Distance. Of their Prisons and Hospitals, and the number of the Men that died under their Cruelty: With the Names of many of them, and the Places of their Deaths and Burials: With an Account of the great Charity and Sufferings of the poor Protestants of *France*: And other Material Things that hapned upon the way. Faithfully and Impartially performed by *Richard Strutton*, being an Eye-witness, and a Fellow-Sufferer. Printed for *Richard Baldwin* in the *Old-Bailey*. 1690.

AN

E 90

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ACCOUNT
OF THE
Surrender of Limerick ;
AND THE
Particulars of the *French's* Retreat to GALLOWAY :
WITH
Monsieur LAUSON's and TYRCONNELL's
going Aboard the *French* Gallies.
LIKEWISE
A Particular RELATION of the *Irish* Flying
in Scattered Parties to the
Mountains of Kerry.

August the 15th. 1690. With Allowance.

LAST Night a Messenger came Express, from the King, out of Ireland, bringing Her Majesty the glad Tidings, That that which appeared the most difficult to accomplish, viz. The Reduction of the Town and Castle of Limerick, considering the strength and situation of the Place, which renders it almost impregnable, did in a most wonderful manner, as it were by the Providence of the Almighty, astonish and intimidate the *French* Garrison, upon approach of His Majesties Forces, strike a Terror and Diffidence on their own

ended

3000

tended Prowess and Valour, in such a nature, that the Count de Lo-
zun, General of the *French* Forces, not being willing to give the
English the opportunity of Signalizing their Courage a second time,
having already sufficiently experimented the Effects thereof, on the
River Boyne; and thereupon, gave Orders for all the *French* to draw
thereout, with what Baggage they could possibly convey, and take
their March towards *Galloway*, carrying with him Eight Pieces of
Cannon, some Arms and Ammunition, giving out, to delude the
simple *Irish*, That he had Express Orders from his Master, to take
Shipping, to assist the rest of the *French* King's Forces, that were
making a descent in the *Western* Parts of *England*, which by Five
German and *Walloon* Deserters was brought to the King, having the
day before arrived at his Camp, within 8 or 10 Miles of the place:
And also confirmed by many others, with the addition, That Collo-
nel Lutterell, with three Companies of *Irish*, had taken possession
thereof; and 'tis not to be doubted, but they will gladly accept of
His Majesties Mercy, and Surrender the same. To which end, the
King has Expedited a considerable Detachment, with a peremptory
Summons to the Governour, to deliver it up; which, by our next,
we shall be able to give a more ample Account of that proceeding,
there being above 60 heavy Cannon for Battery, and 20 Mortars,
drawing before it. Already a great many *Irish* flocks in to take His
Majesties occasion; the rest are got the other side the Boyne, and
scattered away in great Parties. And 'tis affirmed, that *Tyrconnel*
himself, not thinking himself safe in *Limmerick*, is gone after the
Monseurs; but Sir Patrick Trant, and some other of the *Irish* Gang
is got therein, thinking to obtain some favourable Conditions.

By Letters from *Paris* we have Received certain Information,
That the *French* King has Ordered 12 or 14 Ships for *Galloway* to
fetch off the Remains of his Troops, which are Reduced to near
5000. That the Lord *Tyrconnell* intended for *France* with Monsieur
de Laufen, and they were sending away their Baggage. That many
of the *Irish* had followed the *French* to *Galloway*; and that a good
number of others, who were discontented at the Lord *Tyrconnell's*
Proceedings, were retired to the Mountains of *Kerry*.

Williams Royal Voyage,

And Safe A R R I V A L,

At The Castle of

Belfast in Ireland:

With His Majesty's most Gracious S P E E C H to Duke
Scomberg, Major General *Kirk*, Colonel *Woofeley*, &c.
As also the Armies most Loyal Address to the King, u-
pon His Majesty's Arrival There.

Printed according to Order.

ON Monday in the Evening, be-
ing the 9th. Instant, the
Wind coming about fair, at *South*
East, or almost full *South*, great
Preparations were made for His
Majesty's setting forward from
Glewing (where he lay on *Sunday*
Night) to *Higblake* the next morn-
ing, in order to go on Board: Most
of the Bagage, Guards, and Re-
tinue, being gon before, *Sunday*, in
the Evening, and *Monday* morning.

On *Tuesday*, at ten a Clock (the
Wind continuing fair) His Majesty
after having taken a view of the
Fleet, which consisted of Sixteen
Men of War, between three and
four Hundred Sail of small Craft and
Tenders, went on Board; accompa-
nied with His Royal Highness the
Prince of *Denmark*, and other No-
bility and great Officers; where he
was waited on by Sir *Cloudly Sho-*

ael, and other Commanders of the
Fleet, to whom His Majesty express-
ed a great Sence of their Care, Con-
duct, and Fidelity to Him, giving
them his Hand to Kifs; and in the
Afternoon, the Signal being given
for Sailing, the whole Fleet weighed
Anchor and put to Sea; and Yest-
erday in the Afternoon, His Maje-
sty (thanks be to God) Arrived
safely in the Harbour of *Belfast*,
where He was Welcomed by sever-
al Discharges of the Cannon from
the Castle, as well as from the Ships
in the Harbour, and being come on
Shore, His Majesty was received at
His Landing (with all possible De-
monstrations of Joy, Duty, and Af-
fection) by His Grace, the Duke of
Scomberg our General, Lieutenant
Generals, the Count de *Zolms*, and
Douglass; with several Officers and
many of the Gentry in the North
of

of Ireland; who Conducted His Majesty to the Castle (which had been some time since prepared for His Reception) through Lanes of great numbers of People, who welcom'd His Majesty with such loud Huzza's, that almost drowned those of the Cannon; crying out, ' God ' Bless the Sacred Person of His Majesty King *William*. who was come ' to Deliver them from Popery and ' Slavery, and to Restore them to ' their Country again.

His Majesty being come to the Castle, His Grace the Duke of *Scomberg*, Colonel *Kirk*, Colonel *Woosley*, and others of the Nobility, and great Officer of the Army being there present, He was pleased to deliver Himself to the following Effect,

That He had now made another Voyage by Sea, and exposed His Person a Second time, for the Benefit, Ease, and Advantage of his good People of England, Scotland, and Ireland: And more particularly in order to the effectual Reducing the Kingdom of Ireland, to its due Obedience; that his good Subjects may not only be Rescued from the Present Force and Violence; but be Settled in a lasting Peace, Safety and Prosperity, putting His Trust in Almighty God (who hath by His Marvellous Providence hitherto Preserved and Conducted Him in all His great Affairs) that He would vouchsafe a special Blessing on His Present, most Just, and Righteous Undertaking, and thereby Consum-

mate the Deliverance of these Kingdoms: In Order to which, He had by his Royal Proclamation, Com-manded a Fast to be kept, throughout the Kingdom of Ireland, for Imploring the Blessing of Almighty God, on His Person and Army, during the present War there.

His Majesty likewise gave His Thanks to Duke *Scomberg*, and the other great Officers then present, for their Care, Conduct, and Fidelity, during the last Campaign; and ordered them to give his Thanks to their inferiour Officers, and private Sentinels, in each of their respective Regiments.

P. S. It's generally discoursed here, that the Royal Army being now just ready to enter upon Action, for the Service of their Majesties, and the Reduction of *Ireland*, the Generals and Field Officers, &c. Were resolved to present a Loyal Address to His Majesty, giving him their hearty Thanks for the great things he hath done for Them; particularly, his late exposing his Royal Person to the danger of the Seas, in order to be present among them, and His Majesties Gracious Reposing so intire a Trust, and Confidence in them; That they were resolv'd to Persevere in their Loyalty and Fidelity to Him, which they would Evidence by a true Zeal for His Service, in this Critical Time, of the ensuing Campaign.

London, Printed for Tho. Benson. 1690.

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A True and Faithful Account of the Present State and Condition Of the KINGDOM of I R E L A N D:

41. 31

Together with the inire Defeat of a Body of Irish under the Command of Colonel *Sarsfield*, by a detached Party of 1200 Horse and 300 Dragoons, by Lieut. Gen. *Scravenmore*, within 14 Miles of the City of *Cork*.

His Majesty, King *William*, having as well by his Sage as Valorous Conduct of Affairs, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, reduced his Rebellious Subjects and Gallick Enemies to such a Degree and low Estate of Fortune, as that his Royal Presence was not any longer indispensibly necessary to remain in that Kingdom, having put the Military and Civil Government in such Loyal and Experienced Hands, as 'tis not to be doubted would compleat the Conquest of the remainder Part of that Country, came for *England*, where he was received with the loud and inexpressible Acclamations and Rejoyceings of his People, for his Safe and Happy Return; which were in a manner no sooner ended, but a succession of Glad Tydings from *Ireland* reverberates and ecchoes a fresh the continued Success of his Majesty's Arms in all Quarters where they approach.

The Brave Col. *Woosley*, with his unbeaten Inniskilling Troops, has signalized in divers Places of late against the Irish Raperies; in all which Rencounters he has given them a Defeat, killing a great many on the Spot, executing some of the Ring-Leaders whom he has made Prisoners, that the very Terror of his Name is now sufficient to drive them out of all these Parts, without making any farther Pursuit after them; which the last Letters, bearing date the 16th and 19th of this instant *September* signifies; which among other things assures: That this Valient and Bugbearing Colonel advanced, without the least Molestation or Impediment by the Irish, under the very Walls of *Athlone*, driving away all the Cattle the Garrison had got under their Shelter, without having any thing of Courage to fall out to obstruct his Design.

The said Letters farther signifie, The Right Honourable the Lord *Sidney* and *Thomas Conisby* Esq; had been sworn Lords Justices of, and entered upon the Administration of the Government; whereupon the Castle was fitting up for their Reception: And that they had already published two Proclamations; the one against impressing of Seamen, the other against Carriage-Horses, by reason it obstructed the Country from bringing Provision to the Markets: And that they had capsed the Prisoners to be removed from *Dublin* to *Drogheda*.

And we are assured by some Persons that have deserted *Limerick* and *Galloway*, That the French in both these Garrisons; despairing of Success, have precipitately left and abandoned those Defences, making their Way on the 5th Instant on Board of some Vessels for *France*: And that Monsieur *Boisfeu* the late Governour of *Limerick* with the Count de *Lazune*, the Dukes of *Berwick* and *Tyrconnell* followed some Days after, leaving one *Thomas Hamilton* Governour of *Limerick*, with only some remains of Irish Forces; Who finding themselves in a manner deserted, and destitute of Money, Clothes, Shoes, and many other Necessaries, have deputed an Officer, clubbing about for some Money to bear his Charges, to repair to the French Court, and to signifie to that King the extream Want they must undergo, it being impossible for them to make any farther Resistance unless powerfully assisted by his Most Christian Majesty; especially since they have been advertised, That they are like suddainly to be attacked by Sea and Land.

And furthermore the Letters give an Account, That the Lord *Scravenmore*, being detached from his Majesty's Camp at *Tipperary* with 1200 Horse, 300 Dragoons, and 2 Companies of Danish Foot, into the County of *Cork*, whether to favour the Descent of the English Forces on Board the Grand Fleet, or to suppress the great Body of Raperies in those Parts, who under the Lord *Cleacarty* has made great Devastations and Burnings, is not certainly known, but so it hapned, that Colonel *Sarsfield* being buoyed up and flushed with his late Attempt of seizing the Cannon, and thinking to have performed a second Exploit, gathered all his Forces together, amounting to the Number of 3000. Horse, marched with all possible celerity, thinking to surprise and cut off the Lord *Scravenmore* with his Detachment; but our General being advertised of his Advancing, drew near and fell upon the Colonel at some Disadvantage, and intirely defeated and cut to Pieces the whole Body of Irish: And if we may give any Credit to Fame, *Sarsfield* with only $\frac{1}{3}$ of his Party escaped in the Fight; which if the Letters come confirm, We have sufficiently given him a Rowland for his Oliver.

LONDON, Printed for L.C. 1630.

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A Full and True
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Two great Victories,
Lately Obtained before *Lymrick*,
BY
K. William's Forces,
Over the
French and Irish Rebels.

Which were commanded by
D. Tyrconnel, and General Lauſon.

WITH
A Particular Relation of the Killing Seven Hundred of the Enemy
and the Number of the Priſoners taken. The Flight of the,
Rebels into the County of *Clare*. Their Horrid Burnings, and
other Cruelties. And the number of the Rebels Hang'd for
the ſame, by the command of Lieutenant General *Douglas*.

In a Letter from a Gentleman, who was particularly concerned in the aforeſaid Actions.

DUBLIN, *Auguſt*. 1690.

S I R,

THE Fatigue of my Voyage,
and the great hurry occa-
ſion'd hereby, the daily
returns of our Country-
men in theſe parts, might very well
Apologize for my neglect of Wri-
ting at this preſent Juncture, but
that the many Obligations to Me,
and my Family, and the perſonal
knowledge I have of the longing
deſires of every one in *England*, to
hear an account of the daily pro-
greſs of Our Heroical PRINCE's
Arms here, makes me with willing-

neſs forget my own troubles, to
give you what Joy I can, and our
Affairs here do adminiſter for the
daily Succeſs in His Glorious Un-
dertakings. You have, at leaſt, two
Poſts ago, the certain News of
theſe places that have Surrender'd,
and are actually in our poſſeſſion,
the King having now little more
than the Reduction of *Limerick*,
the Conſequence of which is the
entire Conqueſt of the Country, I
ſhall confine my ſelf to a true Re-
lation of what has happened near
that

that place, since the joining of *Douglas* to the Royal Army,

The *Irish* that lay Encamped about that place, and as it were under the Walls, were for number between Twenty and Thirty Thousand; and by their many Barbarous Cruelties to all the Protestants they could lay hand on, seem'd to defie the resolution and power of so Formidable and near approaching Army as ours are, but like true Cowards, when they were thoroughly convinc'd of our Strength, by the Courage of a detach'd party of five Hundred of our Troops, who advanced so resolutely, as to Attack their Van-guard, consisting of near two Thousand five Hundred, and kill'd near six Hundred of them upon the Spot, and taking near two Hundred prisoners; by which we may give a shrewd guess, that they are not in any measure improv'd, except in the art of Running, since their signal and most Glorious defeat at the *Boyne*, for upon the retiring of their broken Troops to their main Body; the whole Army was in such Consternation, that if our Army had been a little nearer Advanced, we had put them out of condition of ever appearing together again: 'twas a pleasant Sight to see the way scatter'd with Cloaks, Pistols, Swords, Bagonets, and Skelens, for some of them have no other Arms; and their Tents, such as they had, and Baggage left behind, they getting into the County of *Clare*, on the other side *Limerick*, so that we have nothing more now to do, then to lay a close Siege, or to Bomb and Storm that place; which tis reasonably thought will not hold out long,

The *Irish*, who had protection in *Kings County*, *West-Meath*, and *Longford*, have notwithstanding, plundered and murdered several protestants. But Collonel *Woofley*, with the Innickilling Forces, was sent im-

mediately to suppress them: And Lieutenant Collonel *Puresfoy*, of the *Kings-County*, went out with some Gentlemen of that Country; who met with a party of the *Irish* that were in Arms, (though before under protection) with whom he engaged, and after a very sharp Dispute, defeated the Rebels, killing several on the spot, and taking some prisoners, whom he carri'd to General *Douglas*, who immediately caus'd them to be hang'd up without further Tryal, being taken in the F &

The Army throughout *Ireland* in general, but some persons of Quality more particularly, are desperately enraged against the *Irish*, for their inhumane and barbarous *French* way of burning, wasting, pulling down and destroying several fine Seats in the County of *Limerick*, viz. *Kilpecken*, *Brosse*, *Ballyvoorneene*, and the Castle of *Cappycene* in the County of *Waterford*; in which place they burnt all the Goods, not suffering the Lady of the place to save so much as a Rag of her wearing Cloths, for which Barbarities our Army threatens very severe punishments, and nothing but the inexhaustible Mercy of the King will be able to protect them from their just Fury. I hope in my next to give a comfortable account of *Limerick*; till then I Subscribe my self

Yours to Command,
P. W.

Advertisement.

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Printed for G. Smith in Cornhill, 1690.

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I have sent you the last Letter from *Limrick* that can be given credit to.

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MY last was on the 22th, which I hope came safe to your hand. I have now to acquaint you, that that night we played into the Town, Booms, Carteriges and Fire Balls, which did considerable mischief in the Town, and caused a miserable cry among them. *Saturday* the 23d. This morning early, we played from a Battery of eight Guns, twenty four pound Ball, and two of eighteen, and have made such a considerable breach in the square Tower, as has render'd it unserviceable to the Enemy: and all day threw in Booms, &c. which fired several places in the City, but were soon extinguished. This morning one of *Gilmoy* Troops came over to us, and brought with him a Boy and four very good Horses. About noon two Captains, a Lieutenant, a Priest and seventy common Souldiers of the Enemy, were brought in Prisoners from *Nighna*, where General *Gink* marcht with 2000 Horse, 600 Dragoons, and a Regiment of Foot and two Guns: the Castle indured a Seige of twenty two hours, and then surrender'd on discretion. This Afternoon two French men came over to us, and brought with them two as good Horses as any in our Army: They give an account that the Rogues are in a sad condition for want of Bread and Drink, but that Meat is plenty among them. This night about seven in the evening, we played furiously into the Town with our fire Engins, with success, setting fire to a place near the Church, which

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was not extinguished till five yesterday morning, and as that was quenched, we fired another place, which was blowing up by the Enemy, and put out in an hour. *Sunday* the twenty fourth, This morning our Guns fired briskly at the Walls; but being too far off did little execution, so that two new batteries were this day made within eighty paces of the Wall, and our Trenches were carried on by the indefatigable labour of our men, within Pistol shot of the Counters scarp, and our Guns were carried this night down to the said Batteries, first against the Wall of eight half Cannon, the other of two, eighteen Pounders against the *Kings Isleland*. This night a Dissenter came over to us, who says, our fire Utensils, and great shot have done them much damage, destroying at least thirty people. *Monday* the twenty fifth, This morning at break of day, we began to fire from our new batteries against the Wall, but it rained so hard till three this afternoon, that our men could not work the Guns, however on any intermission of the violent rain our Guns play'd violently against the Walls, and from three we fired at least 300 shot against the Wall with good success; had not this day proved so wet, we had storm'd the Counter scarp. The Enemy make an obstinate defence, firing continually on our men in the Trenches, though it galls us cruelly, hinders not our men from carrying on the Trenches. Next Post I hope to give you a satisfactory account of affairs. This night we set fire on the Town again, which burnt vehemently, being not yet quencht. Coll. *Dorington*, Coll. *Garr. More*, Sir, *Mau. Hufstas* and Coll. *Luttrell* killed in the Sally.

L O N D O N Printed for *Tbo. Parkhurst* and
are to be sold by *Rich. Baldwin* in the
Old Baily near the Black Bull. 1690.

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Great News from
LIMERICK,
Giving an
ACCOUNT
O F
The successful Victory
Obtain'd over
The Irish Rebels.

K. *William* being in the heat of the Action.

Also the number of what Officers and
Soldiers were kill'd and taken Pri-
soners on both sides.

Printed according to Order, *September 6th.* 1690.

Last Nights mistake of our Men occasioned by Relieving the Trenches in the dark, caused new measures, and Orders were given to Relieve them at 4 in the Afternoon, being Tuesday the 19th, which was accordingly done by Count *Solmes*, Count *Nassau*, and Sir *John Hanmore*, who it was thought would have storm'd the Fort but did not, this day the Cannon on both sides fired very briskly, we dismounted 3 of their Guns, but all Night both sides were quiet, we prepared a Battery for Six 24 pounders, which were drawn all but one and planted within a Carbine Shot of the Wall.

Wednesday the 20th. This Morning Early we play'd on the Fort with 2 Batteries, and by 3 in the Afternoon had tumbled down a good part thereof; His Majesty after Dinner went to a place near the Battery, and on a Signal of 3 Guns, our Granadiers being ready, each having 3 Granadoes, Storm'd the Fort, and in less than half an hour were Masters of it, putting all to the Sword they found therein, being 150. except the Officer one Captain *Barret*, who was brought to the Guard by his Majesties Order: The Enemy made a brisk Salley with Horse, they expecting to beat us out of our new gain'd Ground, but our Men being prepared to receive them sent them in again quickly with great loss, for just as they Sallied, Major General *Kirk* relieved our Trenches, and those that were on before, joyned him, and gave them so warm a Wel-
come

come, being seconded by a Detach'd Body of 600 Horse, and a Peal or two from our Ordinance, that they ran in again. We had some Officers killed and wounded, Capt. *Lucy* of the Lord *Oxfords* Regiment Killed; Col. *Belliafile* (formerly Lieutenant to *Callimote*) Wounded; and about 100 private Soldiers Killed and Wounded; But the Enemy had at least 500 Slain, and the Wounded we cannot learn. Capt. *Needham* of Lord *Meathes* Regiment of Granadiers (who behaved himself to admiration, as indeed did all our Officers and Soldiers) was Killed coming fromt he Trenches after they were relieved.

This morning between 3 and 4, being *Thursday* the 21th, the Enemy made a brisk Sally, and *Kirk* (whose Post they Attacked) let them come up to his Trenches, and then gave them such a welcome with his small Shot, and seconded by our Cannon, that in less than a quarter of an hour they ran in again with a very considerable loss. This day the Enemy Fired upou us in the Fort we had gained, from a Roundal and Square Tower which over-looked it, and fired with small Rubonetts, which galled our Men much, so that this day we could do little but shelter our selves with Fachines and other blinds, till our Works could be made to secure us better, and in making a Battery near our Fort, which we compleated, and planted 4 Guns carrying 24 pounders: this Night the Enemy did not Disturb us.

Friday the 22^d. About 5 this Morning we battered the Roundal with our 4 Guns, and with that success, that about 4 this Afternoon we brought it down, which covered another small Fort the Enemy had; we have since been battering the square Tower which covers their Spurr before the Gate, in which we have made a considerable Breach. This day came up our great Guns from *Carrick* and some Mortars, and are carried down to the Battery, so that I doubt not but to Morrow the Spurr Tower will likewise fall, and then we shall storm their Counterscarpe, which is well Pallisaded, they having left nothing unattempted to strengthen the Town, yet nothing can stand against us. This Evening his Majesty sent a Drum into the Town with Offers of mercy, or else to expect nothing but Fire and Sword. His Majesty never had his health better, to whom *God of his mercy continue it.*

Here has been one *Crosby* seized for having Letters sent to him by Post, which were opened at the Post Office here, and found to be of ill Consequence; he was last Night before the Lords Commissions of the Great-Seal.

The Almighty God has blest us as yet with fair Weather for our Camp, and I hope will continue his Mercy.

The *Irish* do commit great Barbarities in the West: the Papists here were in great Consternation for fear of being generally Plundered by the Soldiers, but there is a Proclamation out against it, which has quieted their minds till the next time.

FINIS.

Good News from the *English* Fleet :

BEING AN

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ACCOUNT

Of a Great and

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Bloody Engagement

83.

Which happened Yesterday, betwixt

Their Majesties Fleet,

Commanded by

ADMIRAL KILLIGREW,

And the *FRENCH* FLEET,

Near the *BEACHY* :

With a particular Account of the Taking Six of their
Ships, and Sinking Three.

September 17. Printed according to Order.

ON Monday the 8th Instant, Admiral Killigrew Sailed with Their Majesties Fleet from *St. Helens* and *Spithead*, the Wind being at North-East, and stood towards the *French* Fleet, (which, as the Advise-Boats brought an Account, lay at Anchor about two Leagues from Shore, off of *Fresh-Water-Gate*, in the *Isle of Wight*) with a Resolution to Fight the *French*; but the Wind coming about, and taking them short, he came to an Anchor, off of a place called *Dunnoſe*, which is within Five Leagues, or Fifteen *English* Miles of the *French* Fleet, who were removed and were at Anchor in *Compton-Bay*.

The next day, being *Tuesday*, about Three in the Morning, there came up with us, and joyned our Fleet, several Men of War, *Dutch* and *English*; and in the Evening, the *Dutch* Admiral *Evertzen*, in a Ship of Ninety delicate Brats Guns, with Two *Dutch* Men of War more, one of which was a Rear-Admiral. Also Their Majesties Ships the *Lyon* and the *Constant-Warwick*. All joyned our Fleet.

On *Wednesday* about Five in the Morning, Admiral Killigrew stood to the Westward, the Wind at South and by East, with a Windward Tide; and about Noon they were within sight of *Dunnoſe-Point*, about Four Leagues from the Shoar.

The

The *French* Fleet stood at the same time to East-ward, being at the like distance from the Shoar, and about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, the two Fleets were within a little above a League of each other, so that it was verily expected an Engagement would immediately ensue, by the Disposition of the *French* in their seeming to meet us, but on a sudden, the Admiral of the *French* Ordered a Gun to be fired and Tacqued about, and the rest of the Fleet steer'd after and followed him, who steer'd directly West-ward, and from us. Our Fleet followed them till Night, but we could not reach them near enough to Engage.

The next Day the *French* Fleet came to an Anchor, on the South-side of the *Isle of Wight*.

Nothing of moment happened afterwards.

The next Morning Admiral Killise joyned Their Majesties Ships the *Milw* and *Garret*, and a Dutch Man of War of 72 Guns. And in the Afternoon, our Advice-Boats brought word, that the *French* Fleet had weigh'd Anchor, and were put to Sea: upon which, our Fleet weigh'd likewise, and made towards the *French*, who steer'd their Course as if they had endeavour'd to get the Wind of us, or rather to avoid Fighting, and make for their own Coast, would the Wind have permitted them.

And Yesterday, about 8 in the Morning, our Fleet came up with the *French*, (who steer'd Eastward) early in the Morning, near the *Berby*, Three Leagues off of the Shoar: And the Two Fleets being drawn up in Lines in order of Battle, ours in the Form of a Half-Moon, immediately the Two Admirals advanc'd at the

Head of their Squadrons, and several Shot being exchange'd by each Fleets Defiance. Frigats and Advice-Boats, about Ten a Clock, a most furious and bloody Fight ensu'd between both Fleets, with great Vigour, which though it continu'd, till Night put an end, yet tis observable, that after a few Hours, we took the Lines of the *French* Fleet, and put them into great Confusion.

They fought retreating for several Hours before Night, tis thought this Morning our Fleet has engag'd them again, the Wind being still at East South-East: so that they cannot well escape us, by making to any of their own Ports that can harbour them, the nearest *French* Ports being *Dunkirk* and *Calis*, neither of which can harbour their great Men of War, by reason of the shallowness of the Waters, that they cannot get over the Bars: So that we do be not, our Fleet (by the Blessing of God) will destroy most of the *French*, before we let them go off from the *English* Coast.

We have likewise a particular Account from very good Hands, of the taking Six of their Ships, Two of them being Second Rates, Four Third Rates, and likewise of the Sinking and Burning Three more of their best Ships.

And thus we see how the great Monarch of the Universe, and Sovereign Disposer of all Sublimary Things, is graciously pleas'd to bless Their Majesties Armies as well by Sea as Land, to be in so great a measure, instrumental in pulling down the *French* Tyrant, who has arriv'd to that pitch of Pride and Vain Glory (like the great Tyrant in the Gospel) that neither fear'd God, nor regarded Man.

A True and Atrue Relation of the Taking of CORKE, by the Right Honorable the Earl of *Malborough*, Lieut. Gen. of their Majesties Forces: Together with the Articles of their Surrender. *Ego.* 41.36

IN the Night we received the joyful News of a Surrender of *Corke*, and the Particulars of that Siege, which were as followeth.

On the 20th of September 1691. the whole Fleet sent with the Earl of *Malborough* having made the Coast of *Ireland* towards *Night*, lay by, and next Morning by break of day they stood in for the Harbours Mouth. There were on each side two Block-houses, on each of which were 4 pieces of Cannon, and which play'd very warmly; but as soon as 2 of our Frigges had play'd a Br. a fire they quitted those Forts and ran away. About 12 at Noon the Ship came to anchor in *Passage*, where was also another Redoubt: But as soon as the Enemy espied our Men Landing in Boats, they scoured as hard as they could drive. Here part of our Men landed that Night, and encamped. The next Morning being the 21st, the rest were debarked, and began to march up towards the Town, which was 6 Miles thence, they arrived at Night within a Mile of it, and there encamped. The 23d the Earl of *Malborough* sent a Summons to the Governour to Surrender, which he refused to comply with, and answer'd, and hung out a Bloody Flag, firing several Guns. But the Bombardment of our work which the Enemy had lately made to secure a Hill, which commanded the Castle. The Lord *Malborough* resolv'd to attack it, it giving him so advantageous a Post: 2000 Musqueteers were detached out of the whole Body, and about 3 in the afternoon they march'd to attack it. The Enemy that were in it, as soon as they spied our Men approaching fired one Volley, and then ran into the Town. The Great Guns fired mightily, however our Men took Possession of the Hill, and of the Town, and that Night made a very good Lodgment. The 24th they prepar'd Batteries on this Hill, also took Possession of several Out-posts, which were very necessary to annoy the Enemy. There was great firing with Musquets all that day. Several Deserters came to us out of the Town, giving an account, that on the 20th 2 Regiments came into them from *Kinsale*: That the Garrison was 400 strong, and that they seem'd resolv'd to defend it. We were also inform'd, that General *Sarsfield* was 5 Miles on the other side of the Town, with 1500 Horse and Dragoons. That Night our Battery was finish'd and 6 Cannon plac'd thereon. On the 25th about one in the Morning, the Enemy made a little Sally, but our Men were so watchful that they were presently beat in again, and about 20 wou'd of them. About break of day our Guns began to play against the Castle: And by the advantage of this Hill our Musquets annoy'd them very much; and about 12 at Noon our small Frigges came up to the Key with Tide of Flood, and battred the Castle. Towards Night we could see some of the Stones of the Wall begin to shake down. That Night several Deserters came to us, and inform'd us our Cannon had done great execution that Day; had kill'd several, and put them into great consternation. The 26th by break of day our Guns began to batter again; and the Wall began to tumble down, so that by Night there was a pretty good breach. That day 500 Horse joyned us, and brought in with them a great Prey of Cattle. They left Monsieur *Sarsfield* on the other side with the rest, to prevent any relief that might come. That day also arriv'd the Duke of *Wintenberg* with 2 Danish Regiments of Foot. On the 27th our Cannon continued battering, so that by about 4 in the afternoon it had made a very fair Breach fit to enter. Therefore at Night it was resolv'd that next Morning our Men should Storm the Town: the design being laid that 200 Grenadiers, with Hand Grenades should lead the Van; and these to be seconded with 300 Fusileers, and then 2 Battalions of Foot to sustain all in Case of Necessity. The 28th at 8 in the Morning, all these things being dispos'd, and the Signal upon point of giving: The Enemy perceiving our design hung out a White-Flag, and beat a Parlee: Which being agreed to they sent an Officer to my Lord *Malborough* to treat of Conditions; and that they might march out with Colours flying and Ball in Mouth: But that being refus'd they surrender'd at Mercy, as by the Capitulation appears.

On the 29th my Lord *Malborough* entred the Town, and all things being performed according to the Articles, the Irish were made Prisoners of War; and put under a strong Guard into the Castle. And immediately 500 Horse were detached to *Kinsale*, which we do not doubt but is surrendred, since they had weaken'd themselves by sending two Regiments to *Corke*. Never was such Joy seen in a Place, when all the Protestants were released, the Bells were immediately set a ringing, and all other demonstrations of Joy. There were very great Magazines and Stores found, but as yet we have not the Particulars.

Capitulations given to the Garrison in *Corke*, by the Right Honorable the Earl of *Malborough*, Lieutenent General of their Majesties Forces in *Ireland*.

I. To receive them Prisoners of War, giving my Word that there shall be no Prejudice done either to Officers, Soldiers, Inhabitants or Clergy of the said Garrison, and will use my Endeavours to obtain his Majesty's Clemency towards the said Garrison.

II. They shall deliver up the Old Fort within an Hour at farthest; and to morrow, at 8 a Clock in the Morning, the two Gates of the City, to those whom he shall order.

III. They shall put at Liberty immediately all the Protestants that are in Prison, without any pretence whatsoever to the contrary.

IV. They shall put in a secure place all the Arms, as well of the Garrison as of the Inhabitants, of what Condition or Religion whatsoever.

V. They shall give a just Account of the Magazines as well Ammunition as Prisoners: And the Governour of the City shall make a List of them, signed with his Hand; which shall be put into the Hands of the Commander of the Artillery.

Licensed Octob.
4 1690. J. F.

Dated at the Camp before *Corke*,
this 28th of September 1690.

MALBOROUGH
TERRON
RYCOT.

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Good NEWS from

IRELAND,

Or a true and Faithful Account of

A Late Signal Victory

Gain'd by our *English* Forces over the Rebels at *NEW RT.*

Together with an Account of the Revolt of Six of the *Irish*
Troops; and many other Remarkable passages.

Belfast, *January 22. 1690.*

Dear Sir,

THough I have been hitherto silent, it has not been so occasion'd by either laziness or forgetfulness of you, but since my coming hither my Circumstances have been so uncertain, and I have had such a multiplicity of Patients, that I protest I have not any hours which I can call my own, but without any thing farther of my own Affairs, take now all the scraps of News that my Budget holds.

Collonel *Hastings* Regiment lyes in this Town, part of which has taken lately abundance of Food out of the Rebels hands, of Cows they have taken from them 1800 since my coming hither, which is almost two Months.

Nor need we fear the like success, seeing Collonel *Ingoldsby* with about Fifty Soldiers and Officers lately totally routed sixty of their best Horse and 1500 Foot out of the *Newry*, where (though the Fight was briskly managed for a while) he lost but four or five Men.

What Men of the Enemies were killed they could not discover because they carried them off, tho they were in a very bad condition to fly, having that Morning march'd from *Ardee* to *Dundalk*, and thence that Night to *Newry*, from whence by break of Day they were forced again (so courageous still were our Forces) to run to *Dundalk*, and (which is worth remark) one poor Fellow tho weak, was creeping with his Musket on all four, who being asked by *Toby Purcell* his Lieutenant Collonel what that Cowardice meant he told him he was not able to go, but he would creep to a Stone, which he saw, and thence he would fire whilst he had life; that Gentleman tho an *Irish* man (during the whole engagement) behaved himself with much bravery and for his Noble courage and great Service against the Rebels is made Governour of *Newry*.

George Blundel died at *Newry*, and poor *Stroud* though in a fever got out of bed and kill'd three or four *Irish* before he died.

So very courageous are all our Souldiers that one would think they never saw fear but in the face of an Enemy, nor never yet knew what it was not to vanquish! What if our Enemies exceed us in multitudes of men, (tho' even that I scarce believe) we surpass them in number of Souldiers. The meaning of the word courage is unknown among them And for their Officers, the best of them had rather Creep into a Scabbard then draw a Sword. As for their common Souldiers what are they but the very excrement of common Prisons, with which their Army is cumbred, not man'd?

But so much for good news that which is bad I know has Wings which have carryed e're now to you that your Brother *John Hawkins* is dead; but his Friends may have

have this Satisfaction that he is lamented as a truly courageous and honest man; the Souldiers are kept in good Order, the General is severe in punishing offenders.

A quarrel lately happened here where two Seamen were kill'd by three Lieutenants of Collonel Kirke's Regiment for which they were soon after Shot in the Market-place.

An abundance of the Irish Teats are come into the Country again and take protection from us.

Provision here is very plentiful, bread is by half less, than formerly, Good Ale is very cheap, and fresh butter gives but two pence halfpenny the pound. And beside all this, God be thanked we have *England* to supply us.

Commisary *Shales* has been here a Prisoner this good while, he has been dangerously sick, but gives hope of his recovery, and it is thought he will be soon sent over.

Some People come hither from *Dublin*, but being *Irish* their reports are not without suspicion of lies, but a Guinea is said there to be worth forty Shillings of Brass money.

There Army is most miserably harrafs'd and weakened 'tis said the Earl of *Glenavoy* is a Prisoner we have lost his Uncle, but an Officer (I think a Serjeant) that waited on him is hang'd.

This day some Officers from *Ancrum* bring us news that the Brigadier *Mastwel* with six Troops has deserted the Irish and come to *Innishillin*, but we wait for further confirmation of it.

Collonel *Herbert* in his Phrenzy Shot himself in the head with his Pistol, and one Captain *Garrot* Stab'd himself through the throat. A French Officer in *Lifnegarruy* threw himself out of a third Story Window, but they are all recovered.

But Sir, I cannot insist any longer upon particulars for I have my hands so full, that I have been often interrupted since my beginning this. And therefore I can now add no more but that I am with much assurance,

Your very Affectionate Friend
and Servant.

W. S.

Advertisement.

There is lately published the Fourth Volume of *Casuistical Morning Exercises* by several Ministers in and about London Preached in October 1689.

There is published a new Play Entituled *The Abdicated Prince, or the adventures of four years, a Tragi-comedy* as it was lately acted at the Court at *Alba Regalis*: by several persons of Great Quality.

The Tragedies of Sin contemplated in the ruine of the Angels, fall of Man, destruction of the old World, confusion of Babel, conflagration of Sodom &c. Together with Remarks on the Life of the Great Abraham. By Stephen Jay Rector of Chinner.

Mr. Kents Funeral Sermon Preached by Mr. Samuel Slater. Price Six Pence.

A History of the Irish Wars wherein is related the Skirmishes, Battles, Sieges and remarkable Transactions which have hapned in Ireland both before and since the Late Kings landing there. To which is added the Life of Richard Earl of Tyrconnel. Dedicated to so the Officers in his Majesties Army. Price One Shilling.

A Vindication of the Reverend Mr. Alexander Osburn in reference to the affairs of the North of Ireland &c. wherein likewise a brief Relation of those affairs is given so far as Mr. Osborn and other N. C. Ministers in the North were concern'd in 'em. Written by Mr. John Boyse. Price Six Pence. All sold by John Dunton at the Black Raven in the Poultry.

The true Protestant Mercury containing three general heads, viz. (1.) Weekly Remarks, or Joco-serious Reflections on the disorders of the present age. (2.) A collection of late marvellous Providences and Events. (3.) An impartial History of the most weighty affairs both of Church and State. To which is added the History of our Divisions. The whole intermixt with occasional meditations, late memorable passages and the Authors own Experiences and Observations for many years. Price Ten Pence. Printed for Rich. Janeway.

Sold by Rich. Janeway in Queens-Head-Alley in Pater-Noster-Row. 1690.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

Defeat of the REBELS

By Their MAJESTIES Forces

In *Queens-County* in *IRELAND*, May 4. 1691.

Published by Authority.

UPON Intelligence that a Party of Rapperies were troublesome about *Castle-Cuff*, Major *Wood*, who is Garisoned at *Mountmick*, on the Fourth of *May* went out with a Party of 300 Foot, Detached out of Colonel *Lloyd's*, and Lord *George Hamilton's* Regiments, and 50 Horse of Colonel *Everly's* Regiment, the Rapperies, upon their approach, took the Bog: Major *Wood* divided his Foot into several Parties to scour the Woods and Bogs, and he, with his Horse, secured the Skirts of the Bog to prevent their escape. By this means they killed 70 Rapperies, and brought off a considerable Prey of Cattle, and having with his Horse advanced upon the *Togher* of *Mallybone*, on *Castle-Cuff* side of the River, and from thence sent the Cattle some-wards, under a Guard of 30 Foot, and was returning with the rest of the Party, when he discovered two Bodies of the late Kings Army, each computed to be 400 Men, coming on our Party, as they supposd privately between the Wood and the Mountain; but perceiving we espied them, they Beat their Drums. The Major drew up his Party in a Plow'd Field, and was ready to receive them, having then with him but 110 Foot, and 34 Horse, the rest being a Rapperee-Hunting in the Woods: The Enemies Granadiers came over the Hedges towards us, but perceiving our Men stand firm, advanced no further. Their first Body were all this while making towards the Wood, which the Major perceiving, and supposing his Men, who were guarding the Prey, were not yet got clear of the Wood, and might there be exposed to their Numbers, marched his Horse and Foot through the Bog; which as soon as he had passed, he understood by their Shooting, they were really engaged, and bravely maintained the Fight, under the Command of Lieutenant *Ellis*, against the great Body. By this time the continual firing brought in two Parties of ours of about 40 Men each, the one Commanded by

Captain *Dixie*, and Ensign *Ruffel*, the other by Major *Rider*, and Lieutenant *Barton*, Adjutant to the Lord *George Hamilton's* Regiment. Major *Wood* Commanded both Parties to march on each side the River, which was but shallow, and himself with the Horse marched near the River betwixt both Parties: Coming near the Enemy, the Major, thinking the Horse might do most Service in falling upon their Rear, immediately Gallopt (fetching a little compass) to do so; the Enemy perceiving his Design, (and being hard enough pressed by our Foot) began to make an orderly Retreat; which the Major seeing, fell immediately on their Flank, which put them first into great Confusion, and soon after to a perfect flight: The Major then with some Horse, Gallop'd to stop them, which he did effectually, and the Foot so well seconded him in the Rear, that they killed and took Prisoners the Persons in the annexed List; and this, to Admiration, with the loss only of one private Man, and two others wounded.

There were killed and taken Prisoners in this Action, the Persons following; Viz.

Killed, Captain *Chales*,
Two Lieutenants, and about
150 Common Soldiers.

Prisoners, Major *John Fitz-Patrick*, who Commanded the Party.

Captain *Michael Forister*,
Captain *Edmond Butler*,
Lieutenant *Daniel Magrath*,
Lieutenant *William Dormer*,
Lieutenant *Oliver Purcell*,
Lieutenant *Michael Blanchfeild*,
Ensign *John Magrath*,

of Colonel *Butler* of *Ballyraggath's*
Regiment of Foot.

Captain *Michael Cheevers*,
Lieutenant *James Caddel*,
Lieutenant *Nicholas Deale*,
Adjutant *Farrell*,

of Colonel *Robert Grace's* Regiment
of Foot.

Lieutenant *Callumb Dunn*,
Lieutenant *Alexander Roach*,
Ensign *Loughlin Moore*,

of Colonel *Charles Moore's* Regi-
ment of Foot.

Captain *John Coughlan*,
Captain *Patrick Warren*,

of Colonel *Simon Luttrell's* Regi-
ment of Dragoons.

Lieutenant *Morris Fitz-Gerrald*, — of Sir *Maurice Enstace* Reg. of Foot.

Besides

105 Private Soldiers of the Army, Dragoons and Foot, of which are
6 Serjeants,
17 Corporals,
1 Chirurgeon,
2 Drums, and about 150 Musquets.

A
RELATION
 OF
Their Majesties Forces
PASSING THE
Shannon near Limerick,
 And Defeating Four of the
Enemies Regiments of Dragoons,
 With the Precipitate Retreat of
Their Whole Camp.

Published by Authority.

Whitehall, Septemb. 24. 1691.

BY an Express, which arrived here this Evening, we have an Account from the Camp before *Limericke*, That the General having resolved to pass the *Shannon*, in order to Attack the Irish Horse, which lay encamp'd in the County of *Clare*, and to streighten the Town on that side, the better to conceal his Design; made a shew on the Fifteenth Instant, as if he design'd to draw off from before the Place; which the Enemy believed, and expressed their Joy by great and repeated Shouts; that

that Night a Bridge of Pontons was finished over the *Shannon*, about a Mile above the Town, and the 16th by break of day several Squadrons of Horse, with the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and a Detachment of Foot passed over the Bridge to a little Island, and having found a Ford in the other Branch of the River, waded through it without any opposition. As soon as they were discovered, Brigadier *Cassara*, who lay encamp'd not far from thence with Four Regiments of Dragoons, brought down his Men on foot (their Horses being at Grass) to oppose us, but they were quickly put to flight, flinging away their Arms, and leaving all their Tents, Baggage, Accoutrements, the Standard of *Maxwell* and two pieces of Cannon behind them. Upon this their Camp, which lay higher up towards *Killaloe* drew out, but it was only to cover their Baggage, and to get time to take down their Tents: for so soon as our Troops came near them, and had pass'd the first Defie that was between them and us, they march'd off with what haste they could towards the Mountains. We took a French Lieutenant-Colonel, and about 20 other Officers prisoners: and that Evening the General ordered most of the Horse and Dragoons, and 15 Regiments to march with 5 days provision of Bread, into the County of *Down* to fight the Enemy, or at least to disperse them. Sir *Alexander Elliot*, *Neale*, and *Plowden* who stile themselves *Lords Justices of Ireland*, with most of the Inhabitants of *Limerick*, are in the Town Camp: The Confusion among them is great, and they will quickly want Subsistence.

The Lord *Lisborne* was killed on the 15th, by a Cannon Ball, as he was lying upon his Quilt in the Trenches.

On the 17th, one Captain *Taff* came over to us, who said, that the Town is quite ruined: That we have killed a great number of their Men: That they have not Ten days Bread in the Town, and not above 6000 Foot, and those very ill clad. We continue to play our Cannon and Bombs: and doubt not but in a short time to be Masters of the Place.

AN E 90
ACCOUNT
 OF THE 41. 40

Capitulation and Surrender of *Limerick*. 88.

Published by Authority.

Whitehall, October 5. 1691.

BY the Letters from *Dublin* of the 29th past, which came in this Morning we have an account, That an Exprels arrived there the day before from the Camp, and brought the good News; That the General, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Lieutenant General *Sravenmore*, having passed the *Shannon* on the 22d very early in the Morning, with all the Horse, (except Colonel *Coy's* Regiment and 50 out of each Regiment of Dragoons) and 10 Regiments of Foot, taking with him 14 pieces of Cannon, and 7 days Provision, the rest of the Army remaining under the Command of Major-Generals *Mackay* and *Talmash*, for the security of our Works on the other side. About 12 at Noon all our Troops drew up before the Town on *Clare* side, the Enemy playing upon them all the while from the Castle and several Towers both with great and small shot, but with little Execution. About 5 the General ordered a detachment to attack the Fort near *Thomond Bridge*, and tho' two great Detachements sallied out of the Town to support those that defended it, we carried it, and pursued the Enemy over the Bridge to the Town, and were so near that they were forced to draw up the Bridge for fear we should have entered with them, by which means they left a great many of their men Exposed, of whom we kill'd 700, and took 100, among which was Colonel *Skellern*, two Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 5 Captains, and about 15 other inferior Officers; we took also 3 pieces of Cannon and 5 Colours. Soon after we posted our selves in all the Enemies Forts and Retrenchments on that side the Water; we lost not one Officer of Note, and about 50 private Soldiers. The 23th Colonel *Cobet* came over to us from the Enemy, and proposed to the General the bringing over *Tyrconnel's* and *Galway's* Regiments of Horse, and out of them to make one good Regiment to serve Their Majesties in *Flanders*. On the 24th about 4 in the Afternoon the Enemy hung out a White Flag, and beat a Parley all round the Town, desiring to Capitulate; and thereupon a Treaty was set on foot, and Hostages exchanged. Those from the Enemy are the Lords *Westmeath*, *Ivesagh*, *Trimblestown*, and *Lenth*, and from us the Lord *Cutts*, Sir *David Collier*, Colonel *Tiffany* and Colonel *Piper*. Our men who were Prisoners in the Town were already set at Liberty, and a like number of theirs would be sent them in Exchange. The Enemy have about 1500 Horse who were not in the Town, but *Sarsfield* desired they might be included in the Capitulation, which seems to be carried on without the Consent of the French Governor, against whom, and all the other Officers of that Nation the Irish are highly incensed for shutting the Gate upon their men, and suffering them to be destroy'd as they were.

The Lord Justice *Porter*, and the Lord Justice *Coringby* parted from *Dublin* on the 29th past towards *Kilkenny*, to assist at the Treaty if there was occasion, and to concert with the General the settling the Winter-Quarters.

The Letters from *Bristol* of the 3d of *October*, just now come in, say, that a Vessel was newly arrived there, who came from *Waterford* on Wednesday the 30th past, the Master whereof gives an Account, that two Expreles came in there that Morning to the Governor of *Duncannon-Fort*, with an account of the Surrender of *Limerick*, the Garrison marching out, and our Troops marching in to the Place on Sunday the 27th of *September*. And as the Master terms it, the Garrison marched out almost Naked, and without Arms.

Printed by *Edw. Jones* in the *Savoy*, 1691.

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Two Late Victories
Obtained over the French & Irish.

The Cutting off Two Intire Regiments of Sarsfield's Irish Horse, and Taking all their Baggage, with the Lord Merrión, and a Lady, &c. Prisoners, by Collonel Luson: Also the Taking of Fifteen Commission Officers, and Two small Forts.

The Taking of the Strong Town of Carminole by Storm, and putting all the French therein to the Sword.

Licensed according to Order.

S I R,

Dublin, Septemb. 7. 1691.

JUST now an Express is Arrived here from the Camp before *Lymrick*, which brings the following Account; That *Coll. Luson*, who was sent some Days before with a strong Detachment of 500 select Horse, and some Troops of Dragoons, into the County of *Clare*; where, meeting with a considerable Party of *Sarsfield's* Horse and Dragoons, he attacked them with that vigour and success, that two entire Regiments were cut off, being most killed on the Spot; with a considerable Number of *Rapparees*; taking several considerable Persons Prisoners, among which were the Lord *Merrión*, and a Lady of Quality, with most of the Regiments Horses, Accouterments, and Baggage of considerable Value.

A strong Detachment of *Cavalry*, and some *Infantry* were lately sent from the Camp, to a Place where great Numbers of *Rapparees* lurk, and continue to commit Spoils. Some of our Batteries are raised so high, that they overlook the Town: Most of the Inhabitants in the Place, to shelter themselves from being annoyed with our Bombs, (which have done very considerable Dammage) are retired into *King's-Island*, which Place we shall speedily Attack. Some of our Great Guns are re-shipt, in order to raise some Batteries on the other side of the River; and several of our Regiments are passing the *Shannon*.

We have lately taken Fifteen Commission-Officers, Eleven Serjeants, and 105 private Soldiers Prisoners in Two small Forts near the *Shannon*: We hear there is a Communication between *Sarsfield* and *Col. Lundy*, but we cannot tell the Particulars; but 'tis generally said, That *Sarsfield* makes Proposals for himself and the Troops he has with him; the Result of which a little Time will shew. We have had very good Weather in the Camp, considering the Time of Year, and we continue to play from our Batteries into the Town, with very great Success and Execution: So that we doubt not the Reduction of the Town in few Days.

A Letter sent from a great General in *Savoy*, to a Person of Quality in *England*, and just now arrived, gives an Account, That the Duke of *Savoy* had taken the strong Place of *Carminole* by Storm; that the Garrison, consisting of 1500 Men, all French, were put to the Sword; in the Place was found great Quantities of Ammunition, Provisions, a considerable number of Brass Cannons, and considerable Riches.

Bloody News from PARIS;

O R,

A Relation of the Tragical End of some Persons of Quality at PARIS, who on the 8th. of this instant August, 1689. suffer'd for their Witty Zeal the severe Revenge of Lewis the most Christian King.

ABout the latter end of the last Month three Persons of Quality were seized and committed to Prison at *Paris*, for a bold Attempt upon the Glory of *Lewis* the Great, the French King, especially at such a ticklish juncture of time as this is, when prophetick Hints are very ungrateful, now his ambitious Designs seem to incline to a Period.

They were, the Baron of *Killingfang*, a German; with the Marquis de *Pissentieux*, and Monsieur de *Feuillages*, both Frenchmen; and their Crime no less than the Pasquinading the King out of his Title to his Crown, by comparing him with two other Competitors: The Pasquil was in two Languages, *French* and *Latin*, which for the satisfaction of the English Reader, is now by an ingenious Pen translated into the third; all which are here subjoined.

For the unpardonable Offence of being the Authors, and of having affix'd this Satyr upon the French King's Statue, erected by the Duke de *Feuillade* in the *Place des Victoires* at *Paris*: The three Gentlemen were shortly after brought to a Tryal, and after a most severe Enquiry and Examination, by way of the most exquisite Torture, two of them, to wit, the Marquis de *Pissentieux*, and the Baron of *Killingfang*, were convicted and sentenced to Death, the third being acquitted for want of the least Proof, which in that Case would have been sufficient.

According to the Sentence pronounced against these two unfortunate, though well-meaning Gentlemen, they were on the 8th. of this instant *August* hanged in the place where they had affronted the King in his Statue, and afterwards quartered, their Quarters being ordered to be publicly exposted a Fortnight to the view of the People, in the Avenues of the place, which is a Spectacle so nauseous, that 'tis supposed, few will be invited to gaze at it.

The Pasquil in FRENCH.

*Louis, Jacques, & Guillaume
Sont trois Rois du même Royaume;
Mais avec cette diversité,
Jacques ne l'a jamais été,
Louis en est toujours le Maître,
Guillaume le pourra bien être.*

LAT.

*Tres modo Francorum ostentant insignia Reges,
Verus adhuc Princeps Ludovicus; tuque Jacobe,
Qui nunquam fueras nisi solo nomine; sed re
Wilhelmus tandem, ni fallant fata, futurus.*

ENG.

*France totters under these three Royal Names,
Great Lewis, Greater WILLIAM, Little James.
Lewis still braves it, the possessing King,
James only can an empty Title sing,
For WILLIAM Fate reserves both Name and Thing.*

The Translator's DESCANT.

*How equally foolish are Titles and Things,
Our James has three Kingdoms, and France has three Kings.
The good People of France want Freedom and Bread,
And James his three Kingdoms are dropt from his Head.
Then he surely's happy, who truly can say,
I've no Kingdom to govern, no King to obey.*

Licensed, Aug. 20. 1689. *J. Frazer.*

The French King's Declaration of War by Sea and Land against the Spaniards, revo-
king the Passports, Safeguards, and safe Conduicts, and making prohibition against
having any Commerce, and enjoying his Subjects to fall upon the Spaniards.

THE sincere Desire which the King has had to maintain the Truce concluded in the Year 1684. induc'd His Majesty to dissemble the Conduct held by the Ministers of Spain in all the Courts of Europe, where they have made it their whole endeavour to stir them up to take up Arms against France; And His Majesty is no stranger to the Sham they have had in the League of *Augsbourg*; He has likewise been informed of the Part the Governour of the *Spanish Low-Countries* has had in the Prince of *Orange's* Enterprize against *England*; but in no wise believing that His Conduct in that matter had been prescribed to him by the King His Master, who for so many reasons of Religion, Blood, and Security for all Kings, was bound to oppose such an Usurpation. His Majesty had hoped that He might have prevailed with his Catholick Majesty to have struck up an Union with him for the Restoration of the Lawful King in *England*, and the conservation of the Catholick Religion, against the Union of the Protestant Princes, and at least to keep an exact neutrality, if the state of the Affairs of *Spain* did not permit the Catholick King to take such like Engagements: His Majesty had to that intent made him several Proposals since the Month of *November* last, which have been well received, while the Prince of *Orange's* Enterprize seem'd doubtful. But these favourable Dispositions vanished, as soon as it was known at *Madrid*; that the King of *England* had departed his Kingdom, and from that time there has been no other Discourse than of War against *France*. His Majesty has at the same time understood, that the *Spanish Ambassador* in *England* daily saw the Prince of *Orange*, and sollicitated him to induce the English to declare War against *France*; that the Governour of the *Spanish Low-Countries* rais'd Forces in all haste; that he promised the States General to joyn them with theirs in the beginning of the Campaign, and sollicitated them, as well as the Prince of *Orange*, to send Troops into *Flanders*, for the putting him in a posture of waging War against *France*: All these intimations having let his Majesty understand, that it became his Prudence to know what to rely upon: He gave order to the Count de *Rebenac*, his Ambassador at *Madrid*, to demand a positive Answer of the Catholick King's Ministers, offering him the continuation of the Truce,

LE desir sincere que le Roy a eü de maintenir la Trêve conclüe en l'année 1684. a porté Sa Majesté à dissimuler la conduite qu'ont tenuë les Ministres d'Espagne dans toutes les Cours des Princes de l'Europe, où ils ne se sont appliquez qu'à les exciter à prendre les Armes contre la France; Et Sa Majesté n'a pas ignoré la part qu'ils ont eüe dans la negociation de la ligue d'*Ausbourg*; Elle a aussi esté informée de celle qu'a eüe le Gouverneur des Pais-Bas Espagnols, dans l'enterprise que le Prince d'*Orange* a faite contre l'*Angleterre*; mais ne pouvant croire que la conduite qu'il a tenuë à cet égard, luy eût esté prescrite par le Roy son Maître, qui par tant de raisons de Religion, de Sang, & de Sécurité pour tous les Roys, estoit obligé de s'opposer à une pareille usurpation, Sa Majesté avoit esperé de pouvoir porter Sa Majesté Catholique à s'unir avec Elle pour le rétablissement du Roy legitime en *Angleterre*, & la conservation de la Religion Catholique contre l'union des Princes Protestans, & au moins, à garder une neutralité exacte, si l'état des affaires d'Espagne ne permettoit pas au Roy Catholique de prendre de pareils engagements, Sa Majesté luy a fait faire pour cet effet différentes propositions depuis le mois de *Novembre* dernier, lesquelles ont esté bien receües, tandis que le succès de l'enterprise du Prince d'*Orange* a paru douteux; mais ces favorables dispositions se sont évanouies dès que l'on a sceu à *Madrid* le Roy d'*Angleterre* sorty de son Royaume, & l'on n'y a plus parlé que de guerre contre la France. Sa Majesté a appris en mesme temps que l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne en *Angleterre* voyoit journellement le Prince d'*Orange*, & le sollicitoit de faire que les Anglois déclarassent la Guerre à la France, que le Gouverneur des Pais-Bas Espagnols levoit des troupes avec empressement; qu'il promettoit aux Estats Généraux de les joindre aux leurs au commencement de la Campagne, & les sollicitoit aussibien que le Prince d'*Orange*, à faire passer des Troupes en *Flandres* pour le mettre en estat de faire la Guerre à la France. Tous ces avis ayant fait juger à Sa Majesté qu'il estoit de sa prudence de sçavoir à quoy s'en tenir, Elle a donné ordre au Comte de *Rebenac*, son Ambassadeur à *Madrid*, de demander une réponse positive aux Ministres du Roy Catholique, luy offrant la continua-

tion de la Trêve, pourvu qu'il volust s'obliger en gardant une neutralité exacte, de ne secourir directement, ny indirectement les ennemis de sa Majesté; mais les mauvais Conseils ayant prévalu, Sa Majesté a esté informée que la resolution avoit esté prise de Favoriser l'usurpateur d'Angleterre, & de se joindre aux Princes Protestans. Sa Majesté a appris aussi, presque en mesme temps que les Agents du Prince d'Orange ont touché des sommes considérables à Cadix, & à Madrid, que les Troupes de Hollande & de Brandenbourg sont entrées dans les principales Places des Espagnols en Flanders, Eue le Gouverneur des Pais Bas pour le Roy Catholique faisoit solliciter les Etats Généraux de faire avancer leur Armée sous Bruxelles. Tous ces avis joynts à la réponse que ledit Comte de Rebenac a receüe à Madrid ne laissant à Sa Majesté aucun lieu de douter que l'intention du Roy Catholique ne soit de se joindre à ses Ennemis; Sa Majesté a crû ne devoir pas perdre de temps à prévenir ses mauvais desseins, & a resolu de luy declarer la Guerre, tant par Mer que par Terre, comme Elle fait par la Presente. Ordonne & Enjoint pour cet effet, Sa Majesté, à tous ses Sujets, Vassaux & Serviteurs de courre sus aux Espagnols, & leur a deffendu & deffend très-expressément, d'avoir cyaprès avec eux aucune communication, commerce, ny intelligence, à pain de la vie; Et à cette fin, Sa Majesté a dès-à-present revoque & revoke toutes Permissions, Passeports, Sauvegards, & Sans-conduits, qui pourroient avoir esté accordez par Elle, ou par ses Lieutenans Généraux, & autres ses Officiers, contraires à la presente, & les a déclaré & declare nuls, & de nul effet & valeur; deffend à qui que ce soit d'y avoir aucun égard. Mande & Ordonne Sa Majesté à Monsieur l'Amiral, aux Mareschaux de France, Gouverneurs & Lieutenans Généraux pour Sa Majesté en ses Provinces & Armées, Mareschaux de Camp, Colonels, Mestres de Camp, Capitaines, Chefs & Conduiteurs de ses gens de Guerre, tant de cheval que de pied, François & Estrangers, & tous autres ses Officiers qu'il appartiendra, que le contenu en la presente, ils fassent executer chacun à son égard dans l'étendue de leurs pouvoirs & juridictions; Car telle est la volonté de Sa Majesté, laquelle veut & entend, que la presente soit publiée & affichée en toutes ses Villes, tant Maritimes qu'autres, & en tous ses Ports, Havres & autres lieux de son Royaume, & terres de son obéissance que besoin sera, à ce qu'aucun n'en prétende cause d'ignorance. Fait à Versailles 15. Avril 1689. Signé, Louis. Et plus bas, COLBERT.

provided he would oblige himself, by keeping an exact neutrality not to succour directly or indirectly his Majesties Enemies: But all Counsels having prevailed, his Majesty has been informed, that the Resolution had been taken to favour the Usurper of England, and of joyning with the Protestant Princes. His Majesty has also understood at the same time, that the Prince of Orange's Agents receiv'd considerable Sums at Cadiz and Madrid, that the Troops of Holland and Brandenbourg are entered into the principal Towns belonging to the Spaniards in Flanders; and that the Catholick King's Governor of the Low-Countries caused the States-General to be solicited to order their Army to advance to Bruxells. All these Advertisements, together with the Answer received by the Count de Rebenac at Madrid, leaving his Majesty no room to question, but that the Catholick King's intention is to joyn with his Enemies; His Majesty thought it became him, not to lose time, for the preventing his ill Designs, and has resolved to declare War against him, as well by Sea as Land, as he does by these presents: Therefore his Majesty orders and enjoyns, to this effect, all his Subjects, Vassals, and Servants, to fall upon the Spaniards, and has most expressly forbid, and does forbid such his Subjects from having hereafter with the Spaniards any Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence, upon pain of Death; and to that purpose, His M. has revoked and does revoke all Permissions, Passports, Safeguards, and safe Conducts, which may have been granted by him, or by his Lieutenant Generals, and other his Officers, contrary to these Presents, and has and does declare them null, and of no effect; forbidding all Persons whatsoever from having regard thereunto. His M. commands and orders the Admiral, Mareschals of France, Governors, and L. Generals for his M. in his Provinces and Armies, Mareschals de Camp, Colonels, Maistres de Camps, Captains, Chieftains, and Leaders of his soldiery, as well of Horse as Foot, French and Foreigners, and all other his Officers to whom it shall belong, that they cause these Presents to be executed as far forth as may concern them, and fall within their Powers and Jurisdictions. For such is his M. Will and Pleasure, his Will and Pleasure being, that these Presents be publish'd and affix'd in all his Cities, as well Maritime as other, and in all his Ports, Havens, and all other places of his Realm, and to all Territories under his Command whom it may concern, that so none may plead ignorance. Given at Versailles the 15th. of April, 1689. Signed, and lower, COLBERT.

A Full and True

ACCOUNT

Of the Taking the

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City of Mentz,

BY THE

Imperial and Confederate A R M Y.

 Licensed and Entred according to Order.

MENTZ being Attack'd on the *Sixth* Instant by Four a Clock in the Morning, the *Saxon* and *Hessian* Troops mastered the Counterscarp two Hours sooner than the *Imperialists*; but with the loss of a considerable Number of Men; the *French* springing a Mine in the midst of the Action, whereby several of the *Hessians* were blown up: But, nevertheless, after a very sharp Dispute, the Confederates made themselves Masters of all the Outworks, saving one small Fortress, which being Attack'd and Won by some *Sutlers*, the *Fifty French* that were in it were all put to the Sword: And indeed, in the whole Action the *Germans* gave no Quarter. After this, the Confederates Entrench'd, and maintained themselves in their Acquisitions. As to the Number of the Common Soldiers Killed and Wounded in this Action, we cannot as yet give an Account; but have the following List of the Officers: Collonel Geriz shot through the Body: General *Souches* wounded; General *Wallis* Dead; General *Staremburg* Wounded; both the Legs of Count *Lamberg* shot off; Collonel *Schenck* twice Wounded; Collonel *Butler* twice Wounded; Major *Lowestein* Wounded through the Foot; Captain *Mey* Wounded in the Calf of the Leg; Captain *Busch* Wounded in the Body; Captain *Schönck* Wounded in the Arm; The Captains *Valentyne*, *Mohn*, and *Cramer* Dead; Lieutenant *Freyberg* and *Heyxmar* Wounded, and

and more other Officers. The Confederates being thus Masters of all the Outworks, fell to Batter the Walls incessantly, with between Twenty and Thirty Pieces of Cannon, in order to enlarge the Breach, tho it was already so wide, that they could see plainly into the Streets. The 7th was employ'd by them in filling up the Ditches with Bavins, Wool-packs, and the like; and having on the 8th made all the other necessary Preparations for a General Assault; the Confederates being recruited with Eight Thousand fresh Men under the Duke of Hanover, and General Chavet; and the French, in Defence of their Outworks, having lost Fifteen Hundred of their Best Men, though the Garrison at first consisted of between Nine and Ten Thousand Men, The French Governor, the Marquis d'Uxelles despairing of being able to withstand a General Assault, hung out the White Flag on the Ninth, capitulated, and was surrendering; But as yet we are Strangers to the Conditions; though they write, the Germans are so embittered against the French, that the General Officers will find it a hard matter to with-hold them from cutting them to pieces. This City has been compleatly besieged no longer than Thirteen Days, and which is since the time that the Saxon Battery was ready.

P O S T S C R I P T.

They write us, That just upon the coming away of the Post from Holland, they had advice, that the Governour General of the Spanish Low-Countries had entred the French General Calvo's Retrenchments which the French had abandoned in such Disorder, that they had even left their Pots boiling; and a vast Quantity of Provisions. That another Spanish General, the Prince of Vaudemont, was out with a great Body of Men upon some considerable Design; and that the Marechal d'Humiers retreated before the Prince of Waldeck.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

The History of Gustavus Adolphus, surnamed The Great, King of Sweden: Together with the Life and Reign of His Successor after Christina, Carolus Gustavus, Count Palatine. Translated out of French by Ferrand Spence, Sergeant to Their Majesties. Sold by R. Clavel, W. Nott, D. Newman, T. Dring, S. Crouch, J. Hindmarsh, and R. Bentley, and most other Book-sellers.

The Dilucidator: Or, Reflections upon Modern Transactions, by way of Letter from a Person at Amsterdam to his Friend in London. Published Weekly. Sold by Randall Taylor near Stationers-Hall.

L O N D O N: Printed for Richard Christwell, at the Royal and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard. M DC LXXXIX.

Great News from *14* *141*

Tingmouth; Torbay and Exon.

R. Tingmouth

GIVING AN

45

A C C O U N T

Of the several Actions of the

F R E N C H Invaders.

And Their Majesties

Forces of Devonshire,

The Surrendring of several Roman Catholicks, and other
Material Occurrances.

In a Letter from EXON.

S I R,

THE French Fleet having been on our Coast for several Days past, sometimes Coasting about, other time at Anchor at *Torbay*, has had this good effect, as to put us in a very good posture of Defence. On *Saturday* Morning, about Day-break, their whole Fleet, being with their Gallies about one hundred and twenty Sail, weighed Anchor, and stood in for a small Fishery Village, called *Tingmouth*. About 5 a Clock the Gallies drew very near the Shoar of the said place, their Men of War at the same time play'd their Cannon on the Shoar, for

the space of about an Hour, or an Hour and half; which scared the poor Inhabitants from their Cottages, they first taking with them what of any value, so short a warning and great fright would permit them: The Inhabitants being Fled, the Invaders immediately Landed their Men in their Long-boats, to the number of one ~~thousand~~ *thousand* Foot; who being no sooner come on Shoar, but they presently set the Town on Fire; (which was soon done, there being never a House in the place but was tharched, except the Parsons, which was covered with *Cornish-Slate*;) they likewise

two or three Fisher-Boats in the River, and the Beacon, and Plunder'd some other stragling Houses.

Upon the News of this Villainous Attempt and bold Invasion, the Militia of the Country, Horse and Foot, immediately made a Body, and marched after the Invaders, shewing a great deal of Zeal and Resolution to Serve Their Majesties and Country upon this extraordinary occasion, the Nobility and Gentry of the Country, marching at the Head of them, with the Hereditary Courage and Bravery, which has always run in the Blood of the Gentlemen of this County, who for several Ages have bred Men Famous for their several Valorous Exploits, both by Sea and Land, in Defence of their Country, such as Sir *Fran. Drake*, Sir *Hugh Gilbert*, General *Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Sir *R. Greenvil*, Lord *Andley*; with many others.

The Invadours, having Intelligence by their Scouts of the Posture of our Forces, and that we were moving toward them, they immediately prepared for to return to their Ships, and to make good their Retreat; they Landed Seven or Eight small Peices of Cannon just by the Shoar side, to Play our Horse in case we came too quick upon them, we do not hear they gave out any Declarations, or made any Pretentions for the late King *James*, or that one Soul in the whole Country, even the worst Roman Catholick, pretended to come into them, but on

the contrary several adjacent Roman Catholick Gentlemen, hearing of the Villany of the Invaders on their Native Country, have Voluntary Surrendred themselves, and offered all the security imaginable for their Peaceable and good Behaviour.

Tingmouth, the Place where these Villains Landed, consisted of not above Forty Five small Cottages, most belonging to Poor Fisher-Men, who got a poor Livelihood there, it lying just upon the Sea; it's 17 Miles from the City of *Exon*, in the mid way, between the River *Exon* and *Torbay*, there being no considerable Town between that and *Exon*.

In the latter part of the Reign of King *Henry* the Fourth; the French Landed on these Coasts, near the Town of *Flymouth*, and burnt about Sixty Houses near that Part of the Town now called *Britain* side, and then were beaten to their Ships again by the Inhabitants of the Country, Queen *Elizabeth*, of Famous Memory, was pleased to say of the Gentry of this County, that they were all Born Courtiers and Souldiers, with a becoming Confidence, and Natural Valour.

The City of *Exon* was highly commended for it's Loyalty, when Besieged by *Perkin Warbeck*, in the Reign of *Henry 7th.* and by the Western Rebels in the Reign of *Edward 6th.* by the Parliament Forces in *Charles 1st.* their Valour was invincible in the two First, and their Loyalty unstained in the Last,

816. m. 23. 89
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A N

ACCOUNT

Of the Late 46
Bloody Sea-Fight,

Between Part of their

Majesties Fleet,

Commanded by

Sir Clovesly Shovel,

And that of the

FRENCH FLEET,

Commanded by the Sieurs

Turville and Ampheville,

With the Sinking of Three of the *French* Men of
War, one of which was a Vice Admiral.

Printed according to Order, Sept. 27. 1690.

SIR,

In a Letter from *Plymouth*.

ON Monday was sevendnight, Sir *Clovesly Shovel* sailed out of this Harbour with the Squadron under his Command, consisting of Twenty Two Capital Ships, with Six Fire-Ships and several Tenders, the Wind at East North-East, and by Seven a Clock in the Evening, the whole Fleet was out of sight, Steering their Coast Westward, directly for the Ports of either *Cork* or *Kinsale*, upon which Coast have been seen Cruising by some Ships put into this Port, near Forty Sail of the *French*, under the Command of the *Sieur Turville*, the next Morning by Three a Clock, came in here Six Dutch Men of War, in order to joyn Sir *Clovesly Shovel*, but understanding Sir *Clovesly Shovel* was sailed before, they immediately sailed after him without casting Anchor.

A

And

And this Morning came in here a small Pink from the Coast of *Ireland*, the Master whereof gives an Account, that on *Saturday*, being the 20th. Instant, early in the Morning, one of Sir *Clovesley's* Advice Ships brought him an Account, that they espied at the Head of them, from their Top Mast, about 27. Sail of Ships, which they supposed to be the *French*, upon which Sir *Clovesley* made all the Sail he possibly could after them, and about Nine in the Morning, both Fleets came in sight of each other, upon which Sir *Clovesley* caused his Fleet to be drawn up in a Line in order to Engage, the exact form of an Half-Moon, but while this was doing, they espied several Sail of Ships at their Stern, which at first put them into some amazement, thinking they must be more *French*, but coming nearer, they plainly descried them to be the Six *Dutch* that should have joyned them at *Plimouth*; upon the Arrival of whom, Sir *Cloudsley* changed his order of Battle, dividing his Fleet into Two Squadrons, one of which, that consisted of Fifteen Sail, all *English*, led the Van, The other consisting of Thirteen, *Dutch* and *English*: And by this time they could perceive Four more joyn the

The Squadron of all *English*, under the *French*.

Command of Sir *Cloudsley*, as aforesaid, bore to the *French*, and the other Thirteen followed them in a Line; Sir *Cloudsley* with the *English* (himself being in the *Monk*) Attacked the *French* Monsieur *Turville* and his Squadron with great Resolution, standing himself upon the Quarter-Deck, with his Hanger drawn all the Engagement, encouraging the

Seamen, and giving necessary Orders. The other Thirteen *Dutch* and *English* Behaved themselves to admiration; the whole Engagement lasted from One in the Afternoon till Six, during which time, scarce any thing else was heard but the loud Mouthed Engines of Destruction, and nothing seen but the dreadful appearance of Smoak and Fire: Sir *Cloudsley*, in the *Monk*, being Engaged with *Turville* (who was on Board the Ship called the *Terrible*, of 80 Brass Guns) with a Chain'd-shot, brought Monsieur's Main-Mast on Board, and killed her a vast number of Men, and was sending in Two Fire Ships to her, had she not been Towed off immediately by Four *French* Ships that came in to her Assistance. The *Magnificent*, Commanded by the *French* Vice-Admiral *Ampherville* of 72 Guns, with the *Agreeable* a Ship of Fifty Four Guns, and the *Sea-Horse* of Forty Two Guns were Sunk, and Seven or Eight more much disabled: About half an hour past Six, the *French* drew off, and made all the Sail they could with a great deal of Precipitation; and the Night coming on, favoured their Flight; so that our Fleet could not pursue the Engagement: In this whole Action our Fleet have not lost one Ship, and but few Men; but several Ships are disabled, chiefly in their Rigging. This is all at present that occurs from,

Your Friend and Servant,

Nich. Jackson.

Admiral *RUSSEL*'s
LETTER

TO THE
Earl of *NOTTINGHAM*:

CONTAINING
An EXACT & PARTICULAR
RELATION

Of the Late Happy
Victory and Success
AGAINST
The French Fleet.

Published by Authority.

In the SAVOY:

Printed by *Edward Jones.* MDCXCII.

Admiral *RUSSEL*'s
LETTER
TO THE
Earl of Nottingham, &c.

Portsmouth, June 2. 1692.

My LORD,

SINCE your Lordship seems to think, that an Account in general of the Fleet's good Success, is not 'so satisfactory as one setting forth the Particulars, I here send it with as much Brevity as the Matter will admit of. I must confess I was not much inclined to trouble you in this nature; not being ambitious to see my Name in Print on any Occasion; but since 'tis your Lordships Commands, I am the more enclined to give you the best Information I am able of the Action, having seen several Printed Relations not very sincere.

Wednesday in the Evening, being the Eighteenth of *May*, standing over for *Cape de Hogue*, I ordered Captain *Gillam* in the *Chester*, and the *Charles* Galley, to lie at such a distance to the Westward of the Fleet, that they might discover any Signals made from me.

Thursday the Nineteenth, standing with a small Gale S. S. W. the Wind at W. and W. and by S. hazy Weather, *Cape Barfleur* bearing then S. W. and by S. from me distant about Seven Leagues, between three and Four in the morning, we heard several Guns to the Westward, and in a short time I saw the two Frigats making the Signal of seeing the Enemy, with their Heads lying to the Northward, which gave me reason to think the Enemy lay with their Heads that way; upon which I ordered the Signal to be made for the Fleet's drawing into a Line of Battle; after which I made the Signal for the Rear of the Fleet to Tack, that if the Enemy stood to the Northward, we might the sooner come to engage; But soon after four a Clock, the Sun had a little cleared the Weather, and I saw the French Fleet standing to the Southward, forming their Line on the same Tack that I was upon; I then ordered that Signal for the Rear to Tack to be taken in, and at the same time bore away with my own Ship so far to Leeward, as I judged each Ship in the Fleet might fetch my Wake or Graine; then brought to again, lying by with my Fore-top-sail to the Mast, to give the Ships in the Fleet the better opportunity of placing themselves, as they had been before directed. By eight a Clock we had formed an indifferent Line, stretching from the S. S. W. to the N. N. E. the Dutch in the Van, the Red in the Center, and the Blue in the Rear. By Nine a Clock the Enemies Van Guard had stretch'd almost as far to the Southward as ours, their Admiral and Rear-Admiral of the Blue that were in the Rear, closing the Line, and their Vice-Admiral of the same Division stretching to the Rear of our Fleet, but never coming within Gun-shot of them. About ten they bore down upon us, I still lying with my Fore-top-sail to the Mast. I then observed Monsieur *Tourville*, the French Admiral, put out his Signal for Battle; I gave order that mine should not be hoisted till the Fleets began to engage, that he might have the fairer opportunity of coming as near me as he thought convenient, and at the same time, I sent Orders to Admiral *Aimonde*, that as soon as any of his Squadron could Weather the Enemies Fleet, they should Tack, and get to the Westward of them; as also to the Blue, to make sail and close the Line, they being at some distance a-stern; but as soon as the Fleet began to engage it fell calm, which prevented their so doing. About half an Hour after eleven, Monsieur *Tourville* in the *Royal Sun* (being within Three Quarters Musquet-shot,) brought to, lying by me at that distance about an Hour and a half, plying his Guns very warmly; though I must observe to you, that our Men fired their Guns faster; after which time I did not find his Guns were fired with that vigour as before, and I could see him in great Disorder, his Rigging, Sails, and Top-sail Yards, being shot, and no body endeavouring to make them serviceable, and his Boats towing of him to Windward, gave me reason to think he was much gaul'd. About two the Wind shifted to the N. W. and by W. and some little time after that Five fresh Ships of the Enemies Blue Squadron came and posted themselves, three a-head of Monsieur *Tourville*, and two a-stern of him, and fired with great Fury, which continued till after three. About four in the Evening there came so thick a Fog, that we could not see a Ship of the Enemies, which occasioned our leaving off firing for a little time, and then it cleared up, and we could see Monsieur *Tourville* towing away with his Boats to the Northward from us; upon which I did the same, and ordered all my Division to do the like; and about half an Hour after Five, we had a small breeze of Wind Easterly. I then made the Signal for the Fleet to Chase, sending Notice to all the Ships about me, that the Enemy were running. About this time I heard several Broad-sides to the Westward, and, though I could not see the Ships that fired, I concluded them to be our Blue, that by the shift of Wind had weathered the Enemy; but it proved to be the Rear-Admiral of the Red, who had weathered *Tourville*.

so cloudy shew'd

vill's Squadron, and got between them and their Admiral of the Blue, where they lay firing some time, and then *Tourville* anchored with some Ships of his own Division, as also the Reer-Admiral of the Red with some of his: This was the time that Captain *Histings* in the *Sandwich* was killed, he driving through those Ships, by reason of his Anchors not being clear. I could not see this part, because of the great Smoak and Fog, but have received this Information from Sir *Cludeffly Shovel* since. I sent to all the Ships that I could think were near me, to Chase to the Westward all night; telling them, I designed to follow the Enemy to *Brest*; and sometimes we could see a French Ship, two, or three, standing away with all the Sail they could make to the Westward. About Eight I heard firing to the Westward, which lasted about half an hour, it being some of our Blue fallen in with some of the Ships of the Enemies in the Fog. 'Twas Foggy, and very little Wind all night.

Friday the 20th, 'twas so thick in the morning, that I could see none of the Enemies Ships, and but very few of our own. About Eight it began to clear up; the Dutch, who were to the Southward of me, made the Signal of seeing the Enemy; and, as it cleared, I saw about 32 or 34 Sail, distant from us between two and three Leagues, the Wind at E. N. E. and they bearing from us W. S. W. our Fleet Chasing with all the Sail they could make, having taken in the Signal for the Line of Battle, that each Ship might make the best of her way after the Enemy. Between Eleven and Twelve, the Wind came to the S. W. The French ply'd to the Westward with all the Sail they could, and we after them. About Four the Tide of Ebb being done, the French anchor'd, as also we in 43 Fathom Water, *Cape Barfleur* bearing S. and by W. About Ten in the Evening we weighed with the Tide of Ebb, the Wind at S. W. and ply'd to the Westward. About Twelve my Fore-Topmast came by the Board, having received several Shot.

Saturday the 21st, we continued still plying after the Enemy, till Four in the morning. The Tide of Ebb being done, I anchored in 46 Fathom Water, *Cape de Hague* bearing S. and by W. and the *Island of Alderney* S. S. W. By my Topmast's going away, the Dutch Squadron, and the Admiral of the Blue, with several of his Squadron, had got a great way to Windward of me. About Seven in the morning several of the Enemies Ships, being far advanced towards the *Race*, I perceived driving to the Eastward with the Tide of Flood. Between Eight and Nine, when they were driven so far to the Eastward that I could fetch them, I made the Signal for the Fleet to cut and follow the Enemy; which they all did, except the aforementioned Weathermost Ships, which rid fast, to observe the motion of the rest of the Enemies Ships that continued in the *Race of Alderney*. About Eleven, I saw three great Ships fair under the Shoar Tack and stand to the Westward: but after making two or three short Boards, the biggest of them run alhoar, who presently cut his Masts away; the other two being to Leeward of him, ply'd up to him: The reason, as I judge, of their doing this was, that they could not weather our sterramoff Ships to the Westward, nor get out a-head of Us to the Eastward. I observing that many of our Ships hovered about those, I sent to Sir *Ralph Delaval*, Vice-Admiral of the Red, who was in the Reer of our Fleet, to keep such a number of Ships and Fireships with him, as might be sufficient to destroy those of the Enemies; and to order the others to follow me, I being then in pursuit of the rest of the Enemy: An Account of the performing that Service I don't trouble your Lordship with, He having given it you already. About Four in the afternoon 18 Sail of the Enemies Ships got to the Eastward of *Cape Barfleur*; after which, I observed they hawled in for *le Hague*: The Reer-Admiral of the Red, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and some other Ships, were
a-head

a-head of me. About Ten at night, I anchored in the Bay of *le Hogue*, and lay till Four the next morning, being

Sunday the 22d; and then I weighed, and stood in near the Land of *le Hogue*: but when we found the Flood came, we anchored in good Sandy Ground. At Two in the afternoon we weighed again, and ply'd close in with *le Hogue*, where we saw 13 Sail of the Enemies Men of War hawled close in with the Shoar: The Reer-Admiral of the Red tells me, That the night before he saw the other five, which made up the 18 I first chased, stand to the Eastward.

Monday the 23d, I sent in Vice-Admiral *Rooke*, with several Men of War and Fireships, as also the Boats of the Fleet, to destroy those Ships: but the Enemy had gotten them so near the Shoar, that not any of our Men of War, except the small Frigats, could do any Service; but that night Vice-Admiral *Rooke* with the Boats burnt six of them.

		Guns.
Soleil Royal	Count de <i>Tourville</i>	104
L' Ambitieux,	{ Chevalier de <i>la Vilette</i> , Vice-Admiral of the	{ 104
L' Admirable,	Monsieur <i>Beaujeu</i> ,	90
La Magnifique,	{ Monf. <i>Cottoligon</i> , Rere- Admiral of the Blue. }	{ 76
Le St. Philipp,	Monsieur <i>Infreville</i> ,	76
Le Conquerant,	Du <i>Magnon</i> ,	76
Le Triumphant,	Monsieur <i>Bellemont</i> ,	74
L' Etonant,	Monsieur de <i>Septime</i> ,	80
Le Terrible,	Monsieur <i>Septville</i> ,	80
L' Amiable,	Monsieur de <i>Raal</i> ,	68
Le Fier,	Monsieur <i>Lafetcheir</i> ,	68
Le Glorieux,	Le Ch. de <i>Chateau-moorant</i> ,	60
Le Serieux,	Monsieur <i>Bernier</i> ,	60
Le Trident,	Monsieur <i>Montcaud</i> ,	56

As the Prisoners report, a Three Deck Ship burnt by accident, and the two following sunk; how true I don't know.

Le Prince,	Monsieur <i>Bagner</i> ,	60
Le St. Paril,	Monsieur <i>Ferville</i> ,	60

Tho' these be all the Names that I have been able to learn, yet I am sure there are sixteen Ships of consequence Burnt.

be confessed that our number was superiour to theirs (which probably at first might startle them) yet by their coming down with that Resolution, I cannot think it had any great effect upon them; And this I may affirm for a Truth, not with any intention to value our own Action, or to lessen the Bravery of the Enemy, That they were beaten by a Number considerably less than theirs; the Calmness and Thickness of the Weather giving very few of the Dutch or Blue the Opportunity of Engaging, which I am sure they look upon as a great Misfortune; and, had the Weather proved otherwise, I do not see how 'twas possible for any of them to have escaped us.

Tuesday, the 24th, About eight in the morning he went in again with the Boats, and Burnt the other seven, together with several Transport Ships, and some Vessels with Ammunition, the Names of which Ships I am not yet able to give your Lordship any other Account of than what I formerly sent you, which are in the Margin.

Wednesday the 25th, I Sailed from *le Hogue*, ordering the Admiral of the *St. John* Blue, with a Squadron of *English* and *Dutch* Ships under his Command, to run along the Enemies Coast as far as *Havre de Grace*, in hopes that some of the beforementioned five Ships that stood to the Eastward, might have been got thither; but he informs me, that upon his appearing before that place, he could perceive but one or two small Vessels. The Number of the Enemies Ships did not exceed fifty Men of War, by the best information, from Fifty six to One hundred and four Guns; and tho' it must

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This is the Exactest Account that I am able to give You, which I hope will prove to Your Lordship's Satisfaction. Vice-Admiral *Rooke* has given me a very good Character of several Men employed in the Boats, and I have ordered him to give me a List of the Names of such persons whose Behaviour was remarkable, in order to their Reward. I am,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's most Faithful

Humble Servant,

E. Russell.

K. G. B. E. 98

16. m. 23.

*A farther Account of the Victory Obtained by Their
Majesties and the Dutch Fleet over the French.*

#

Published by Authority.

47

Whitehall, May 24.

THis Morning, by an Express from *Portsmouth*, came Letters from the Fleet, with this following Account. That on the 19 their Majesties and the Dutch Fleet, being about six Leagues from *Cape Barfleur*, got sight of the French Fleet, who came down upon us with the Wind at S. W. and about 11 they were engaged, which continued till about three in the Afternoon, when the French bore away; it was Calm the greatest part of the Day, but a fresh Gale Springing up about 6, the Blue Squadron renewed the Fight, and continued it till 10 at Night. During the Engagement, we heard 3 Ships Blow up, which we concluded to be French, since we did not miss one on our side; all Night 'twas very Calm, and Foggy the next Morning; about 8 a Clock it began to clear up, the Wind at E. N. E. when we saw the French Fleet about two Leagues to the Leeward of us, being much lessened in their Number since the day before, for they were now but 36 Men of War; we endeavoured all we could to get up with them, and they to Retire from us; about 10 it grew Calm again, and about 3, both Fleets came to an Anchor, the Dutch, who had the Van, being within a League of the Enemy, the Wind then Westerly. At 11 at Night we weighed, and Anchored about 6 the next Morning.

The 21 at 9 morn. we set Sail again as did likewise the Enemy, Admiral *Ruffel* took his Course towards *Barfleur*, having got Sight of several French Ships, under the Shoar, and Admiral *Allemond*, and the Admiral of the Blue, Sailed to the Westward. Admiral *Allemond* endeavoured to get up with 16 French Ships, which he Discovered, and supposed were coming from *France*, to join their Fleet, and Sir *John Assby* pursued the rest of the Enemies Fleet, who endeavoured in great Confusion to get to the Rafe of *Ornay*. Admiral *Allemond* lost Sight of the said 16 French Ships in the Night, they having, as he believed, got in among the Rocks, and because it was not Advisable to follow them there, he Sailed Eastward again, to Rejoin Admiral *Ruffel*.

On the 22 in the Forenoon, Vice-Admiral *Delaval*, burnt under *Cape de Wyke* near the Shoar, the Royal Sun, being the Ship of the Count de *Tourville* Admiral of the French Fleet, carrying 104 Guns, as also the Admirable Commanded by his Second Monsieur de *Beaujeu* of 102 Guns, and the Fort of 80 Guns, with 2 Frigats, and three of lesser Rank; and Admiral *Ruffel* was in close pursuit of 9 more. The Prisoners of the said burnt Ships declared, That during the Battel, 4 or 5 of their biggest Ships were destroyed. Rear-Admiral *Carter*, and Colonel *Anthony Hastings*, Commander of the *Sandwich*, were killed in the Battle.

From *Portsmouth* we have an Account, That 4 French Ships, of 3 Decks, lay on the back of the Isle of *Wight*, very much Disabled, and that two English Men of War, who were refitted, with two Dutch Frigats, and a Fireship, were going out to take or destroy them.

French Kings Manifesto,

N. France, Louis XIV. King

O R

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PROPOSALS of PEACE with the Emperor and Allies.

Propounded on the Behalf of France.

Translated from the Dutch Original, Published at the HAGUE, by
the Authority of the States of Holland and West-Friesland.

Licensed according to Order.

S I R,

I Have at last procur'd what you have so long desir'd of me, viz. An exact Copy of the French King's Manifesto, which he caused to be dispersed all along the Rhine, by the Officers of the Dauphin's Army, to invite the Emperor and Empire to a speedy Peace; it is published here by the Sieur in this Monthly Remarks, with the States License.

Several Princes of the Empire earnestly desiring, that the Most Christian King would unbofom himself, upon what reasonable and just Conditions, he would be willing to agree to a Peace, and speedily stop the shedding of Christian Blood; His Majesty finds himself oblig'd no longer to defer the making known, as well by the Interest of the King of Sweden, who first offer'd his Mediation, as by other Princes most desirous of the Publick Peace, the Terms upon which it may be Re-establish'd, with all the securities that can be reciprocally desir'd, to render it everlasting, and to prevent its being disturb'd, by any Persons whatsoever.

To which purpose the King desires, that the Treatise of Westphalia and Nimeghen may remain in full Force and Vigour. That that which was agreed on at Ratisbonne, in Aug. 1684. under the name of a Truce for 20 years, may be changed into a Treaty of Peace Defensive, with such Conditions as shall be hereafter explain'd, and which ought to serve for a convincing Proof to the whole Empire, that His Majesty does not in the least think of making any new Conquests, but only to establish anew, and confirm, as well for himself as his Successors, a good and intire Correspondence, as well with the Empire, as with the Princes and States of Germany; having this in his Thoughts, that in lieu for the City and Cittadel of Strasburgh, which the Most Christian King is in Possession of, and which he expects to keep unchangeable to himself and his Successors; first that Trarbach and Montroyal shall be rais'd, and restor'd to the Prince, to whom they appertain, and that neither of those Two Posts be Fortified again. 2dly. That all the Fortifications of Fort Lewis and Hunninghen that are beyond the Rhine, shall be likewise destroyed. 3dly. The most Christian King offers to surrender Phillipsburgh, Fortify'd with the Fortrefs, and Friburg in the same Circumstances they are in at present. His Majesty is perswaded, that all the States and Princes of the Empire who desire Peace, will be perswaded that such advantagious offers will not only be a sufficient recompence for the City and Fortrefs of Strasburgh; but also to serve as a Pledg and Assurance of His Majesties sincerity to hold an intire Correspondence with them, and to remove for the time to come, all occasions of Disturbance and Distrust; they cannot truly desire a greater demonstration of it, than the quitting a Place of such Consequence, as Montroyal, which His Majesty has caus'd to be made almost Impregnable, by the Fortifications, which he has rais'd about it, thereby sacrificing to the good of Peace, those immens'd Expences he has been at to deliver all the Neighbouring States from the just Disturbance which that Fortrefs might give them. That of Philipsburgh, which His Majesty possess'd near Twenty Years by Virtue of the Munster Treaty, is of no less importance; and as he has added strong Fortifications to it since he took it last, at present, that it is return'd to him by Right of War, he might reap great Advantages, if he were not convinced that the Peace which he offers to make would never be alter'd on either side: 'Tis on that account also that the Most Christian King is willing to destroy the Fortifications which are beyond the Rhine, as well Fort Lewis as Hunninghen, and to restore to the Emperor Friburg; the Fortifications of which want nothing to render it almost Impregnable. Besides all these Conditions the King is willing to restore to the Electo Palatine the Possession of Heidelberg, and

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all the Dependances of the Palatinate, on his part, that although he has sufficiently demonstrated, that the Claim of his Sister, by reason of the Succession of the two last Electors, her Father and Brother are well establish'd to several Lands and Piefs of the said Palatinate; notwithstanding His Majesty is willing absolutely to take upon him to quit his Claim, and repair the Losses sustain'd, so that the said Elector may continue the peaceable Possessor of all the said Country; and though that after the last Dukes refusal of what was agreed upon in his favour by the Treaty of *Nimeghen*, the Empire has no farther Right to concern it self any more in that Affair: Notwithstanding the Most Christian King is ready to grant the Princes eldest Son, the same Advantages which the Emperor and the Empire caus'd to be inserted in the Treaty of *Nimeghen*, except *Sarre Louis*, *Biche*, and *Homburg*, for which His Majesty is willing to condescend to an equivalent of equal Revenue. The Most Christian King also farther agrees, that if any Reunion have been heretofore made, which are not conformable to the Treaties, that Commissioners may be appointed on both sides to examine anew the Reasons of those that shall make their complaints; and in case the said Commissioners cannot agree, His Majesty will refer himself to the Arbitration of the Republick of *Venice*. And in consideration the King desires a Peace with all the Potentates, with whom he is at War, he will readily agree to such reasonable Propositions as shall be offered to regulate the Differences between other Confederates, Princes, and States; so that all Contests may be brought to an end. These are the Terms upon which the Tranquility of the Empire may be quickly Re-established, and consequently the Peace of all Christendom, which the Embassador of France at *Stockholm*, has Orders to impart to the King of *Sweden*, with Command to let him understand, that these Conditions are to be look'd upon as the ultimate Determinations, upon which His Most Christian Majesty is willing to explain himself to the King of *Sweden*, to the end that if he think it meet, he may communicate 'em to the Emperor, and to all the Princes and States of the Empire, that so they may with the first be inform'd of the benefits they may reap by a speedy acceptance of these Terms; and which if they refuse, they can impute it to none but themselves, the effusion of Christian Blood, and all the Calamities and Mischiefs of a War, that spreads still more in the Empire, through the Number of those Forces, which are under the Command of the *Dauphin*.

*'Tis a Truth now well known to the whole World, that the People of France are almost quite exhausted, the most certain forerunner of a Kingdoms downfall; and yet the King of France sets up his Auctions for Offices and Employments, as if his Subjects had the Spanish Indies in their Pockets: But the Most Christian King knows better things, whatever outward shows he makes: and this is one of the main Reasons for which he is so weary of the War, and which obliges him to flatter his Subjects, that they shall suddenly see an end of it, all his Letters to the Archbishop of Paris at *St. Dennis*, all the swelling Declarations of his Battels and Victories. in a word, all the writings he causes to be disseer'd abroad, tend only to make the People believe that he is in a fair way to a Peace, though nothing at present is more remote from his afflicted Kingdom. The Confederates know too well the King of France desires that Blessing only to take a little Breath, that he may be able afterward to devour them one after another.*

Whatever Advantages France has Reserved or Acquir'd during this War, they are not so Great as the Charge he is at, in regard those Advantages are only the Monarchs, but the People bear the Expences; Whose Sufferings and Miseries cannot extend so far as the Kings Ambition. 'Tis a real Mischief, of which every body is sensible, and which encreases every Day with the Additions of Conquest.

Secondly, These Advantages are Uncertain, and depend upon the Event of this War; the greater they are, the more are the Back-blows of Fortune to be feared, and a single Misfortune may change the Face of Affairs: There are a Thousand Accidents not to be foreseen, and inevitable; and other, foreseen, that may be avoided, but cannot always be prevented.

Thirdly, The Fear of losing them, requires that France should secure what she has at present, and not trust to the Future, since all past Advantages remain in suspense, and lyable to the Decision of a new Peace.

Fourthly, So much the rather, because hitherto France has made greater Effects against the Confederates, than she has ever been forced to withstand on their side: Besides, that she has had the good Luck to make her Advantages of several Disjoinments and Diversions, which may probably Surcease; as the War which she has fomented between the Emperor and the Turks.

Fifthly, He is therefore concern'd to talk of Peace, and to endeavour to procure it before the Confederates get the Upperhand, and are in a Condition to enforce him to receive Conditions more moderate than that of the Truce.

Sixthly, It is Policy in him to offer and continue this League, to possess the People that he really desires a good Peace, and that it is the Confederates Fault that they do not see an End of the War: For while he Conceals his intended Iniquities under the Name of Peace, he gains the appearance of Right on his side, and throws upon his Enemies the blame of all those odious Calamities which he has been (and still continues to be) the Cause of. And this Delusion serves him no less, both to make the People Patient, by shewing them how seemingly Willing he is to shorten their Sufferings, and to throw from time to time (as Occasion offers) some Apples of Discord among the Confederates.

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French Plot Detected.

BEING

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A Relation of a late Barbarous and Horrid Design of the *French*, to Burn and Destroy the *Spanish* Fleet, in the Port of *Naples*; and of their Design of Bombarding that City.

With an Account of the Examination, Confession, and Execution of an *Italian* Abbot, (late Confessor to the *Spanish* Admiral) and Five *Romish* Priests, his Accomplices for the said Horrid Conspiracy.

Licensed according to Order.

THE Dint of Sword, and Policy of Conduct, together with a due Reliance on assisting Providence to Crown the Success of Battle, are the great Hinges of War, on which every just Cause and glorious Arm should depend. But as *France* has too little of the last two Pretensions, it has not overmuch Confidence in the sole strength of the three first supports; and therefore has recourse to a Fourth Auxiliary, viz. *Infidelity*, such as the vile and abject Treachery of sordid and Mercenary Renegadoes and Traytors, to betray Success and Victory into their Hands, if those fair Names may properly be given to such foul practices. A more notorious instance of which has not been, than in their late *Italian* Expedition, the Designs and Attempt of their *Thoulon* Fleet, upon the City and Fort of *Naples*, and the *Spanish* Fleet before it.

The Martial part of our Relation has been already sufficiently and loudly publish'd: Nevertheless, as a necessary Introduction to our following Narration, we must make some short Repetition, and tell you, that the *French Thoulon* Squadron, consisting of 22 Capital Ships, with Nine Bomb Ketches, and 12 Fire Ships, and all other necessary Attendance, set Sail the 12th. of the last Month, with a Design upon the City of *Naples*, and the whole *Spanish* Fleet, as well Merchants as Men of War, lying in the Port before that City. Now so far as this Expedition was silently formed, and carried on so near to Execution; as to that part of the *French* Conduct, to be just to an Enemy, we must ascribe them all due Honour: The Execution likewise of such a Design, as endeavouring no less than the Burning the whole *Spanish* Fleet, and Bombarding of so capi-

tal a City under the Dominion of *Spain*, at *Naples*, which gives its Name to the whole Kingdom, and possibly grants the Precedence to no fairer, nor richer Sister (*Rome* only excepted) thro' all the Principalities of *Italy*; so formidable a Design, we must acknowledge a Projection of Bulk and Importance.

But when we must descend, so far as to inform you of their poor and sordid Measures, taken for accomplishing so vast a Design, instead of *France's* priding herself in her high Atchievements of Glory, she has but too much Reason to blush at the infamous Foundation, on which she builds them. For example, for managing this intended Blow upon *Naples*, as the stroke was not to be so much their own handy work, as indeed no such open, or generous Hostility, they had privately corrupted and suborned a Traytor, of no less Figure than an *Italian* Abbot, and Confessor, to *Papachino* the *Spanish* Admiral, who together with five other bejesuited Sub villain Tools, had laid this Horrid and Execrable Plot, which was upon the first Advance of the *French* Fleet, to have set their own Admiral's Ship on fire, by a Fire Chest, prepared for the purpose; the effects of which, as possibly it might be of that dangerous Consequence, as spreading a larger Conflagration thro' the whole *Spanish* Fleet, or at least it would certainly strike that Consternation and Confusion through them, as to facilitate the *French* Access, by giving them means and opportunity of making an easier Execution by their own Fire-Ships; and thereby, after the entire Destruction of the *Spanish* Fleet, to have been made Masters of the whole Port, and to have been rendered capable of laying one of the

the most glorious Cities in *Europe* in Rubbish and Ashes, by their Bombs and Mortars.

This Egregious Villainy, though thus near hatcht, had nevertheless this peculiar Defeat, through a special Blessing and Providence, as to be crusht in the *Embryo*. For by a private Intelligence, received from *Rome*, not only the intended Approach of the *French Fleet* was advertised (though not many Hours before its appearance) but likewise this whole Treachery was informed the *Viceroy of Naples*; who causing the Traytors to be all Apprehended, the Treason was charged upon them, though very obstinately and utterly denied by them all, especially the *Abbot*. Nevertheless, the *Vice-roy's* Intelligence being too authentick (as being supposed to come from no less a Hand than the *Pope's*) and being likewise supported and confirm'd in each part and point, by a frail weak Brother, whose remorse of Conscience had made him fall off from the Party, he was so fully confronted with it, 'till at last he confest the Fact, and was accordingly, with the rest of his wicked Accomplices, immediately hang'd at the Yards Arm. After this Conviction, upon some Questions made him, *viz.* What motives could induce him to so barbarous a Treason against his own Native Prince, and that too in behalf of the Universal Enemy of *Europe*, he was pleased to Answer, *That what he acted was out of a principle of Religion. For as the King of France had in so many several Respects signalized himself so true a Son of the Church; and on the other side the King of Spain had so notoriously Leagued and Consorted with Hereticks, he had entertained a veneration for the one, and an aversion for the other; and from thence had been perswaded into this particular Service to France.*

Having given you this full Matter of Fact, I shall not make any long Flourish or Discant upon it, only observe, That we are not so much to wonder at *France's* clandestine Traffick with Villains and Miscreants, for gaining her ends; for 'tis not to be supposed she could shrink at hiring of Traytors to burn Navies, when last Campaign in *Flanders*, (to her only glory be it recorded) she could hire Ruffians to murder Kings; nor is this *Abbot's* Religious Motives for his Infidelity, any new Miracle, when if we will but look back, we shall find the surrender of *Mons* to be owing to much such another Ecclesiastick Persuasive: All that looks strange in it, is, that the Enthusiastick Members of a Church, should have those Tran-

sports of extravagant Zeal, Head of it himself has. They may, their Religion to contrive and perpetrate such a Treason, when he may think it a part of his Religion to detect and blast it.

But to return to our Narrative, The Accomplishment of this Design, besides the blow it had given the *Spaniards*, had yet a further reach. The Scene of Action was laid in the *Mediterranean Seas*, as offering, possibly, one of the best occasions of Aggrandizing the *French Glory*, when so important a Naval Success (as expected) so near his grand Allie, the *Turk*, had undoubtedly not only confirmed the glorious Character of the *French King*, so industriously heightened and magnified at *Constantinople*, and thereby not a little strengthened the Interests and Confederacies betwixt the most Christian, and most Antichristian Monarchs; but likewise had, in a very high measure, repair'd their last Years Dishonour and Losses at Sea.

But whatever Renown or Advantages they had proposed to themselves, their whole Conduct herein has, on the contrary, so blazon'd both their weakness and shame, that though their loss has not equall'd that of the last Year, their Reputation has suffered little less. For on the 18th. of the last Month, with 22 Capital Ships, with *English* and *Dutch* Colours, they appeared before *Naples*, on the 19th. they advanced so near, as within reach of Cannon Shot, both from the *Spanish Fleet*, and the *Castle of Baya*, and the Batteries from the Rocks on the Shoar; from all which they were very warmly saluted with the Enemies Shot: but instead of returning the Compliment, the next day they drew farther off; and the 21th. and 22th. lay off at Sea, and the day following, without the least Attempt whatever, not so much as the discharge of one single Gun, they very shamefully retired towards *Thoulon*.

Thus their Plot detected, their Hirelings hang'd, their Enemies provided and prepared for their Reception, they poorly Skulkt home again, and being immediately after dispersed and shattered by a violent Storm, they made hard shift, not 'till the fourth Instant, to reach *Thoulon*, with not only some sad marks of the angry Heavens, the Tempest they had suffered under, but likewise with the double mortification of so glorious an Enterprize so meanly frustrated, and so potent an Allie as the Grand Seignour, so near neighbouring a Witness, of so inglorious a Retreat and Defeat.

A TRUE ⁵⁰
ACCOUNT

OF THE

Horrid Conspiracy

Against the LIFE of His Sacred MAJESTY

WILLIAM III.

KING of *England, Scotland, France*
and *Ireland, &c.*

Setting forth

By whom it was Contrived; How it was to
be Carried on; And the Manner of its
Discovery.

Published by Authority.

In the SAVOY:

Printed by *Edward Jones.* MDCXCII.

A True ACCOUNT

OF THE

HORRID CONSPIRACY

Against the LIFE of His Sacred MAJESTY

WILLIAM III.

KING of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE
and IRELAND, &c.

SOME of the Ministers in the Higheſt Employments, and of the Greateſt Credit in the French Court, having formed a Deſign to Aſſaſſinate His Maſteſty of Great Britain, they made choice of one *Bartholomew de Linnere* Kt. *Sieur de Grandvall*, as their Inſtrument to manage the Enterprize, to find out Perſons fit to be employ'd in it, to engage them by Promiſes of great Rewards; as alſo to be Aiding and Aſſiſting in his own Perſon.

The ſaid *Grandvall* being informed, That one *Anthony Du Mont* had already been engaged in this Deſign, in the Life-time of the late Marquis of *Louvois*, he propoſed it to him again, to execute the ſame, by Order of the Marquis of *Barbeſieux*, and ſome others. Whereupon ſeveral Projects were drawn up, ſeveral Petitions delivered, and many Conferences were held, and at laſt the Reſolution was taken to bring it to effect the laſt Campaigne 1691. But the Providence of GOD having diſappointed them, yet notwithstanding they did not let fall the Proſecution of their horrid Deſign. But *Grandvall* was employ'd to write frequently to *Du Mont* (who was retired to *Hanover*,) to ſtir him up to another Attempt this Campaigne, which at laſt they agreed upon.

One *Leefdale* coming to *Paris* about that time, *Grandvall* making an Acquaintance with him, discovered to him the said Design, which *Leefdale* shewed a Willingness to be concerned in; But soon after gave Notice of it by Letters to his Relations in *Holland*, that they might inform His Majesty. And the like Discovery was made by *Du Mont* to his Highness the Duke of *Cell*, who acquainted His Majesty with it about the same time that he received the other Account.

In the mean time *Grandvall* having appointed *Du Mont* a Rendezvous at *Ulen* in the Country of *Ravesteyn*, he set out from *Paris* in Company with *Leefdale*, passing through *Brussels*, where he communicated his Design to one *John d'Amours*, who was formerly a Domestick Servant to *Leefdale's* Father. From thence they went to *Amurp*, and so to *Eyndhoven*, where *Grandvall* was seized and carried to *Bris le Duc*.

His Majesty directing the Examinations to be taken there, *Leefdale* was first examined, who declared, with great Exactness, all the Circumstances of the Conspiracy. But it is not necessary to mention more of them here, then that *Grandvall* told him, The King of *Great Britain* was look'd upon as the only Obstacle to the French King's Designs. That *Grandvall* had sent to *Du Mont* last Winter above 200 Pistols, to keep him firm to the Business; and that he sent him Ten Ducats from *Brussels* by Bill of Exchange. That whilst they were at *Mont*, a Report being spread of some Disorders in *Scotland*, which would oblige His Majesty to cross the Sea again: *Grandvall* fearing it might happen before he could execute his Design, spoke to *Leefdale* in these Words; Dear Friend, we are like to lose our Fortunes: I beg of you that we may go away immediately.

John d'Amours being next Examined, deposed, That *Grandvall* told him at *Brussels*. He had a great Business to do, which had miscarried the last Year. And they two falling into a Discourse about His Majesty, *John d'Amours* ask'd *Grandvall*, If he had any thing to say to the King? Yes, answered he, To break his Neck. *John d'Amours* representing to him the Difficulties that might attend such an Attempt; *Grandvall* reply'd, I have given my Word to Monsieur *Barbseux*, and I'll do it. *D'Amours* adds further, That going one day with *Grandvall* and *Leefdale* by the *Jesuits Church* at *Brussels*, *Grandvall* said, Let us go in and say a *Pater noster*, that GOD would bless our Undertaking: And accordingly they went into the Church.

Du Mont having been examined since, has own'd the Fact in all its Circumstances; adding several other Particulars, viz. That Madam *Maintenon* was acquainted with the Design; and that *Grandvall*, in one of his Letters sent to him, us'd this Expression. That he would accommodate the Matter by the means of Madam *Maintenon*. That *Grandvall* told him, the Business succeeding, he (speaking of himself) should have an ample Recompence even to be a Duke. That whilst he was at *Hannover* he imparted the design to Monsieur *Bedall*, alias *Hagels*, who was at that time the French King's Minister in that Court; That he shewed to the said Monsieur *Bedall* all the Letters he Writ to Monsieur *Barbseux* and *Grandvall*, as also the Answers he received from them, That the said *Bedall* approved the design, saying, It would be a very good business, if it could be brought to pass; And that *Bedall* lent him Fifty Crowns at *Hannover*. *Du Mont* adds further, That he was intimately acquainted with one *Miller*, an Agent for *Bedall*; that the said *Miller* told him, as a great Secret, That *Bedall* had sent him several times to *Holland* with Dispatches, that came from *France*, for Monsieur *Moreau* Envoy to the King of *Poland*; that he always gave those Pacquets into Monsieur *Moreau's* own hand, and Monsieur *Moreau* gave him the Answers to them in like manner. And that by the help of Monsieur *Bedall* and Monsieur *Moreau*, the Court of *France* managed their choicest Correspondence in *Holland*.

At last *Grandvall* was Examined, who perceiving that the Matter was discovered, and that his own Letters could be produced to Convict him, he ingenuously confessed all the Circumstances of the Design, as they are particularized in the Sentence.

After

After which *Grandvall* being brought to the Army, he was put upon his Trial, before a Grand Court Martial, consisting of General Officers, where he appeared several times, together with the Witnesses above-mentioned, who not only persisted in what they had already deposed, but added many other Particulars and Circumstances, of which there were very few that *Grandvall* did not agree to, and that freely, without so much as naming the Rack to him, either before or after Sentence.

Grandvall, during his Imprisonment, drew up two Petitions to be presented to His Majesty, all written with his own Hand; in which he says, That as to the before-mentioned Design, He acted in it, but in Obedience to the Orders he had received from Monsieur *Barbeseux* and Monsieur *Charlaiz*. That *Du Mont* was Guilty; That *Loefdale* was Guilty; And that he (*Grandvall*) was Guilty, since every one that Conspires against a Crown'd Head is worthy of Death, acknowledging his own Fault.

The Judges after this having met several times, at last gave this Sentence, which is here Inserted Word for Word.

WHEREAS *Barthelemon de Linere* Kt. *Sieur de Grandvall*, Born at *Linere* in *Picardy*, aged about 43 years, and now a Prisoner, hath Confessed before the Grand Court-Martial, without any Constraint, by Pain, or being in Irons; and it further appearing to the said Court-Martial, That the late Marquis of *Louvois*, in his Life-time, Secretary of State to the French King, in the year 1691, entered into an Agreement with one *Anthony du Mont*, about the Murder of His Majesty, *William the III*, King of Great Britain, &c. and that the said *Du Mont* had framed a Project, setting forth in what manner that Design might be Executed; that he delivered the said Project to the said Marquis of *Louvois*; That the Prisoner some time before the Marquis of *Louvois*'s Death, asking his leave to go somewhere else, was ordered by the said Marquis not to go away, for that he had some Business of Consequence to employ him in, which the Prisoner supposes to have some Relation to the said Design, but the Marquis of *Louvois* dying some time after, there was no further Progress then made in the said Design.

That the Marquis of *Barbeseux*, Son to the said Marquis of *Louvois*, as also Secretary of State to the French King, having five days after his Fathers Death found the said Project, together with a Warrant for Thirty Pistols to be paid to the said *Du Mont*, among his Fathers Papers, the said Design was revived again, and the Thirty Pistols were paid accordingly. That the Prisoner contracted an Acquaintance with *Du Mont* at Monsieur *Rebenac*'s House, where Monsieur *Paparell*, Pay-Master General to the French Kings Armies, saying one day to Monsieur *Rebenac*, (the Prisoner being present) That if they had a Mind to seize the King of England, *Du Mont* would be a fit Person for it; *Du Mont* reply'd with Execrations, That he would carry off his Majesty alive or dead, as he had promised to Monsieur de *Louvois*.

That *Du Mont* having delivered the same, or the like Project to Monsieur de *Barbeseux*, the Prisoner to promote the said Design, had several Conferences with Monsieur *Barbeseux* and Monsieur *Paparell*, in one of which, Monsieur *Barbeseux* told the Prisoner, That he suspected his Father was Poisoned by Order of the Prince of Orange, (meaning his present Majesty of Great Britain) and therefore he would be Revenged of him: That Monsieur *Barbeseux* told the Prisoner in another Conference, That he should give *Du Mont* notice that His Majesty of Great Britain wore a Coat of Mail, which the Prisoner acquainting *Du Mont* with, he Answer'd thereupon, It is no matter, I'll kill him for all that: That *Barbeseux* had said further, He would not Speak himself with *Du Mont*, fearing he might be taken Prisoner; and if he should happen then to Name him, it might make a great breach in his Fortune.

That the Prisoner was engaged with one *Parker*, a Colonel belonging to the late King *James*, to put the said Design in Execution; and that *Parker* had told him, He had form'd the said Design with the late Marquis of *Louvois*.

That at last, the Prisoner, with the said *Barbeseux*, *Paparell*, *Parker*, and *Du Mont*, agreed upon the Manner of Executing the said Design, viz. That the Prisoner, and *Parker*,

Parker, should meet at the Grand Guard of the Duke of *Luxemburg's* Army, where they were to have 1500 Horse; That *Du Mont* should go to the King of *England's* Army, and watch the time when His Majesty went to visit the Grand Guard; and at the same time he was to Shoot His Majesty: that the Prisoner and *Parker* with 1500 Horse were to Rescue and bring him off, the said *Du Mont* giving timely Notice to the Prisoner of the intended Execution. That *Barbeseux* giving the Prisoner Orders to accompany *Du Mont* to *Menin*, he gave him at the same time an Order to the Duke of *Luxemburg* for furnishing the Prisoner with such a Detachment of Horse as he should require, and think necessary for the Design.

That the Prisoner by Monsieur *Barbeseux's* Order, Receiv'd of Monsieur *Paparell* 80 Lewis d'Or; and in pursuance of Monsieur *Barbeseux's* Directions, he gave to *Du Mont* 55 Lewis d'Or out of that Sum, viz. 15 Pistols in Specie, and a Bill of Exchange for 450 Livres, French Money, to be paid at *Ghent*; That the Prisoner accordingly left *Paris* the 11th of September 1691, and went Post with *Du Mont* to *Menin*; That he defray'd the whole Charge of the Journey; that *Du Mont* acquainted him on the way, That Monsieur *Barbeseux* had promised him an Annual Revenue of 20000 Livres, and to make him a Knight of the Order of *St. Lazarus*, in Case the Design took Effect: That the Prisoner coming to *Menin*, went to the Governor Monsieur *Pertuis*, as he had been directed by Monsieur *Barbeseux*, and obtained of him a Passport for *du Mont*, who parted immediately for *Ghent*, promising the Prisoner, that according to their Agreement he would send to him at the Grand Guard: that the Prisoner thereupon went to the Duke of *Luxemburg's* Army, and he and *Parker* continued at the Head of the Grand Guard till the day before the Rencounter at *Leuze* without hearing from *du Mont*.

That *Du Mont* going to *Hanover*, the Prisoner had kept a constant Correspondence with him about Executing the same design at some other opportunity; that the Prisoner communicated what Letters he Receiv'd from *Du Mont* to Monsieur *Barbeseux*, who gave him Directions what Answers he should return: That the Prisoner resolv'd with Monsieur *Barbeseux*, that the Design should be executed this Campaign, Anno 1692, which had failed the last; That the Prisoner had taken some Measures concerning the same with Monsieur *Chanlais*, Quarter-Master General to the French King.

In the mean time one *Frederick Aelbrecht, Leefdale*, heretofore Captain Lieutenant of a Troop of Dragoons in the Service of the High and Mighty States General of the *United Provinces*, coming to *Paris*, was brought acquainted with the Prisoner by the means of one *Sterick*; That the Prisoner having contracted an intimate Familiarity with the said *Leefdale*, discover'd the said Design to him towards the latter end of *March* last 1692, telling him, That an Officer who would Ingratiate himself in the Kings Favour, must venture at something of Consequence; That he the Prisoner had concerted the Execution of a Design upon which his Fortune depended; That it was indeed a Matter not without Hazard, but the greater the Difficulties were the more would be the Honour, encouraging *Leefdale* to be concern'd in it; and the said *Leefdale* shewing a readiness to comply with him, the Prisoner open'd himself with greater Freedom, and told him, That he was engaged last Campaign with one *Du Mont* to Assassinate the King of *Great Britain*, but it had no Effect, by reason of His Majesty's leaving the Army so soon; but it was resolv'd again to put the same in Execution this year: That *Du Mont* by many repeated Oaths, had Sworn he would do it; yet, he the Prisoner feared that if he were not present, *Du Mont* would not so exactly observe his Orders, and therefore he was resolv'd to go along with *Du Mont*, asking *Leefdale*, If he would be of the Party, who answering, That he would, the Prisoner discours'd to him at large of all particulars concerning the Design, and afterwards brought him to Monsieur *Barbeseux* and *Chanlais*.

That *Chanlais* in one of the Conferences held upon that Subject, told *Leefdale*, the Prisoner being by, That a great Reward should be given him, the Business succeeding; That *Barbeseux* and *Paparell* had both of them Knowledge of the promised Rewards.

That he the Prisoner, with the said *Leefdale* and Colonel *Parker*, went to *St. Germain* on the 16th of *April* 1692, to speak with the late King *James* about the said Design, who had knowledge of it, and to take leave of him before they began their Journey; That the Prisoner had Audience at the same time of the said King *James*, the late Queen being present; King *James* telling him, *Parker* has given me an Account of the Business; if You and the other Officers do me this Service, you shall never want: And *Parker*, the Prisoner and *Leefdale* entred into a Discourse about this Design.

That *Du Mont*'s Wife delivered to Monsieur *Barbeseux* several Letters, which she received from her Husband whilst he was at *Hanover*; and the Prisoner continuing his Correspondence with him all the said time, he engaged *Du Mont* by Letters, especially those dated the 20th and 25th of *April* and the 12th of *May* last, to come from *Hanover* to a Rendezvous at *Uden* in the Country of *Ravestejn*, in order to take a final Resolution with the said Prisoner and *Leefdale* concerning the manner of executing their Design: the Prisoner pressing *Du Mont* to hasten his Journey, for fear the King of *England* should have occasion to re-pass the Sea; the Prisoner adding withal, That he should be mad if he failed in his Business.

That the Prisoner, with *Chanlaux* and *Leefdale*, were agreed in what manner the Assassinate should be committed on the Person of His Majesty, viz. That when the King should ride along the Lines, or should go out to take any View, or when the Army should decamp, that *Du Mont* should lie in Ambuscade, and when His Majesty should pass within 100 Paces of him, he should then fire upon the King; That *Chanlaux* (to whom Notice was to be given before of the time) should be with 3000 Horse at the Duke of *Luxemburg*'s Grand Guard; That the Prisoner had told *Leefdale*, There would be no danger for him, since *Du Mont* had a Secret to charm Peoples Eyes, and at all Adventures they two would keep with those who followed the King; and when every body was pursuing after *Du Mont*, they should have time to escape and save themselves, and carry the Account to Monsieur *Chanlaux*; and it little concerned them whether *Du Mont* should be taken or not, provided they could escape themselves; That the Prisoner and *Leefdale* received their last Orders from *Chanlaux*, who told them he was going to *Mons*, and that they should stay for him there.

That the Prisoner and *Leefdale* went from *Paris* the 17th of *April* last, and arrived a few days after at *Mons*, having waited some time for Monsieur *Chanlaux*'s arrival: and finding he did not come, they resolved to go forward to the Rendezvous by the way of *Brussels*; That the Prisoner, as they were travelling on the way, told *Leefdale*, That their Design taking place, the Alliance among the Confederate Princes would be broken; That the Princes concerned would each of them re-call their Troops, and the Country being thereby left without Soldiers, the King of *France* would easily make himself Master of it, and King *James* would be Restored again.

That the Prisoner with *Leefdale* went to the Mayery of *Boisleduc*, and was apprehended at *Eyndhoven*.

And whereas this Horrid Design is contrary to the Laws of God, of Nature, and of all Nations, and ought for the deterring of others from the like Machinations to be punished with the greatest Rigour: The said Court-Martial, having with mature deliberation Examined and Considered the whole Matter, have thought fit to Judge and Declare, as they do hereby Declare, the Prisoner to be Guilty of High-Treason, and do Condemn him to be Drawn on a Sledge to the Place of Execution, there to be Hanged on a Gallows; To be cut down before he be Dead; His Body to be opened, and his Bowels taken out and burnt; His Head to be set upon a Pole; His Body to be Quartered; And the four Quarters to be hung up where His Majesty shall think fit. And do further declare all his Estate to be Confiscated, and Condemn him to bear the Charges and Costs of this Trial. Given and pronounced in the Head-Quarters of the Army under the Command of His Majesty of Great Britain, by the Earl of *Atblone*, General of the Horse, President; the Lieutenant-General

General Van Sennewmore, and Lieutenant-General Talmash; the Marquis de la Forest, the Heer Van Wiede, Count Noyelles, and the Heer Zabel Majors-General, and the Brigadeers Charbill and Ramsey; Cornelius Van Wieu, and Richard Urway, Judges Advocates sitting, at Lembeck, the 11th of August, 1692.

Signed,

ATHLONE.

And Lower,

By Order of the Court-Martial,

Thomas du Val.

In pursuance of the Sentence above-mentioned, the Chevalier de Grandval was Executed in the Camp on the 13th day of August, 1692. All that he said at the place of Execution was to recommend himself to the Prayers of those that were present: But the same morning before he went to Execution, he writ this following Letter.

Du Camp de Halle, ce 13 Aout, 1692. From the Camp at Hall, Aug. 13. 1692.

Mademoiselle,

Madam,

JE vous prie d'aller trouver Monsieur l'Arche-
evêque de Rouen, avec Monsieur Jour-
dail, & faire connaître au dit Seigneur Arche-
evêque, qu'il m'en coûte la vie, pour avoir obéi aux
Ordres de Monsieur de Barbefeu, of Monsieur de Barbefeu, which is the
C'est la grace que vous demandez votre servit-
Favour desired of you by your Servant,

De Grandval.

De Grandval.

Priez Monsieur le Marquis
d'Alby, qu'il continue de
faire pour Dieu pour moi.

Speak to the Marquis d'Alby,
That he take care I be
pray'd for.

A Mademoiselle Jour, rue Tiroche, vis à vis
de la rue des deux Eglises, près de l'Hôtel de
Suzanne, à Paris.

To Madam Jour, in the Tiroche-street, over-
against the Street of the Two Churches,
near the Hôtel of Suzanne, at Paris.

Upon the Occasion of this Letter, it will not be improper to take Notice of a Passage that happened some days before Grandval's Condemnation, since it has so great an Agreement with the said Letter, and may serve to explain it, if it needed any clearer Light, which is as follows.

One discoursing with the Chevalier Grandval in Prison, and observing he sought to justify himself upon the Orders he had received from the Marquis of Barbefeu, he told him. Though that was in it self a very weak Excuse for being engaged in a Base Action, yet still it might prove so much the worse, as that it was like enough Monsieur Barbefeu would disown that he gave any such Orders, or that he was any ways concerned with him in a Business of this Nature. To which Grandval reply'd, Let him deny what he pleases, yet if I were put upon it, I would make it appear very plain; for I have an Original Paper under Monsieur Barbefeu's own Hand, which I have lodged with a Friend of mine, who will not part with it to any one but my self, and no body else knows with whom I have entrusted it.

A RELATION OF THE Battel of LANDEN.

Published by Authority.

ON the 18th of the last Month, New Style, the King being at his Camp at Pass, understood that the Enemy was marching towards the Meuse, whereupon His Majesty marched the 18th to Tienen, where receiving the News that the Enemy had attacked Hes, we continued our march as far as Huyetiez, between St. Tron and Tongres, with a design to Succor the Place. There His Majesty being informed of the Surrender of Huy, detach'd the same day 10 Battalions to strengthen the Garison of Looz, and it returned the next day to near-Huyet, where the Army halted, that it might not be too far from the Enemy before their Design was known: To which end several Parties was sent out towards their Camp, which frecht its self almost from the River Sambre to the Meuse. On the 18th the Parties brought word that they could not come so near the French Camp as usual, because they had found a great Body of Horse upon the high Grounds near the Mill of Warrem, which hindered them from making any Discovery beyond the River; Some hours after the King was acquainted that the Enemy appeared from the high Grounds of St. Gertrude-Land, at half an hours distance from the Camp. His Majesty sending out Parties, soon discovered that it was the Vanguard of their Army that had march'd before day without beat of Drum. His Majesty not doubting but they intended to Attack our Army, resolv'd to Fight them; to which end having ordered the Foot to their Arms, and the Troopers to mount, made that Evening the disposition of his Army, having placed the Right Wing towards the Village of Eluxem, and the Castle of Looz upon the River Ghent. The Left of the Right Wing extended it self to the Village of Merxwinden, being covered by a little Rivulet, some Hedges and hollow ways. The Brigade of Ramby, consisting of 5 Battalions, was placed before the Right Wing near Looz. The Brandenburg Foot over against Looz; and that of Roussier over against Winan. His Majesty finding the Ground very much open from Winan to Near-Looz, caus'd a Retrenchment to be made in the Night between those places, behind which His Majesty placed the rest of the Foot, and some Battalions in the Village of Near-Looz.

The Left Wing began towards the Village of Dier, and the Rivulet of Landen as far as the second second Elbow that return'd back which was upon the Retrenchment.

Our Army remained all Night in this Disposition: At break of Day we saw the Enemy drawn up in two Lines upon the high Grounds of St. Gertrude-Land, and another Body that advanced towards our Retrenchment on the side of Winan. At Sun rising the Enemy was advis'd to wait till we played our Cannon upon them; For about 2 Hours they made no motion: About 6 a Clock the 10 Battalions that remained on the high Grounds came down in several Lines, and when they were within reach of our Cannon, they left the middle of the Plain, and caus'd their Infantry to File off to our Right towards the Village of Winan and Looz, and on our Left towards the Village of Near-Looz, being sustained by their Horse, which march'd on both sides of the Plain, and caus'd a Body to pass on the other side of the Rivulet of Landen, to make us believe they intended to fall upon our Left Wing, while they should make their greatest Effort upon our Left, when they attack'd about 7 hours after. The Fight lasted on that day till 6 o'clock with doubtful Success: The Enemy advanced, and were repuls'd several times, and even one squadron got over the little Rivulet below the Village of Looz, and came into our Camp, most of which were either killed or taken.

In the mean while the Elector of Bavaria, behaving himself with the greatest Vigor, and giving Orders to all the Right Wing to attack them (his self advantageously, that he made the enemy give way, and drove them back into the Plain) the Brigade of Ramby that had been sent to give ground, regained their Post. The Success of the Elector brought up his Infantry again into the plain, as did the Prince of Brabant his own Horse, who notwithstanding remained in some part of the Village of Winan, but noting that they could not force his Right Wing, which the Village of Near-Looz on our Left, where they had been beaten back after a very great Fight, they renew'd their Attack with fresh Troops, which oblig'd the King to come from the Right to give the new Body Orders at the Left, where the Fight was renew'd again very warmly with Small-Arms, which continu'd about an hour, when we became Masters of the Village, having driven the Enemy quite out of it, which made them withdraw all their Troops from the Attack where they had succor'd to us, carrying them to their Left and our Right, where had been always the small Fight; and tho the Enemy had been beaten at the Left, they had nevertheless kept a part of the Village of Winan, and made themselves Masters of the Hedges of the rising Ground, which hid the flank of our Retrenchment open to them. The King, who was in every place where his presence could be any ways useful, after having secured every thing on the Left, return'd immediately to the Village of Winan, and brought up twice to our Retrenchment the English and Scots Foot, where they behav'd themselves as they had done every where else, with great Resolution and Courage.

The Elector of Bavaria did dispatch two Battalions to take the Enemy in the Left flank, whilst 3 others attack'd them in the Front; but before this could be put in execution, the Enemy having been strengthened with fresh Troops, as they had drawn from the Right, became Masters of the passage to the Village, and made an Overture through which their flank began to give, with the help of

of their Foot that lay in the Hedges. Their Horse that past first was beaten back, but our Foot at the Retrenchment not being able to suffer their Fire any longer in Flank, was oblig'd to retire; and our Cannon on that side abating its Fire, the Enemies Horse crooked through the passage, and began to extend themselves towards their Left all along the Hedges, which were possessed by their Foot. Most part of this Cavalry consisted of the French Kings Household. As soon as they had formed some Squadrons, they attackt the Troops of *Hannover* and *Brandenbourg*, which were on the Left of the Right Wing, and took the advantage of the motion of part of those Troops which they found to retire, and at the same time went to their Left, and in the like to the Spanish Troops which were on the Right of the *Hannover* Horse. His Majesty to Remedy this disorder, caus'd part of the Left Wing to advance, but being first off, the Enemy did not give them time to turn themselves, but having attackt the Dutch Horse on the Left, partly in Flank, forc'd them to retire before the *English* had got into a Line, who were oblig'd to attack the Enemy as they came themselves, which I am'd with success, having beaten what came before them; but the Right Wing having been forc'd to pass the River, the *English* Troops were quite Encompas'd. The King finding the Enemy overpowered, U, sent Orders to the Generals of the Foot, and to th of the Left Wing, to retire to *Leuwe*, a Fort near the Camp. The Kings Dragoons and Granadiers rear Lin'd the Rivole of *Leuwe*, made thir Retreat by the River through the Village of *Dormal*, and the Foot, and part of the Cavalry of the Left Wing by *Orsmail*. The Enemy, whose Horse was drawn up in two Lines upon the rising Ground, adventuring to attack them in their Retreat. The King having given all necessary Orders every where for the Retreat, and finding himself encompass'd on all sides, thought fit to go over the River, and with great difficulty pass'd the Bridge that had been made at the Village of *Nier-Hoffen*, where His Majesty met some of his Guards and Light-Horse of the Right Wing and the remainder of the Brigade of *Ramsley*; and near *Tremmer* came up with these Troops of the Right Wing that had been Rally'd by the Elector of *Bavaria*. His Majesty march'd with this Body, En-

camp'd that Night near *Boutersem*, and the next day a *Beschiebent* near *Laurissin*, while the rest of the Army this had made their Retreat towards *Leuwe*. I ampp'd near *Dreft*. Our Forces being not yet all of them come together we cannot give a certain Account what I do we have had but so much we know. That it is much less than w thought it at first, and there is no doubt but the Enemy has suffer'd a great deal more, but chiefly in their Infantry. The Count de *Salmes* had his Leg shot off by a Cannon Bullet at the beginning of the fight. My Lord *Portland* is Wounded. The Duke of *Ormonde*, Monsieur *Serurier* more, and Monsieur *Zurloffen*, are taken; the two being likewise wound'd. We do not know yet what other Prisoners there are. We have taken the Duke of *Berwick* and several other Officers, many of them of Note, of who we have yet no exact List. We have lost some Standards and taken as many. By the next we shall be able to set you more Particulars.

A List of the Officers of the French Army Commanded by the Duke of Luxembourg, that were killed and wounded on the 29th of July.

Monsieur de *Masbeuriel*, the Prince Paul of *Lorraine*, and his son the Count de *Guernay*, Monsieur *Brigadier*, Monsieur *Brigadier* of Horse, the Count de *Gaston*, the Duke *Dunes*, the Marquis de *Roque*, the Marquis de *Merville*, *Huigne* Capt. of the Guards, Count de *Erign* of the Light Horse, *de foy* Capt. in the Kings Regiment, *Roy* son to the Lieutenant General, the Duke de *St. Simon* killed or taken, the Count de *St. Simon* Brigadier *Servant* of the Kings Regiment, *Dupres* Lieut. Col. *O'Leary* and his son, the Count de *Guise* Colonel, Lieu General *de la*, and a Brigadiers of Foot, were killed.

The Prince de *Conte* Lieut. Gen. the Duke de *Montau* *reux* Marechal de Camp, Monsieur de *Ximenes*, the Marquis de *Jenys*, *Lignem*, mortally wounded; the Duke de *La Roche Surion* mortally wounded, and the Duke de *Bismarck*, were wounded.

The Duke of *Berwick* taken Prisoner.

E 90

A True and Full A C C O U N T
O F T H E

52

Burning and Destroying
Five and Thirty F R E N C H Ships,
In Conquet-Road, near Brest, on May 9. 1694.

L I C E N S ' D, May 19. 1694.

AN Express arriv'd Yesterday, and brought a Letter from Captain Pickard, Commander of Their Majesties Ship the Monmouth, dated off of Conquet-Road, May the 9th. 1694. giving the following Account :

Admiral Ruffel having received Intelligence by a Swedish Vessel, That a Fleet of Victuallers, and other Ships, laden with Munitions and Provisions for Calais and Dunkirk, under the Convoy of a Man of War, and some Privateers, were in Conquet-Road, waiting for a Fair Wind to Sail up into the Channel, Detached the Monmouth and Resolution, Two Third Rates, with the Roebuck a Fireship, to know the Truth of the Matter: The Intelligence proved true: For on the 9th. Instant they discovered in that Road Five and thirty Sail of Ships. As soon as the French saw our Men of War coming upon them, their Convoy put up a Red Flag, and fired a Gun, which was the Signal for the other Ships to weigh their Anchor, and hoise up their Sails; which they did, and endeavour'd to get out of the Road: But our Ships having the Weathergage, prevented their Design.

The French then seeing that they could not escape, and thinking it was not safe for them to venture an Engagement with our Men of War, which were almost within a Gunshot, run their Man of War ashore, and set her on Fire. She blew up, and set on fire at the same time five or six small Privateers, from six Guns to sixteen, which had run ashore too near the Man of War. The Victuallers and other Ships followed their Convoy, and run upon the Rocks, where by the Violence of the Sea, then blowing a strong gale, they were all broken to pieces. Our Men of War were only the Spectators of it, and continued in the Road, till they saw that all those Ships were broken, and so that none could get off, and then they failed to rejoin the Fleet according to their Orders.

The French Man of War was the Jersey, carrying two and fifty Guns, and which they had taken from us two years ago in the West Indies. The Privateers were small, as it has been said, but the other Ships were pretty big, some being large Fly-boats; they were in all Five and thirty, and none of them were saved.

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215. m. 23
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A N

A C C O U N T

Of the BURNING of ⁵³
Havre de Grace,
By Their Majesties FLEET under the Command of
My Lord B E R K L E Y.

BY an Express arrived last Night at Six a Clock from my Lord Berkly, we have received the following Account, dated off of *Havre de Grace* at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, *July* the 18th. 1694.

My Lord Berkley having laid the Town of *Dei*pe into Ashes by the many Bombs which he threw into it, infomuch that there is not a House standing, weighed Anchor on the 14th. and directed his Course towards the Mouth of the River *Seine*, where we arrived the 16th. It was thought fit in the Council of War to Bombard *Havre de Grace*, and accordingly the next Morning, our Bombing Vessels drew near the Place, and Played their Bombs into it with so good an effect, that the Town was set on Fire in several Places; we continued this Morning, and by the help of a High Wind which blows since break of day, the Town, as far as we can judge, is all in Flames.

The Enemy has made a great Fire upon us from their Bastions and Citadell, both with their Canon and Bombs, but with small Success, saving only that one of their Bombs has sunk one of our Bombing Vessels, in which was *Captain Silver*, who has been saved, but with the misfortune of having one of his Legs broken off.

My Lord Berkley intends to continue here till the Town is all in ashes; and that the Enemy may not quench the Fire, we continue to play our Bombs upon the Place, and upon the Citadell.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Pantagruel's Voyage to the Oracle of the Bottle. Being the Fourth and Fifth Books of the Works of *Francis Rabelais*, M. D. With the *Pantagruelian* Prognostication, and other Pieces of Verse and Prose by that Author; Also his Historical Letters. Compleating all his Works that are Extant. Never before printed in *English*. Done out of *French* by Mr. *Motteux*. With Explanatory Remarks on every Chapter by the same Hand.

Bibliotheca Politica: Or, an Enquiry into the Ancient Constitution of the *English* Government; with respect both to the just Extent of Regal Power, and to the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. VVherein all the chief Arguments as well against as for the Late Revolution, are impartially represented and considered. In XIII. Dialogues Collected out of the best Authors both Ancient and Modern. To which is added, an Alphabetical Index to the whole VVork. Both sold by R. Baldwin.

London: Printed for Richard Baldwin, in Warwick-Lane, 1694.

An Account of Sir George Rook's Arrival in the Chanel with the Fleet under His Command.

Published by Authority.

Whitehall, April 24. 1696.

THIS Evening came in an Express from Sir George Rooke, Dated on Board His Majesty's Ship the *Queen*, the 22th of this Instant April at Six in the Morning, being then Nine Leagues South South East off the Lizard; He left Cadiz the 30th of March, with about 190 Sail of Men of War and Merchant Ships, which are all safely arrived in the Chanel; and when he writ these Letters he was making the best of his way towards Spithead. He had received no account of the French Fleet's having yet passed the Streights.

The Letters from Plimouth of the 21. give an Account, That His Majesty's Ship the *Anglesea*, Captain Callwell Commander, had brought in a French Privateer of 18 Guns and 120 Men, belonging to St. Malo, which he took the 18th Instant, about 45 Leagues S. W. from Scilly; and that 11 Sail of Merchant Ships passed by Plimouth that Morning for the Downs, who came from Kinsale under Convoy of the *Weymouth* and the *Ruby*; Four of these Ships belonging to London, and being bound home from the West-Indies.

Printed by Edw. Jones, in the Savoy.

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8/6.m.23.
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A

LIST

OF

King JAMES's

Irish and Popish Forces

IN

FRANCE,

Ready, (when Called for :)

In Answer to an ARGUMENT against
a LAND-FORCE, writ
by A, B, C, D, E, F, G, or to what-
ever has been, or ever shall be,
writ upon that Subject.

Printed by Eaⁿ. Jones in the Savoy, 1697.

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An Abstract of the *Treaty of Peace*,

Concluded between the most Potent and Serene Prince,
WILLIAM the Third, by the Grace of God
King of *Great Britain*, &c. and the most Potent and
Serene Prince, *LEWIS* the Fourteenth, King of
France, &c. at *Riswick*, September 10. N. S. 1697. 56

1. **T**HERE shall be a Perpetual Peace and inviolable Friendship between the most Potent and Serene Prince, *William* the Third, King of *Great Britain*, &c. and the most Potent and Serene Prince, *Lewis* the Fourteenth, King of *France*, &c.
2. There shall be a Cessation of all Injuries, Violences, and Hostilities, between the Subjects of the said Princes.
3. There shall be a perpetual Oblivion of all Injuries, Violences, and Hostilities.
4. The Subjects of the said Princes shall have a free Distribution of Justice, that all Injuries may be redressed.
5. There shall be a free use of all Commerce, as it was in time of Peace before the Denunciation of the present War.
6. And for the advancement of Commerce and Navigation, it is agreed that Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides, who shall have a full Power to propose and conclude such Articles, as they shall think proper for the advancement of Trade.
7. The most Christian King shall restore to His Majesty of *Great Britain* all Countries, Islands, Ports, and Colonies, which the *English* possessed before this present War; and *vice versa*, the King of *Great Britain* shall restore to his most Christian Majesty, all Countries, Ports, &c. the *French* possessed before this present War.
8. All Letters of Mart and Reprisals shall be annulled, and none hereafter granted, unless Justice be manifestly denied by the Prince whose Subjects the Aggressors are.
9. All things taken within twelve days in the *British* and *North Seas*; in six Weeks from thence to the Cape of *St. Vincent*; within ten Weeks from thence to the Line, and within six Months all the World over, after the Ratification of this present Treaty, shall remain Captures.
10. If any Subject infringes any Particulars of this Treaty, he shall be punished according to the Laws of Nations.
11. In case of Rupture, six Months shall be allowed to all Persons to retire with their Effects.
12. The Principality of *Orange* shall be restored to His Majesty of *Great Britain*, according to the Separate Article concluded on the 10th of *August*, 1678. between his most Christian Majesty and the States General at *Nimègue*.
13. All Kings, Princes, and States, shall be comprised within this Treaty within four Months after the Ratifications are exchanged.
14. And that this Peace may be firm and inviolable, the most Christian King promises for himself and his Successors, that upon no pretence whatsoever he will disturb King *William* the Third, of *Great Britain*. Whereupon he pledges the Honour, Power, and Faith of a King, never directly or indirectly, to aid or assist the Enemies of the said King *William*, and never to encourage or abet any Treason, Conspiracy, and Rebellion, against him the said King *William* of *Great Britain*, &c. And to that end his most Christian Majesty promiseth, That he will never assist any Person whatsoever with any Arms, Ammunition, Shipping, or Money, &c. that shall disturb or molest any of the Dominions of him the said King *William*, &c.

A LIST of King JAMES's Irish and Popish Forces
in *France*, Ready, (when Called for :) In Answer to an *Argument*
against a LAND-FORCE, writ by *A, B, C, D, E, F, G*, or to
whatever has been, or ever shall be, writ upon that Subject.

HORSE.

		Private Men.	Comm. & NonComm. Officers.	Total
Two Troops of Guards.	<i>First</i> , Lieut. Gen. Duke of <i>Berwick</i> —	80	20	
	<i>Second</i> , Earl of <i>Clancarty</i> —	80	20	
Two Regim ^s .	King <i>James's</i> Royal Regiment, } Brigadier <i>Sheldon</i> ————	300	72	
	Queen's Regiment, Brigadier } Lord <i>Golmoy</i> ————	300	72	
		760	184	944

DRAGOONS.

Two Regi- ments.	King <i>James's</i> Royal Regiment, } <i>Kilmallock</i> ————	450	108	
	Queen's Regiment, <i>Carroll</i> ————	450	108	
		900	216	1116

FOOT.

24 Battal.		Bat.		
3 Independ.	Guards, <i>Dorringto</i> ————	2	1100	242
Compan.	Queen's Regiment, <i>Lustrel</i> ————	2	1100	242
	<i>Leigh</i> ————	3	1650	363
	Marines, <i>Fitz-Gerald</i> ————	2	1100	242
	<i>Limerick</i> ————	2	1100	242
	<i>Charlemont</i> ————	2	1100	242
Regiments.	<i>Dublin</i> ————	2	1100	242
	<i>Athlone</i> ————	2	1100	242
	<i>Mac-Elligot</i> ————	1	550	121
	Lord <i>Clare</i> ————	3	1650	363
	<i>Dillon</i> ————	3	1650	363
	Three Independent Companies ————		180	21
			13380	2925
			15040	3325
				18365

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K Peter I. collected the Great E 90 216 m. 23.
Empereur de Russie 106.
Compliment du Grand C Z A R de Moscovie,
au R O I de la Grand' Bretagne, a Utrecht.

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TRES-RENOMME' EMPEREUR.

Ce n'a point été le desir de voir les Villes Fameuses de l'Empire d'Allemagne, ou la plus Puissante Republique de l'Univers, qui m'a fait laisser mon Trône & mes Armées Victorieuses pour venir dans un Pays éloigné ; ça été uniquement la Vehemente Passion de Visiter le plus Brave & le plus Genereux Heros du Siècle.

J'ai mon Souhait accompli, & je suis suffisamment recompencé pour mon Voyage d'avoir joui de Votre Prefence. Votre doux Accueil m'a donné plus de Satisfaction que la Prise d'Asoph & le Triomphe sur les Tartares : L'Honneur de la Conquête vous appartient : Votre Genie Martial a conduit mon Epée, & la Noble Emulation de vos Exploits ont inspiré dans mon Cœur les premieres Penées que j'ai eu d'aggrandir mon Empire.

J'en ai point de Termes pour exprimer la Veneration que j'ai pour Votre Personne Sacrée, mon Voyage sans Pareil en est une Preuve.

La Saison est si avancée, & j'espere que la Paix l'est aussi, que Je n'aurai pas l'occasion, que Maximilien a eu, de Combatre sous la Banniere d'Angleterre contre la France, le Commun, &c.

Si la Guerre continuë, Je manderai aux Generaux de mes Armées de se tenir prêts à suivre incessamment Vos Ordres, & si, soit en Paix, soit en Guerre, vos Sujets, Industrioux, veulent Trafiquer jusques aux Parties les plus Septentrionales du Monde, les Ports de la Russie leur seront libres & ouverts ; Je leur accorderai des Immunités plus grandes qu'ils n'ont encore eu jusques ici, & les ferai Enregistrer dans les plus precieux Registres de mon Empire, pour être un Témoignage Perpetuel de l'Estime que j'ai pour le plus Digne des Rois.

A L O N D R E S,

Se Vend par C. L U C A S, demeurant dans les *Black-Fryers*, auprès de la Riviere, vis à vis de la Couronne, 1697.

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LETTER from MOSCOW
 TO THE
 Marquess of CARMARTHEN,
 Relating to the
 Czar of Muscovy's
 Forwardness in his GREAT NAVY, &c.
 Since His RETURN Home.

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Publiſh'd by His Lordſhip's Permiſſion.

Dear
K

MY LORD,

Moscow, March 8. 1699. O. S.

I Have deſerr'd writing, till I could be able to give Your Lordſhip a true Account (from my own Knowledge) of the Czar (our Maſter's) Navy, which being a New Thing in the World as yet, I believe is variously talk'd of in England, &c. Firſt, At Voronize there is already in the Water and Rigg'd, 36, and to be Launch'd in the Spring 20 more ſtout Ships, from 30 to 60 Guns. Next, 18 very large Gallies (built after the Venetian manner by Italian Maſters) are already compleated; and 100 ſmaller Gallies or Brigantines are equipt for the Sea; 7 Bomb-Ships are Launch'd and Rigg'd, and 4 Fireſhips are Building againſt the Spring, when they are all to go down to Azoph. The Ships are chiefly built by the Dutch and Danes.

The 25th of Auguſt laſt his Maſteſty came to Moscow, incognito; immediately he took in hand the rewarding of General Gordon's Soldiers, that fought againſt the Rebels he defeated in June laſt, and next day gave Orders to fetch up all thoſe of the Rebels who were diſperſed by way of Banishment, which were in all then left about 2700. I ſuppoſe Your Lordſhip has been inform'd by Publick News, how they are hung round the Walls of this City, ſome hundreds beheaded, ſome broke upon the Wheel, &c. to the whole Number of them, which was in all 3000.

At my Arrival in Moscow, I fell very ill of the Bloody-Flux, which made me be in Moscow when his Maſteſty came home: About the latter end of October I was ſomewhat recovered, his Maſteſty then carried me down to Voronize with him. Voronize is about 400 Engliſh Miles South-Eaſt from Moscow. There the Czar immediately ſet up a Ship of 60 Guns, where he is both Foreman and Maſter-Builder; and not to flatter him, He aſſure Your Lordſhip it will be the beſt Ship among them, and tis all from his own Draught: How he fram'd her together, and how he made the Mould, and in ſo ſhort a time as he did, is really wonderſul: But he is able at this day to put his own Notions into Practice, and laugh at his Dutch and Italian Builders for their Ignorance. There are ſeveral Pieces of Workmanſhip, as in the Keel, Stem, and Poſt, which are all purely his own Invention, and ſound good Work, and would be approved of by all the Shipwrights of England, if they ſaw it. She has a round Tuck, and a narrow Floor, a good tumbling Home, and Circular Side: none are to exceed 11 Dutch Foot Draught of Water. He has not run into any Extreme, but taken the Mediums of all good Sailing Properties, which ſeem beſt. One may, methinks, call her an Abſtraſt of his own private Obſervations whilſt Abroad, ſtrengthened by Your Lordſhip's Improving Diſcourſes to him on that Subject, and his own extraordinary Notion of Sailing. One thing as to her Keel is, That ſhould it wholly be beat out, yet it is ſo ordered, that the Ship will be tight and ſafe, and may continue ſo at Sea afterwards.

I likewiſe made a Suit of Moulds for a Ship of Sixty Guns, but after ſome time fell ſick again; and at Chriſtmas, when his Maſteſty came to Moscow, he brought me back again for Recovery of my Health, where I am at preſent; notwithſtanding, both our Ship

D. 214
816. m. 23
108.

A

LETTER

Directed to the 59
RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE
Earl of Perth,
GOVERNOUR
TO THE
PRINCE.



L O N D O N,
Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas
Newcomb*, deceas'd, Printers to the Kings most Ex-
cellent Majesty. 1700.

Die Lunæ, 17 Februarii, 1700.

UPon Reading this day a Letter communicated to the House by His Majesties Command, Dated 18th February, 1701, and Directed, To the Right Honourable the Earl of Perth, Governour to the Prince, These, It is Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, do give Order, that the said Letter be forthwith Printed and Published.

Matthew Johnson,
Cleric' Parliamentor'

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A
LETTER

Directed to the

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE

Earl of Perth,
GOVERNOUR to the PRINCE.

Friday 18th of February, 1701.

My Dst. Br.



Ince I promist to put in Writing what we had not time to talk fully of, I am set down to it in the Morning, that my Letter may be ready for the Messenger if any call.

I told you all that I had heard at *Ver-*
sailles, and the favorable Audience I had
of *Madame de Mentenon*, for which I beg
it of you to return my most humble
Thanks to the Queen, and beg of her
to be so good as to Thank *Madame de*
Mentenon, and know from her what can be

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done

done in that matter. It will be a great Charity in the Queen.

I told you amongst other things the great Fleet the King intends to put out this Summer, the Orders being given, and the Money ready, the Stores full, and every one concerned Active in their Stations; There is no doubt but this Fleet will be Master of the Sea for some time, if not for all the Summer, because the *Dutch* dare not stir till the *English* be ready, and they have long Debates yet before they can be in a Condition to Act, if they have the Will; and it is a Question if they will have it at all.

The King never had so favorable a Conjuncture, if he can persuade this King that his Affairs are really in the Circumstances they are in, but there is the Difficulty.

The King and Queen have more Authority with the King, and with *Madame de Mennon*, than any other in the World can have, but that's not all, there should be some one Acceptable to the Ministers, who should lay before them these Proofs, their Majesties cannot enter into the Detail of, and explain the Reasons, make Plans and Memoires by their Majesties Approbation, to Convince them of the necessity, and to shew the easiness of Restoring the King, the Glory it brings to their King, and the Advantage to Religion.

How

How this will be done their Majesties are wise enough to Consider, and I think it is not a Subject fit for me to enter upon, but their Friends in general, who know not the half of what I know in this matter, think that it will not be well done by a Protestant Minister, Lazy in his Temper, Enemy to *France* by his Inclination, Tainted with Commonwealth Principles, and against the Kings Returning by any other Power than that of the People of *England*, upon Capitulation and Terms, who is suspected of giving aim to the Compounders, if not worse.

That Mr. *Carrell* is qualified no man doubts, but in Society with the other, these who must be Instrumental will not trust him as he ought, so that so long as the other is within distance of penetrating the Affairs, they will never think themselves secure.

And yet the King has no such Game to play as by these very Persons, who are thus desident, namely the true Church of *England* Party, the Catholicks, and the Earl of *Arran*, and I shall say something as to every one of them. The King cannot but be sensible that the true Church of *England* Party, and their Principal Head now the Bishop of *Norwich*, has been silent of a long time, and their Majesties may remember what weight the Court of *France* laid upon their joyning

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the King (I mean the Non-swearing Clergy) in case of a Landing.

Therefore all arts should be tried without delay to get them to enter into Correspondence again, and every Impediment ought to be removed, I say without exception, and though sometimes it is of hard digestion for Soveraignes who ought to be obeyed without reserve, to yield to the humours of Subjects, yet Prudence should teach them, when they cannot without hurting their Affairs do what they would, to do what they can, and remember the Fable of the Dog, who lost the Substance for the Shadow.

Assurances from the Non-swearers, the Soundest and Venerablest part of the *English* Church, would be of great use at this time, to persuade *France* to undertake this great Affair, for besides their owne Example at a Landing, and their Preaching and Writing to the People, that their Religion was in no danger, it is most certain they know better than any others can, what the Church of *England* in general would do for the Kings Service, and they being to run all the hazard, would be better believed at the Court of *France* than any other, as I found by experience.

As to the Catholicks and others Associate with them unfortunately for the King they were thought to have too
much

much Inclination for me, and so have been reckoned as useless to the King; but I must beg leave to say, that Undertaking was the best Feather in his Wing, and was most justly thought so by him, and by the Court of *France* too, even to that degree, they pretended if this and the other Article concerning the Clergy, could be made Appear, they would Concur with the King to Invade *England*. They Consisted of Seven Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, their Arms, Trumpets, Kettle Drums, Standards, &c. were all ready, and are yet in surety, their Men were all Listed, and their Officers Chosen, and they had twenty Horses to a Troop, which Troops lying at a distance in a Horse Country, twenty Horses would soon have Mounted the rest.

Those who could not divine the Greatness and the Use of the Undertaking, blamed the Rashness of it, and even some Churchmen have not been disapproven for endeavouring undutifully (because contrary to the Kings Written Orders) to break the Designe; but I desire you now for all this to believe, that you have not such another Argument to use to the Court of *France* as this, and if you could make it appear, as it might have been done some Years ago, I should have very good Hopes of this Summers Work. Nay let the King have what
other

other Hopes, or even Promises you please from the Court of *France*, this is to be Encouraged, and if possible, to be put in the Circumstances it was in, for if ever there be a Landing in *England* to purpose, it must be before they can be armed, and they cannot be armed before the Parliament come to a Resolution concerning the War, and considering the few Troops in *England*, suppose these men to be no better than Militia, what a Diversion would it be.

It is not necessary for me to say any more of this Article, till I know whether their Majesties have as good an Opinion of this Undertaking as I have. If so I shall shew what I think to be done in it, if otherwise I shall save the Pains.

As to the Earl of *Arran*, it would be of great use to have an Understanding with him. He will have nowhere----- can pry; his all is at stake, and he ought to be wary with whom he ventures to deal.

I think it better for the Kings Service, that the Court Party prevailed in the manner they have done in the Parliament of *Scotland*, than that the Country Party should have got their Will. Opposition swells the Waters to a Flood, and so long as the Country Party is not discouraged, they gain more Ground in the Kingdom than they lose in Government. So that
the

A LETTER to a
FRIEND

Concerning the
SICKNESS and DEATH
Of His Highness the
Duke of Gloucester.

With the True Copies of Three Letters
Wrote by Dr. Hannes, Dr. Gibbons, and Dr. Radcliffe, to the KING; And also the Surgeons Certificate who Dissected him.
Publish'd for the Rectifying the Many Mistaken
Rumours Spread on this Most Lamented
Lois.

S I R,

N^{OW} is a Compound in which Falshood is generally the Largest Ingredient; so must beg leave to tell you your Commands would have been more speedily obeyed in any thing, than to write on this unhappy Solemn Subject. But the Injunction your Letter laid on me, as well as the various Reports this Town has afforded, put me on an Exalt Enquiry after the Truth; and now I have had the good luck to find it, I fear any dress I might put on would disguise it, therefore I send it you naked in the Copies of Three Letters Wrote to his Majesty, by the Three Eminent Physicians who attended his Highness

nels in his short Sickness, and the Three noted Surgeons Certificate who opened him. They are Examined with the Originals, and I know you will as clearly inform your self and the Countrey from them, as any body else is able: And I hope this will make my Excuse for not writing you the Melancholy News sooner, as you requested,

London, the

Your Obliged Servant,

1st. of Octob. 1700.

B. P.

*A Copy of Dr. Hannes's Letter to the KING,
in relation to the Duke of Gloucester's Death.*

ON *Wednesday*, July the 24th. His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, after the Ceremony of his Birth-Day was over, found himself fateagu'd and indispos'd the same Night, and the next Day He was extreamly Sick, and complain'd of his Throat. All *Friday* He was hot and Feavourish. On *Saturday* Morning, upon his losing a little Blood, He thought himself better; but in the Evening his Feavour appearing more violent, a Blister was directed with such other Remedies as were thought most proper, his Highness went this Day very often to Stool; this day a Rash came out on his Skin, which increas'd the next, more Blisters were laid on. On *Sunday* in the Afternoon the Feavour growing stronger He went into a Delirium, which lasted with his Life: He pass'd this Night as he had done the preceeding, with short broken Sleeps, and incoherent Talk. On *Monday*, the Blisters having taken effect, and the Pulse mending, it was thought probable his Highness might recover. About Eleven at Night we were alarm'd with a sudden change, and about two Hours after, Nature giving way to the Malignity of the Distemper, His Highness Expir'd.

*A Copy of Dr. Gibbons's Letter,
July the 30th. 1700.*

I came to wait on his Royal Highness July the 28th, being *Sunday*, betwixt Three and Four in the Morning. I found him very Feavourish, with a quick and low Pulse, and a crude Urine, and was inform'd by those that attended him, that He had had several Stools that Afternoon. He swallow'd with ease, and when I look'd into his Throat, I found nothing amiss there. About Eight the same Morning I found him in a Sweat, and Eruptions began to appear in his Skin, which towards the Afternoon increas'd, and at Night appear'd like a Rash. About Three in the Afternoon He strove to Vomit, and brought up a great deal of Viscid Phlegm, presently after which He had a large Stool, and had like to have fainted away,

away,

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away, but by applying proper Remedies, recover'd his Spirits in some Reason. By the help of Alexipharatical Medicines He continued in a Breathing Sweat, and the Rash out, till about Eleven of the Clock last Night, when on the sudden He was seiz'd with a difficult Breathing, and could swallow nothing down, and dy'd before Midnight.

*A Copy of Dr. Radcliff's Letter, July
the 30th. 1700.*

ON Sunday the 28th. about Noon, I was sent for to attend upon his Highness the Duke of Gloucester at Winsor, I got thither about Six in the Evening, where I found his Highness in Bed with a very high Fever upon him, his Flesh was extream hot, a high colour in his Cheeks, with several Eruptions upon his Skin and Face, attended with a Rash; which gave some Suspicion that it might prove the Small-Pox: His Pulse was very quick and Feverish; his Tongue White, and his swallowing without pain or difficulty his Breathing by fits short, and attended with great sighing; his Urine Pale and without Sediment, and He himself very Restless and extream Light headed. He had that day several Stools, and with the last so weaken'd, that He had like to have fainted away. After that I had inform'd my self of the present Circumstances and Condition of his Distemper, I retired with Mr. Gibbons, and Dr. Hannes (who were both there) to consult about his Recovery: We order'd him that Night a Drink, which was proper to suppress his Looseness, which had it's effect, for He had no Stools afterwards. His Fever was a Malignant Fever in all it's Symptoms, with a Rash attending it: We order'd him Cordial-Powders and Cordial-Julips to resist the Malignity; He took a Paper of those Powders that Night, which kept him in a Breathing Sweat, and brought out the Rash in a greater quantity; He had but very little Rest that Night with great sighing and dejection of Spirits, and towards Morning complain'd very much of his Blisters; they were open'd in the Morning, and they were drawn, and Run well; upon the Running of his Blisters He was less Light-headed, and the Rash came out more, so that towards Noon his Head was considerably better, and his Breathing freer, which gave us some Encouragement at that time to hope his Recovery: We order'd him in the Evening two more Blisters, and to continue the Method He was in, hoping, by the assistance of 'em, He would have a better Night, and be less Light-headed: But before the Blisters could take place, the Malignity of the Distemper retreating from the Skin upon the Vital Parts, He was on a sudden, after a little dozing, taken with a sort of Convulsive Breathing, with a defect in Swallowing, and a total Deprivation of all Sense, which lasted about an Hour, and so between Twelve and One at Night he departed this Life.

*The Opinion of the Surgeons, that Dissected
the Duke of Gloucester.*

WHereas 'tis reported that we the *Surgeons*, who Dissected the Body of his Highness the Duke of *Gloucester*, have given it as our Opinions, that He dy'd of a *Quinsy*, or sore Throat : We do now (as we did upon Dissection declare our Opinions) that the sole Occasion of His Highness's Death was a very high Malignant Fever.

Charles Bernard.

Edward Green.

William Cowper.

F I N I S.

L O N D O N.

Printed and Sold by *A. Baldwin* in *Warwick-Lane.*

THE *b1*
TRANSLATION
OF THE
States General
LETTER
TO
HIS MAJESTY,

The Thirteenth of *May*, 1701.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *Charles Bill*, and the Executrix of *Thomas Newcomb*, deceas'd ; Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty. 1701.

Die Veneris 9^o Maij, 1701.

It is Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That
The Translation of the States General
Letter to His Majesty, the 13th of May,
1701. Read this Day in the House, shall be
forthwith Printed and Published.

Matth. Johnson,
Cleric^s Parliamentor^s

(3)

THE
TRANSLATION
OF THE
States General
LETTER
TO
His Majesty,

The Thirteenth of *May*, 1701.

S I R,



SINCE the Protestation We made to
Your Majesty, in Our last Letter of
the 23d of *April*, not to enter into
any Negotiation with *France*, but in
Concert with *England*; We have
judged it proper to ask Count d'*Avaux*,
Ambassador Extraordinary from His most Christian Ma-
jesty, if he was Inclined and Authorized to enter again
upon the Negotiation, in the manner it was begun,
jointly

jointly with the Minister of Your Majesty, as Your Majesty will see by Our Resolution of the 2d of this Month, here enclosed : Count *d'Avaux* having sent it to His most Christian Majesty, after the Return of His Express, presented a Memorial, of which we likewise add a Copy to this Letter. We immediately communicated it to Mr. *Stanhope*, Your Majesties Envoy Extraordinary, and after having Consulted with him about it, We found some Things obscure in the said Memorial, which made Us doubt of the true Meaning of it ; Therefore We thought it Necessary to acquaint the said Count *d'Avaux* with the Letter We had the Honour to Write to Your Majesty the 23d of *April* last past ; and that We were Engaged not to take any Measures in the Negotiations, but in Concert with Your Majesty. Count *d'Avaux* made Answer to our Deputies, That he was come hither to Treat about the Means of Preserving the General Peace, and Establishing Our particular Safety ; That if We would Concert thereupon with Your Majesty, he had nothing to Object against it ; and that he was Content that Your Majesties Envoy should assist at the Conferences which are to be held upon that Subject : But that he was not at all Authorized to enter into Negotiation with him about the Concerns of *England*, which were to be Treated elsewhere : To which Our Deputies represented, That in the Preservation of the General Peace, in which Your Majesty is equally concerned with Us, Our Safety could no ways be separated from that of *England* ; that the Interest therein was Common to both the Two Nations ; and that in the present Negotiation, Your Majesty could not, without doing You wrong, be looked upon otherwise than as a Principal Party, as well as We. But notwithstanding the many Instances, and all the Reasons Our Deputies could alledge, Count *d'Avaux* persisted in his aforesaid Answer, saying, That he had no other Orders ;

That

That he would send Our Resolution (of which Your Majesty will find herewith a Copy) to the Court of *France*, without giving the least hopes of receiving an Answer agreeable to our Sense of Matters. Upon the Report which was made to Us of this Matter, We Judged by this Means the Interests of *England* would be Separated from those of Our Republick, whereas We think them inseparable : And since it is Evident that they are so, We could draw no other Conclusion from this Proceeding, than that *France* had a mind to put an End to these Conferences, and to grant none of the Securities Demanded, and which are so necessary for the Preservation of Your Majesties Kingdoms, and of Our State. We are Oblig'd to make all this known to Your Majesty, and do again Protest, That Our Interests being the same with those of Your Majesty, in this present Negotiation, and not to be Separated one from the other, We will not suffer them by any Means to be divided. At the same time, Sir, We cannot but Represent to Your Majesty the great need We have of being Assisted, without loss of time, if We will prevent the Ruine that threatens Us, and the evident Danger We are in. Your Majesty knows perfectly well the State of Our Affairs, and will easily Judge, if it is possible, in the Condition We are, to Resist the Forces of *France*, so much Superior to Ours: Which was the Reason of Our earnest Request to Your Majesty to Perform the Treaty made, with the Approbation of the Parliament, in the Year, 1678. Between King *Charles* the Second (of Glorious Memory) and this State. We do now repeat Our most pressing Instances, that We may have speedily the Succours Stipulated, and the entire Effect of the said Treaty. We hope Your Majesty will Seriously Consider the State We are in, especially after the positive Assurances Your Majesty has given Us, That Your Parliament had Resolved to Interest them-

selves with Vigour, for Our Preservation, and to Assist Us in Our present Necessity, by Furnishing the Succours Agreed on. We will Acquaint Your Majesty with the Posture *France* puts it self in, and Your Majesty will thereby judge, whether Our Fear, which Animates Our Demands, is ill grounded. *France* not being Satisfied with having taken Possession of all the Places that belonged to *Spain* in the *Netherlands*, does daily put into them, and causes actually to March thither, very Formidable Forces. They are Drawing a Line from the *Schelde* near *Antwerp*, to the *Maes*, and beginning another Line, as We are Informed, from *Antwerp* to *Ostend*. They send to the Places which are nearest to Our Frontiers, a very great Number of Cannon. They Erect, with all Diligence, a great many Magazines in *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Geldres*, and at *Namur*, which they fill with all Sorts of Ammunition and Provision for War, besides the vast Quantities of Forage they lay up every where. They Build Forts under the Cannon of Our Towns. Moreover they have Endeavour'd, and do still Endeavour without ceasing, to Separate the Princes Our Friends from Our Interest, and to Engage them in their Alliance, or at least to a Neutrality. In fine, Our Friends are made Useless to Us, by the Intreagues and Divisions in the Empire, and those of *France* Augmented, so that We are Surrounded on all Sides, except by Sea. You see, Sir, without any Disguise, the true State and Condition to which We are reduced, without the Addition of any Thing, but what is Matter of Fact. This makes Us hope, That as Your Majesty knows perfectly well Our Affairs, You will Agree with Us, That Our Condition at present is worse than it was during the last War, and worse than if We were actually in War, since they Build Forts under the Cannon of Our Strong Places, and make Lines along Our Frontiers, and that We cannot

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hinder them, as We could do if We were in War. These Reasons Oblige Us to put Our Selves into a Defensive Condition, more than if We were actually Attacked: To put Our Country under Water: And even to Cut Our Dykes to secure Our Frontiers. We find Our Selves forced to make Use of these Means, and whatever else We could have done in an open War, insomuch that Our Subjects suffer already more than they did in the last War. Hitherto the Winter has been some sort of a small Security to Us: That Season is now past, and We do Expect every Moment to be Invaded and Over-run, unless We are speedily Succoured. We do promise it Our Selves from You, Sir, especially since it has pleased Your Majesty to Assure Us, That Your Parliament had taken favourable Resolutions in Our Behalf. And as Our Necessity is very Pressing, so We Beseech Your Majesty to Consider well the Extremity We are in, and the Impossibility We are under of Avoyding the Total Ruin and Overthrow of Our State, if We are left in this Condition. Sir, We Believe the Interest of *England* so closely United to Ours, that We will Expose Our Selves to all Events, rather than suffer them to be Separated, or to take any other Measures than in Concert with Your Majesty. It is very needless to represent to Your Majesty, That the Preservation of Your own Kingdoms should engage You to Prevent Our Ruin, seeing We think their Loss is Inseparable from Ours. The Reasons, Sir, are better known to You than to Us, as well as the Fatal Consequences they will be Exposed to, in leaving Us in this Condition; which persuades Us, That by Your Majesties great Prudence, and the good Intentions of Your Parliament, You will direct all things so, as to let *Europe* see, that nothing is more conducing to its Safety than the Alliances with *England*, and Your Friendship for Us: We
expect

expect without Delay the Succours and the Performance of the aforementioned Treaty, and Pray to God,

S I R,

To Preserve Your Majesties Sacred Person in a long State of Health, and Your Dominions in a Flourishing Condition.

At the Hague, the 13th of May, 1701.

Your Majesties

Very humble Servants,

The States General of the United Provinces.

ISWichers.

By Order of the States,

J. Fagel.

F I N I S.

From the Imperial Camp at Paglia, July 10. 1701. M. S.

HIS Highness Prince Eugene of Savoy having posted several Detachments of the Imperial Forces along the Canal Bianco and the Tartaro, made all the Necessary Preparations for passing the Adige with the rest of the Army at Castelbaldo, at the Island of Villabona and at Malopera; He sent Major General Vaubonne on the other side the Po, and caused a Bridge to be made over that River, the better to amuse the Enemy. Several Boats with Materials were sent into the little Canal of Malopera, as though another Bridge was intended to be made on the Canal Bianco; Prince Eugene for the further concealment of his Design, ordered the Regiment of Darmstadt to march on the 8th Instant towards the Body of Imperialists commanded by Prince Cammar, who were encamped in the Country of Ferrara, and gave Directions for Magazines of Provisions to be made on the other side the Po. On the 8th at night he gave the Word sooner than ordinary, and ordered that the Army should be in a readiness to March towards the Po; the necessary Ammunition was distributed to the Dragoons, and to the Infantry, and all the Regiments were provided with Instruments for breaking up the Ground; some Boats were ordered to fall down in the night into the Malopera, in the place where it flows into the Canal Bianco; and an Aid-de-Camp-General, with 100 Foot, passed on the other side the Tartaro, to give yet more Reason to believe, that Prince Eugene's Design was to make another Bridge on that Canal. The same day several Guards were posted along the Tartaro, with Orders not to suffer any body to pass over on this side, and Colonel Daun posted Guards in like manner in the Island of Villabona. All these Motions making the Enemy believe Prince Eugene would pass the Po, they continually sent Troops to Ostia, and General Carnat himself went thither. The same night the Imperial Army began to march; the Design of our General was kept so secret, that every body believed we were to advance towards the Po, except some General Officers, who were necessarily to be entrusted therewith. The Order of the March was as follows:

On the Right side of the Road, upon the Banks of the Canal Bianco and the Tartaro, march'd Two Regiments of Foot and Six of Horse, with Twenty Pieces of Cannon, to pass over a Bridge which was making near the Place called the Jesuits Pass.

Prince Cammarcy march'd with Two Regiments of Foot and Five of Horse, from his Camp in the Ferrara, directiv to Tresenta, where another Bridge was making over the Tartaro; all which was so well executed, that these Two Bodies arriv'd almost at the same time, between 2 and 3 in the morning, on the Banks of the Tartaro.

Colonel Daun, with the Body of Foot which was encamped at Castelbaldo, posted himself towards night, in the Island of Villabona, with Orders to Observe the Enemy, and in case they should discover our making the Two Bridges last mentioned on the Tartaro, and should march that way to prevent it, to pass over in Boats, and to charge them in the Rear.

Count Werner, General of the Artillery, who was lately arriv'd with the Artillery at Castelbaldo, had Orders to send 20 Pieces of Cannon to Colonel Daun, and to post himself with the rest of the Cannon above Castelbaldo, on the Bank of the Adige, and to fire upon such Reinforcements as the Enemy should send to their Detachment near Carpi.

But the Enemy, contrary to all Expectations, suffered the Two Bridges on the Tartaro to be finish'd, without giving the Imperialists any disturbance, and notwithstanding the Rain, and the darkness of the night, we continued our march, the Enemy not having the least knowledge of it; and our Right Column advanced to the Enemies

first Post, which was at Casignaro on the Canal Bianco; But the Detachment of Prince Cammarcy and Count Passi, who march'd two several ways, were not able to come on to fast the Roads through which they pass'd being deep and narrow.

We attack'd this Retrenchment which reach'd from the Church-Yard of Castigaro as far as the River; and notwithstanding the Enemy made a good Resistance, their Dragoons dismounting and fighting on foot, the Grenadiers of Old Staremberg and Bagni, who were supported by those Two Regiments, the Dragoons of Savoy, and the Carabiers of Vaudemont, attack'd the Enemy so vigorously, that they were oblig'd to quit this Post.

We presently posted our selves in this Retrenchment, but there being still some French in the Church, who galed our Men with their small Arms, we determin'd to set fire to the Church and burn them alive if they did not surrender themselves Prisoners, which they did immediately.

Then we advanced to the place where the Canal Bianco comes out of the River Adige, where the Enemy had another Retrenchment, which we were preparing to attack; but they retir'd to their Camp at Carpi.

We made a short stay in this place till the rest of the Army came up, and then march'd to Carpi, and attack'd the Enemy in their Front, which was to much the more difficult, because the Ground there is marshy and full of Bushes, so that our Men could scarce see one another at 50 Paces distance; this was the occasion that the Regiment of Carabiers of Neubourg advancing somewhat too far from the main body, was vigorously charged by the Enemy, and suffer'd much had they not been supported by some small Parties of Foot, and part of the Regiment of Carabiers of Vaudemont; Our Forces behaved themselves with so much bravery that the Enemy was forc'd to quit the Post at Carpi with a considerable Loss. We found there some of their Baggage, the rest having been carried away during the Action.

The night following the Army remain'd near Carpi, our Men took several French Soldiers who were hiding themselves in the Houses and in the Bushes and Morasses thereabouts. Advice came soon after, that a Body of the Enemy's Troops from San Pietro di Legnano, had come as far as Villa Beniamino, to succour those at Carpi, but understanding that it was too late, and fearing we should fall upon 'em, retir'd in some disorder.

The Imperial Army could advance no further at that time, because they were fatigued with the march of the preceding night, together with the continual Rain and excessive Heat they had sustain'd all day long. The Enemy had 1 General Officer, 2 Colonels, and 40 other Officers, and near 1000 Soldiers killed, and the Prisoners themselves own that they had a great number of wounded, both Officers and Soldiers. We took 100 Prisoners, and among 'em 4 Captains and 5 other Officers; as also a Pair of Kettle Drums and 200 Horses.

On our side were killed Count Thirheim Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Neubourg, who gave great Proofs of his Courage; a Corner of the same Regiment, and 40 Common Soldiers. His Highness Prince Eugene of Savoy was wounded in his Left Knee, the Aid de Camp Chance in his Right Shoulder, and 5 other Officers, and 40 or 50 Soldiers were wounded.

The next the Germans march'd in 2 Columns towards San Pietro di Legnano, expecting to find the Enemy there, but we understood that they retir'd privately the night before, and had at the same time quitt'd all their Posts as far as Verona, and that they had demolish'd all their Retrenchments, and broke down the Bridges, and were march'd towards the River Mincio. The Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Tait was sent immediately with 300 Horse to observe them, who overtook their Rear, and attack'd 'em, and killed 50 of them, and brought away 2 Prisoners and 4 Horses, and gave an account that they were marching towards Omba. Count Guttenitzyn sent Advice yesterday, that about midnight the Enemy, without fear of drum, abandon'd all their Posts at La Ferrara and Rivoli, of which he immediately took possession with the Body of Imperialists under his Command.

Prince Eugene made a Halt at Paglia, a mile above Legnano, not easy to expect General Werner, who was to follow with the Artillery and Baggage, and the necessary Provisions, but also to refresh the Army, very much fatigued with their laborious March. And Orders are sent to Baron Kiedt, and to General Vaubonne to repair the Po with the Detachments under their Command, to break down our Bridge over that River, and to join the Army.

The Imperialists being thus become Masters of the Important Pass of Rivoli, and of the Posts which the French had posses'd themselves of on the Adige, Prince Eugene is making the necessary Dispositions for passing the River Mincio, towards which we shall march without any loss of time.

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A RELATION of the Great and Glorious
Success of the Fleet and Forces of Her Majesty and the States-
General at Vigo, the Land Forces being under the Command of
his Grace the Duke of Ormond, and the Fleet commanded
by Sir George Rooke. *K. Butler*

Published by Authority.

From Vigo, October 16. 1701.

Captain Hardy, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship the *Pembroke*, having been detached with some other Ships by Sir George Rooke, and sent into *Lago*, he there got Intelligence, That Monsieur Chateaufort, with the French Men of War and the Spanish Flota, was arrived at *Vigo*: Whereupon he made all possible haste to rejoin the Fleet, and traversing 40 Leagues, overtook the Admiral on the 6th of October, and gave him an Account of this News; who with great joy declared his Opinion to proceed directly to *Vigo*, and sent Notice of it immediately to the Dutch Admiral; and the next day, the Weather being somewhat more moderate than it had been the day before, he call'd a Council of the Flag-Officers, and came to this Resolution, That considering the Attempting and Destroying those Ships would be of the greatest Advantage and Honour to Her Majesty and Her Allies, and very much tend to the Reducing the Power of France, the Fleet should make the best of its way to the Port of *Vigo*, and assault them immediately with the whole Line, in case there were room enough for it; if not, by such Detachments as might render the Attempt most effectual.

This being resolved, Orders were given accordingly for sailing thither with all Speed; but the Winds being contrary and uncertain, it was the 11th of that Month before the Fleet could possibly gain that Port. The Entering into it was with great Difficulty, but perform'd without any ill Accident.

The Weather was so thick, that the Fleet was not discovered by the Town of *Vigo*, till they came upon it; and though they then fired thick from thence, the Fleet without taking any Notice of it, proceeded up the Harbour within Three or Four Miles of *Rodondella*, where the French Fleet and Gallies lay within a narrow Passage, thinking they had sufficiently secured themselves by the Castle on one side, and Platforms on both sides of the River, planted with their best Guns to Flank the Entrance; which was defended also by a strong Boom they had laid cross it, made of their Masts, Yards, Cables, Top-Chains and Casks.

The Fleet coming to an Anchor, the Admiral called a Council of the General Sea and Land Officers, who came to this Resolution, That in regard the whole Fleet could not, without great hazard of being in a Huddle, attempt the Ships and Gallies where they were, a Detachment of 15 English, and 10 Dutch Ships of the Line of Battel, with all the Fireships, should be sent to use their best Endeavours to Take or Destroy the aforesaid Ships of the Enemy; and that the Frigates and Bomb-Vessels should follow the Rear of the Fleet, and the great Ships move after them, to go in if there should be occasion.

It was also resolved, That the Army should Land the next morning, and march to the Fort on the South-side of *Rodondella*, and Attack it; and from thence where it should be most useful for the Annoying of the Enemy. But in regard it was not known what depth of Water there might be, it was thought most Advisable to make the Attempt with the smallest Ships; and to give the better Countenance to the Service, it was resolved, That all the Flag-Officers should go in with the Squadron.

Pursuant to this Resolution, his Grace the Duke of Ormond landed with great Diligence and Expedition, with about 2000 Men on the South-side of the River, without any opposition, and ordered the Granadiers to march, under the Command of the Lord Viscount Shannon, directly to the Fort that guards the entrance of the Harbour where the Boom lay, which he performed with great Gallantry. There appeared about 8000 Foot between the Fort and the Hills, but upon our Mens advancing, they retired, after a little skirmishing with the Granadiers, who likewise pushed a Party of the Enemy, and followed them to the Fort, and possessed themselves of the lower Battery; whereupon Lieutenant-General Churchill's Regiment came upon the Left, and took Post there with them. After the Batteries were taken, the Enemy retired into an old Castle, or Stone Tower, and there fired upon our Men for some little time; but opening the Gate, and intending to make a Salley, as the Officers who are Prisoners say, the Granadiers forced into the Castle, and possessed themselves of it. In this Fort there were 300 French Marines and 60 Spaniards, and 40 Guns.

At 9 a Clock in the morning, as soon as the Land Forces were landed, the Admiral made a Signal to weigh, which was accordingly done, the Line form'd, and the Squadron pushing their Passage in upon the Enemy, but when the Van was got within Cannon-shot of the Batteries, it fell calm, so that they were forced to come to an Anchor again; but about 2 a Clock, a Gale coming up, the Ships next the Enemy cut their Cables, the rest weigh'd, and running in upon the Enemy, received all their Fire till the Ships were got the length of the Boom: Vice-Admiral Hopson, in the *Torrey*, broke through at once, but the rest of his Division, and Vice-Admiral *Pandolph*, and his Division, who went in a brest to give the greater weight to the Boom, stuck, and were obliged to cut their way through.

The

The Attack was made with great Resolution and Bravery; and the good Conduct of the Land Forces contributed much to the Success, having contrived the Attack of the Fort just as the Ships, upon their coming to the Boom, poured in their Broadfides upon them, which obliged them in half a quarter of an hour to yield at Discretion.

The Duke of Ormonde, as soon as this Service was over, marched away with the Forces to Redondo, and it is said that he, with the Dutch, have seized there a considerable quantity of Plate.

A short Account of our Ships had posted the Bottom, the Enemy, by the Example of Monsieur Chateauvieux, set fire to and blew up several of their Ships, and run others of them ashore: The List annexed gives a full Account of what are burnt, sunk, and taken; of all sorts there were seven or eight and thirty Sail, and not one of them escaped being taken or destroyed.

There are 5 French Men of War in the English Possession, which the Admiral hopes to bring home.

The English have also 4 Galleons afloat and 1 ashore; and if it be thought impracticable to bring any of them home, the Admiral will take care to secure their Effects for the Service of the Publick.

The Dutch have taken the *Bouzon*, a Man of War, but she is not in a condition to be carried home, and they have likewise possessed themselves of 5 of the Galeons.

There has been some Silver taken out of the bottoms of the Galeons that were burnt, which makes it be believed there may be a good quantity on board those that are taken; at least, they are very rich in other valuable Goods, there having been little or nothing removed besides some Plate, as the Officers who are taken do affirm.

We have not lost one Ship in this Action, neither English nor Dutch. The *Turkey* had like to have been burnt by one of the Enemy's Fireships, who clapt her on board, and had certainly done the Execution, had she not blown up. The *Turkey* was all on Fire on one side, yet by the exemplary Bravery and Diligence of the Captain, it was Extinguished, and the Ship preserved.

We have no particular Account of the Seamen killed or wounded in this Action; but in general, that we have lost but very few.

Of the Landmen, Mr. Ramsden, Lieutenant of the Grenadiers; a Lieutenant of my Lord Shannon's, and about 30 Soldiers, killed: Colonel *Pierre* who commanded next to my Lord Shannon, and entered the Battery one of the first, was wounded with a Cannon-shot in the Thigh, but there is hopes he will recover; Mr. *Talmajh*, Colonel *Seymour*, Colonel *Newton*, wounded.

These are taken Prisoners, the Admiral of the *Assens* Ships, Monsieur *d'Aligre*, *Chef de Escadre*, Monsieur le Marquis de *Galifoniere*, Captain of the *Hope*; with many other Officers, and 4 or 500 private Soldiers.

The Sea and Land Officers, and all the private Seamen and Soldiers, shewed in this Action all the Courage and Resolution imaginable.

Colonel *Stanhope*, my Lord *Tynbridge*, and all the Volunteers, behaved themselves with great Bravery.

French Ships in the Harbour of Redondello.

Ships Names.	Captains Names.	N ^o of Guns.	
<i>Le Fort</i> —————	<i>Chateau Renault</i> ———	76.	Burnt.
<i>Le Prompte</i> —————	<i>Beaujeu</i> —————	76	Taken, and will be carried home.
<i>L'Assure</i> —————	<i>D'Aligre</i> —————	66	Taken, and will be carried home.
<i>L'Esperance</i> —————	<i>Marquis Galdifoniere</i> ———	70	Taken, but run ashore and bilg'd, and sunk.
<i>Le Bourdon</i> —————	<i>Mons. Belt</i> —————	68	Taken by the Dutch.
<i>La Sirene</i> —————	<i>Mons. Gu</i> —————	60	Taken, but run ashore and bilg'd.
<i>Le Solide</i> —————	<i>Carmelin</i> —————	56	Burnt.
<i>Le Ferme</i> —————	<i>Boiffer</i> —————	72	Taken, and will be carried home.
<i>Le Prudent</i> —————	<i>Grand Pré</i> —————	62	Burnt.
<i>Le Moderne</i> —————	<i>L'Antier</i> —————	56	Taken, and will be carried home.
<i>Le Superbe</i> —————	<i>Battreville</i> —————	70	Taken, but run ashore and bilg'd
<i>La Dauphine</i> —————	<i>Dupleix</i> —————	46	Burnt.
<i>Le Volontaire</i> —————	<i>Soree</i> —————	46	Taken, but run ashore and bilg'd
<i>Le Triton</i> —————	<i>De Courte</i> —————	42	Taken, and will be carried home.
<i>L'Esperance</i> —————	<i>Tricombault</i> —————	64	Burnt.
Frigats.			
<i>L'Entrepreneur</i> —————	<i>Polignac</i> —————	22 }	Burnt.
<i>Choquante</i> —————	<i>St. Oysman</i> —————	8 }	
<i>Le Foreis</i> Fireship ———	<i>Delesclart</i> —————		Burnt.
3 Scouts —————			Burnt.
17 Galeons,			
4 afloat }	} taken.		
1 ashore }			
And 5 taken by the Dutch, the rest burnt.			

An Express from Admiral *Rook*, and Admiral *Fairbone*: with an account of their taking 19 *French* Merchant men, near the Coast of *Spain*, and Burning several ships in their Harbours With the Duke of *Ormond's* Declaration to the *Spaniards*, his taking several Towns in *Spain*, and burning a great part of the City of *Cadiz*.

Printed according to Order

THis Morning we have Receiv'd advice by several private Letters from the Fleet under Admiral *Rook* and Admiral *Fairbone*, that several Men of War being Detach'd from the Fleet discover'd 32 sail of *French* Merchants ships from *Martinego*, under the Convey of three Men of War, they came up with near 5 a Clock in the Evening; and after half an hours dispute, having sunk one of the Men of War, are disabled the other two, Nineteen of the *French* ships seeing no probability of getting off submitted themselves; during the Engagement took the opportunity of a mist which favour'd their escape; however when these Letters came away, our Friggots were in pursuit of them, so that 'tis hop'd the next Mail will bring a good account of them and this Action, which we hourly expect.

These Letters further add, that while our Fleet had this success by Sea, our Land Forces under his Grace the Duke of *Ormon*, makes a Glorious Progress by Land for he has not only taken Fort St. *Maries* La *Rota* Port St. *Phillip*, Fort St. *Catherine*, without little opposition, but has actually form'd the siege of *Cadiz*, and thrown a considerable quantity of Bombs into the North part of that City, which has done considerable Execution near the Market place, having set on Fire several Merchants houses, and blown up a Magazine of Powder, which put the Inhabitants of that place in such Confusion and Disorder that 'tis not at all doubted but the City will suddenly compel the Governor (who hitherto has been very obstinate) to surrender the place. and rather because our Forces have intirely cutt off all communication between them and the main Land.

His Grace the Duke of *Ormon* has publish'd his Declaration to the *Spaniards*, signifi-

ing in substance, that he is not come among them as a Conquerer to ruine and Destroy, but to protect and Defend all good Subjects of *Spain* from the oppression and Tyranny of *France*, who is endeavouring to enslave their Liberties; advising them to lay hold on this opportunity to acknowledge their Rightful and leige Lord Charles Duke of *Austria*; which if they on their part perform, he assures them that neither their Person Effects, or Religion shall be injur'd or Molested or suffer any violence from his Forces; But if on the contrary they reject these advantageous offers; they may blame themselves if ruine, Plunder and other ill effects of a provok'd Army be committed in their Country. They themselves being the occasions of such Disorders, &c.

This modest Declaration, and Christian proceedings of the Duke of *Ormond*, has had such good effects on the greatest part of the *Spanish* Nobility that instead of coming at him as an Enemy, they daily come over to his partie in great Number, several Hundreds having joyn'd him already, and others in several parts have declar'd for the *Emp*. And some Letters say that the *Island* of St. *Peters* have declar'd in favour of the House of *Austria*, and that there is a Mutiny in the City, about agreeing to surrender the place, threatening the Governor, if he does not consent to it in 24 hours.

We have also an account from *Holland*, that the Town of *Venlo* was surrendred to the *English* and *Dutch*; and that our Army is going to besiege *Revermond*, and that Count *Tallard* was marching with a considerable Body of Troops towards *Germany*, as it is thought to joyne the Duke of *Bevaria*, but we hope he will be prevented by the Confederates in those parts.

THE
MEMORIAL
OF

Capt. Thomas Smith,
Late COMMANDER of the *NIGHTINGAL*:

Wherein a True State of his CASE is deliver'd; with CERTIFICATES,
proving his Conduct and Services to this Nation.

*Recommended, under his own Hand, to the serious Consideration of all Sober and
Judicious Persons of all Conditions.*

I Captain Thomas Smith desiring no other than Justice to be done me, according to whatever may be represented, by substantial Witnesses, to my Judges, to render me culpable; and being desirous likewise to lay before the World a True State of my Case, in order to vindicate my self from the gross Censures and Imputations of the Vulgar, and some others, who have conceived very wrong and strange Notions of me; do therefore beg the Reader's patient Perusal and due Consideration of what I declare in the following Particulars; which I have very justly deliver'd, and with such Caution, that I dare challenge the worst of my Enemies to contradict. However, if they shou'd, (for Prejudice speaks well of no Man) the only Favour I beg, is, That no Judicious and Impartial Person will censure me, without sufficient Reason so to do. As I know not into whose Hands this Paper may fall, whether Gentle or Simple, Friend or Foe; so I desire to be understood as a Person not so weak, as to impose upon the World any

Thing that can be fairly or plainly contradicted.

IN the Years 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, I did many and remarkable Actions for the Nation of England's Good, and carry'd the Pacquets of Peace of the then War between the English and French, to Barbadoes and the Caribbe Islands in the *West-Indies*, and *Jamaica*: All which I perform'd with all Care and Diligence, as became a faithful and Obedient Subject, in the *German Prize*, as may appear by my Journals on my Return from the said Voyage, deliver'd to the Admiralty and Navy-Boards of England. In all which Service I was never accused of any Misdemeanor or ill Conduct. And in a short Time after my Return to England with the *German Prize*, my self, with the said Ship, was made Choice of by Admiral *Beaue*, to be refitted, and to sail in the Squadron under his Command to the *West-Indies*; and accordingly was order'd into *Deptford* Dock for to be sheathed, and some Amendment made to what was before, for the giving

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As,

to such a Voyage, giving my daily Attendance all the while: I had likewise shipped several Seamen for the said Voyage at my own Charge, as well as equipping my self for the same. But it instantly happen'd that one Mr. Gething was put in Captain over my Head, and I put out; for which Reason I address'd the Admiralty-Board, to know their Pleasure for so doing; and their Answer was, to provide some higher Command for me: In order to which, I was to attend the Board, as accordingly I did for several Months; but finding no Employ come, I prayed Leave to go home to my Family, which then liv'd near Plymouth. My Request was granted me; and all the Time of my being at Home, I did not fail in my Addresses to the Admiralty-Board by way of Petitions; and finding nothing of an Employ fall for me, nor mine nor my Servants Wages paid in almost Three Years after, reduc'd me and my large Family to great Want, and occasion'd me to pay Interest considerable for the Credit I had for their Relief; insomuch that I the said Smith came to London about Eight Months before the Reign of Her Majesty Queen ANN, and continued my daily Attendance and Addresses to the Queen and Admiralty Board, 'till three Months after Her Majesty came to the Crown; and then, after all my unwearied Attendance, had no other Ship given me to command than the *Bonetta Sloop* for all my past Services, and great Want, and Loss of Time, to the almost utter Ruin of my self and Family. In the Time of my Commanding the said *Bonetta Sloop*, I was accus'd by some of my Seamen of some Misdemeanors, which they soon after retract'd under their Hands. A Copy whereof follows:

Right Honourable,

TH E S E are humbly to Certifie Your Honours, That we the under-written, that have made a Complaint against Capt. Thomas Smith; Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop the *Bonetta*, were overpowered in Drink, and humbly crave Your Honours Pardon for so doing; He being a Person of a good Courage, and very willing to

be so in every Respect. It is an ill Thing that we in Drink were guilty of: Therefore humbly request Your Honours Pardon once more, and promise for the future to make it amends by our long and faithful Service to our Queen and Country hereafter, and to ask his Pardon.

Dated the 10th of August, 1703.

in Holkum Bay.

Witness,

John Mott,

James Musset,

John Thurlow,

Gentlemen
of the
Land.

Edward Audley,

Captain's Clerk.

Robert Smith, Py-

lot.

John Sporne.

[Copy Vera.]

This Writing not coming Time enough to the Court Martial, I was there Try'd and Multed Six Months of my Pay with the Loss of my Employ.

Notwithstanding all this, I (to shew the Innocence of my Accusation, and my Respect to the Nation's Service) address'd Her Majesty in Council at St. James's in December, 1703. and did there receive Her Majesty's Gracious Word for to attend the Prince's Council, in order to be restor'd to an Employ in Her Majesty's Navy, as they should see meet; and accordingly I gave daily my Long and Expensive Attendance at the Admiralty: And finding no Employ came, I offer'd my self a Midship-man, or Volunteer, under the Command of Sir Cloudfley Shovel, who was then bound for the *Streights*; and his Answer was, He was all full, and had not room for me, (as may appear by sufficient Evidence) but recommended me to my Lord Marquis of Carmarthen, who was bound to sea in the *Winchester*, who accepted of me as a Volunteer under his Command, with whom I behav'd my self with all the Diligence and Sobriety, as became a good Subject, and took none of the Queen's Pay during my said Service, (as may appear by good Evidence) in Hopes to have retriev'd my former Misfortune, and thereby the sooner to have gain'd an Employ in Her Majesty's Service once more. And when my Lord Marquis of Carmarthen was or-

der'd

der'd Home by his Royal Highness Prince George, Lord High Admiral of England, that then I the said *Smith* Address'd the Prince's Council again, for an Employ in Her Majesty's Navy, who told me, I must petition the Queen; which accordingly I did, as appears by my Papers, now setting forth the same, with Certificates from under the Hands of the Chief Magistrates of those Ports, whereunto I had been very Serviceable in this Nation, expressing my good Conduct and Behaviour; and had, upon my Petitions several times to the Queen, Her Gracious Word to attend the Prince's Council; as accordingly I did from time to time, for the space of about Three Years; and after many Address'es, at last was flatly deny'd to have any manner of Employ in the Navy, after my Loss of Time, and so long Attendance, having spent all my Substance thereby, I was then in a deplorable Condition; and not knowing what to do, I offer'd my self a Master's Mate in any Merchant Ship from *London*, of what Voyage soever, by the Help of Mr. *Hill* at the Sign of the *White Hart* at *Wapping New-Stairs*, who was to have Twenty Shillings for helping me to any such Employ. Mr. *Hill* and my self had been with several Masters from time to time; but being the dead time of the Year, and but few Merchant Ships sitting out, nothing of an Employ happen'd. My long waiting for Business had reduced me to so mean a Condition at last, that I had neither Money nor Food to help my self, insomuch that I borrowed Five Shillings of one Mrs. *Boul* at *Radcliff Cross* to help me to my Home, which was at *North-Shields* on the River of *Newcastle upon Tyne*. When at my coming home, finding with my Wife and Family all things very mean, and no Credit, by reason of no Employ, was forc'd to Sell and Pawn what Plate and Rings, with other Moveables I had left, for the Relief of my self and Family. There being then a Ship of *Stockholm* at *North-Shields* bound for *Lisbon*, call'd the *St. Peter*, I the said *Smith* took Passage therein, in hopes of getting an Employ there under Commissioner *Wright*, or any other by his Advice; being recommended by a Relation, who had great In-

fluence on the said Commissioner, who was made acquainted with my deplorable Case. I the said *Smith* sail'd from *Shields* the 7th of February 1706-7, and in my Passage to *Lisbon* in the *St. Peter*, was taken by a French Privateer near the *Isle of Wight* on the 15th of the same Month, and detain'd as a Prisoner; but the *St. Peter* was let pass on her Voyage. Some time after the French Privateer Cruising to the Westward, took a small Ship of *London* from *Oporto*; *John Clarke* Master, and *John Borroes* his Mate, with his Seamen, were all brought Prisoners a-board the French Privateer where I was, but the Prize sent away. The French Privateer still seeking Purchase, fell in with Two Smeeds Ships, and commanded their Masters on board, which, by their Papers were bound for *Lisbon*. I beg'd of the Captain of the French Privateer to let me go free on board of one of those Ships; which the Captain refused, and said, He could not answer the doing thereof. And when the Time was expired for cleaning his Ship, he carried my self, *John Clarke*, *John Borroes*, and their Seamen, all to *Dunkirk*, where we were all put into the common Prison, where I the said *Smith* and *Clarke* were Bedfellows together. I having been a Prisoner 108 days, was there offer'd a Commission in the King of France's Service; and having nothing to rely on in *England*, and by reason of my being taken in a Foreign Bottom, could not be exchanged as a Prisoner of War, and having neither Money nor Credit, I thought it better to accept thereof than to Starve in a Prison; so that I did not leave the Nation of *England*'s Service out of any Disgust or Malice, BUT PURELY FOR WANT OF BREAD.

Capt. Smith's Certificate from the Governor, Mayor, and Aldermen, of the Borough of Plymouth in Devonshire.

Borough of *Plymouth*. **W**E whose Names are subscribed, do hereby Certificate, That *Capt. Thomas Smith*, of *Orston* near *Plymouth*, who in the late War commanded His Majesty's Advice-Boat

lost the *GERMOON PRIZE*, for the Space of Two Years, or thereabouts; Did, as we are Credibly informed, behave himself with Courage, and performed several Good Actions in His Majesty's Service, as became a Loyal, Faithful, and Obedient Subject; And that the said Capt. *Thomas Smith* is reputed amongst us to be a Person of a Good Life and Honest Conversation, and Well affected to His Majesty and the Present Government, and an Able Marriner, Navigator and Commander. Witness our Hands this 4th Day of *March*, 1693.

Hen. Hake, Governor.

Richard Opie, Mayor.
John Neel,
William Symon,
John Munijon,
James Hull,
Peter Fear,
Philip Willcock,
John Warren,
Tho. Bond,
Joseph Webb,
William Davis,
Samuel Allen.

[Copia Vera.]

Capt. Smith's Certificate from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Merchants, of King's Lynn in Norfolk.

WE do hereby humbly Certifie, That Capt. *Thomas Smith* has been lately employed in Her Majesty's Ship the *Bonetta Sloop*, as Convoy for the Corn Trade for the Port of *Lynn Regis*, and the adjacent Ports between *Lynn* and *Tarmouth*, and on this Occasion well known to us, hath for all the Time he continued in that Station behaved himself with great Care and Diligence, that he is a Person Well Affected to this Government, an Able and

experienced Marriner, of Sober Lill and known Courage and Conduct, and that we verily believe him to be well qualified in all Respects for such, or greater Employment.

Dated this Ninth Day of *November*, Anno Domini 1703.

John Bage, *Hubert Vincke*, *Hen. Belde*,
Samuel Thacker, *Jfoyn*, Mayor.
Th. Robottom, *Jof. Barsham*,
Charles Whajis, *John Middleton*, *John Turner*,
Wm. Fuller, *Sams. Browne*, *Edw. Hooker*,
Benj. Newman, *John Keene*,
Wm. Quash, *Cha. Keene*, *Robt. Sparrow*,
Edm. Quash, *Ben. Holy*,
Junior. *James Bordman*, *Jenepher Framingham*,
John Brown,
Peter Middowes, *Cha. Turner*,
Henry Elsdon,
Hen. Gurdal, *Robt. Amborne*
from.
Edm. Quash, *Henry Pope*,
Senior. *John Turner*,
Stephen Bailey,
Robt. Harrisi, *Ben. Keene*.

[Copia Vera.]

Capt. Thomas Smith's Gift by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, for his great Service done in Brest in France.

Pursuant to an Order from the Right Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesties Navy, dated the 12th Instant, these are to Direct and Require you to Pay unto Capt. *Thomas Smith* of *Plymouth*, the Sum of Thirty Pound; it being a Reward to him for his good Service done on the Coast of *France*; And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Dated at His Majesty's Yard at *Hamoze*, March the Eighteenth Day, 1695.

To Mr. *John Addis*,
Clerk of the Checque
of His Majesty's Yard
at *Hamoze*.

G. St. Loe.

[Copia Vera.]

I Capt. *Thomas Smith*, late Commander of the *Nightingal*, do declare, in the Presence of God, and before several Witnesses, That every Particular mention'd in this Memorial is in this Manner of Fact, and the Certificates are true Copies; and as such I deliver the whole to be printed and publish'd. Given under my Hand, in the Prison of Newgate, the 20th. Seventh Day of May. 1708.

Dutch Fleet *K. Holland* *179*
84
A True and more Particular Account of a Sharp and Bloody
Engagement at Sea, between the *Dutch* and the *French* Fleet.

In a Letter from a *Spanish* Merchant at *Amsterdam*, to one
in *England*. 816. in 23.
115

There are several Reports spread abroad concerning this Action at Sea, but the Relation I send you, is Remitted from one who was an Eye-Witness of all the Engagement; who says, That on the 22^d. of May, 1703. having staid some time for their Convoy, and to be joyn'd by some *English* Merchant Ships, the *Dutch* *St. Tubes* Fleet put to Sea under Convoy of Five *Dutch* Men of War, one of 32 Guns, two of 44, and two of about 32; it proving hazy Weather that Night off Cape *St. Vincent*, about 11 Leagues off Shore, with Five *French* Men of War, two of 80 Guns, one of 70, and two upwards of 50: They chop'd upon each other of a sudden, and the *French* making sail, endeavour'd to bear down upon the Merchant-Men, but the *Dutch* Convoy, to prevent them, bore through, and fell in a Line with the *French* Ships, engaging them Ship to Ship, between whom were exchanged some Broad-sides; but the Whether being thick, and the Night coming on, they desist'd from firing, the *French* keeping company with the *Dutch*, and they observing their motion, to give the Merchant-Men the better Liberty of Escaping: The next Morning by break of Day they renewed the Engagement on both sides till about Ten a Clock at Noon, at which time two large *French* Men of War, one a Rear-Admiral, and two of the biggest *Dutch* Ships were disabled, and lay by to refit; leaving the other Three of a side by side, sharply engag'd; especially the *Dutch* Commodore in a ship of 44 Guns, pressing hard upon a *French* Man of War of 50 odd Guns, who having receiv'd some shot through his Main-mast, was forced to sheer away to Refit: About Two a Clock the other Four began the Engagement again with great Fury, and tho' the *French* had much the bigger Ships, and more Guns, yet the *Dutch* ply'd 'em so warmly, that the *French* got small advantage in the whole days Engagement: In the Evening they all lay by to debate on the matter, and a Consultation being call'd, it was resolv'd on Board the *Dutch* Commodore, that seeing one of their biggest Ships was disabled so far as not to be able to get her off, she shou'd Refit against Morning, if the *French* kept them company all Night, to engage them again, and not to leave the disabled Ship behind them. In the Morning as soon as they could see, they found the *French* Ships about two Leagues a Stern, endeavouring to get to Windward, a small Gale at South, South-East, but the *Dutch* kept the Weather-Gage, and fell into a Line of Battle, keeping their way, and ordering every thing to the best advantage; and about 10 a Clock the *French* Ships came up, firing at the Stern-most Ship of the *Dutch*, which made the other *Dutch* Ships bear down and engage them; one of the *French* being so disabled she could not come up at all that Day; however, the Fight was obstinately maintain'd on both sides till about Four in the Afternoon, and then the *Dutch* Commodore, and two of the *French* Ships were so disabled as not to be able to Engage any more till they had refitted, were forc'd to lie by, the rest continued fighting till 6 a Clock, but firing leisurely on both sides, and seeming to be weary of the Action, they parted as it were by Consent, and sheer'd off, the *Dutch* one way, and *French* the other: Two of the *Dutch* Men of War are since put into *Lisbon* River, but extremely shattered, and the other Three we hope to hear are safe arriv'd in some Port thereabouts; All the Merchant-Men consisting of 110 Sail, by the Conduct and Courage of their Convoy, found means to make their escape; and many of them are already got into *St. Tubes*, and other Ports, they hourly arriving in some Harbour or other.

I had this Account from one who was in the sharpest of the Engagement.

By another Letter from *Geneva*, May 24. According to our last Letters from the *Sevennes*, Marshal *Montrevel* is himself as much straitned as ever, because instead of seeing the so called *Canisiers* diminish, they grow daily stronger, and and show themfelves in Bodies of 6, 8 or 1200, in several parts of the Countrey, and get frequent Advantages over the King's Troops; In the last Ingagement with Marshal *Montrevel* himself, the *Sevennois* had but 250 Killed against 1200, that were certainly killed of the Royalists, and before the two Battalions from *Anduze* came up to the Marshals succour, the *Sevennois* had time enough strip all the dead Bodies, and to Arm 600 Boors that had came in to joyn them, with the Arms they took from the King's Troops, and afterwards retired in good order.

A most Strange, but true

A C C O U N T

Of a Very

Large Sea-Monster, (115*)

That was found last *Saturday* in a Common-Shore in *New Fleet-Street* in *Spittle-Fields*, where at the *Black-Swan* Alehouse, thousands of People resort to see it: Herein you have the Dimensions of the said Surprising Creature, with the various Conjectures of several able Men concerning what may be the Omen of this Creatures leaving the Sea, and to rove so far under Ground, the Common-Shore where it was found running above two Miles before it empties it self at *Blackwall*: The occasion of this Creature's coming higher being likewise hinted on by *P——g* in his Monthly Prognostications for this Year 1704.

PResaging the several Mutations which are approaching to Kingdoms, States, and Common wealths, something appears wondrous in the Heavens, Earth, or watry Element, by frightful Blazing Comets, monstrous Births, or strange Fishes leaving their deep Habitations of the Sea to swim in Brooks and Rivers: and as to strange Omens foretelling Alterations in this Kingdom, our Chronicles give an Account that when King *Ethelred* ascended the Throne by his Mother's murdering his Brother *Edward*, upon his Coronation-Day, a Cloud was seen throughout *England*, half resembling Blood, and half Fire; which Prodigy was the forerunner of the *Danes* Landing here three Years after, and committing great Outrages in divers parts of the Kingdom. Before *William Rufus* was kill'd by *Sir Walter Tyrrel* in *New-Forest*, two Blazing Stars appeared; and at *Furthamstead*, near *Abington* in *Berkshire*, a Well of Bloody Colour'd Water sprung up for fifteen Days, and then ceased. Before *Henry* the Second dyed it rained Blood in the Isle of *Wight*, for the space of two Hours; a Dragon of marvellous Bigness was discovered at *Saint Ojeph* in *Essex*; an Earthquake rent in pieces the Cathedral at *Lincoln*; and in *Oxford* in *Suffex*, certain Filber-men drew up in their Net a Hairy Creature out of the Sea, in all Proportions like a Man, which was expoied to the Sight of Thousands, living upon Flesh, but in the end stol from his Keepers, and got to Sea again. In the Reign of *Henry* the Third, four *Suns* appeared from the Rising to the Setting, after which followed a great Famine. Before *Rickard's* Renunciation of his Crown, to *Henry* the Fourth, the Bay and Laurel Trees withered throughout *England*. In the time of *Henry* the Sixth, whilst a great Fight was at *Ludlow* betwixt the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* Three *Suns* appeared in the Firmament, which immediately united into one, and the next Reign began the Union of the Families. And so when *Oliver Cromwell's* Usurpation was at end, the Members of the *Calves-head-Club* Confederate the Devil fetcht him away in a terrible Whirlwind. But now as strange a Wonder ensues, which take as follows.

On *Saturday* last, being the 20th of this instant *May*, something of a strange unsual Shape was perceived to be a Common Shore in *New-Fleet-street* in *Spittle-Fields*, which incited their Curiosity who saw it, to make a further search into the Matter, and accordingly going into the Common-Shore (which runs above two Miles under Ground before it empties it self at *Blackwall*) they dragged the Creature out, which was a dead *Porpoise* of a very large Size, it being above Four Foot in Length, and Three Foot about, which now is to be seen at the Sign of the *Black-Swan*, an Alehouse, in *New-Fleet-Street* in *Spittle-Fields*, as aforesaid, to which thousands of People daily resorts to view it: Now as to the Nature of this Fish, which is vulgarly called a *Sea-Hog*, from its being like a Swine both in Shape and Flesh, its Residence is in the Sea, and appear in multitudes against an approaching Storm, tumbling after a strange manner with their Bellies upwards about Ships that are on their several Voyages; and that it should leave the Deep to rove up into fresh Water Rivers, and more especially to crawl so far up a Common-Shore, it seems somewhat amazing among the Curious; there is now great turning over of *Partridge*, whose Prognostications are much admired by the Mob, but they find he has took no more Notice in this year's Almanack of this *Porpoise's* untimely Death in a Common-Shore, than of the Thunder which we had last Week, he taking no notice that we shall have any at all this Year; but to make amends for this Fault, I believe it wou'd be very acceptable to the Fool's under *Griffin's* Meridian, if in his next year's Almanack he would oblige them with the *Hyleg* of this poor Fish: but the general Conjecture of this Creature's rambling so far up a sh——n Concavity under Ground, is, that it either came from the *French* Coasts, and signifies *Lewis* is ready to beslit himself, for fear the Affairs will not go as they shou'd do in *Spain*; or else it came from the *Spanish* Coasts, and intimates by his Obscurity, that the Duke of *Anjou* had rather hide his Head than fight: and the last Conjecture I believe to be most probable, because *Partridge* says in his Prognostications for this Month, *The Conqueror King of Spain full of Fears and Fatigue, is belongs to the Family*. Moreover it is thought this fish got Ashore came of some good Family, because the Possessors of it talk of having a P—— in P—— from which it against they shew it at *Green-Goose-Fair*.

Licensed according to Order.

L O N D O N. Printed for P. Smith, near Spittle-Fields Market. 1704

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JOURNAL
OF THE 65
EXPEDITION

OF HER
Majesty's Fleet, ^K

Under the Command of
Sir GEORGE ROOK,

From the time of their leaving
Lisbonne in Portugal,

Till their Arrival in the
BAY of ALTEA,

Being June the 7th, 1704.

L O N D O N,
Printed, and are to be sold by A. Baldwin in War-
wick-lane. 1704.

A
JOURNAL, &c.

From on Board the Royal Catherine, in Altea Bay, June 8. 1704.

S I R,

According to what I promis'd, in giving you an Exact Account of all the Transactions relating to the Fleet, and of those (which by her assistance) could be managed at Land ; You must be first informed of the Circumstances of each Matter, and of every individual Disposition thereof ; which is as follows, viz.

Before the departure of the Fleet from *Lisbonne*, the most pressing instances of his Majesty, the King of *Spain's* side, had been made, that Sir *George Rooke* in his going up the *Streights*, might resolve to make some ~~stay~~ before *Barcelona* ; his Catholick Majesty having credible information, that upon the appearance of the Fleet before that place, the Town and Country would submit immediately to him ; to which purpose, and the better assurances of a good success, two thousand men from the King of *Portugal* was (six weeks) before the leaving *Lisbonne* very much insisted and agreed upon, to be given, and that this Expedition might be attended

tended by some Person of Authority ; His Catholick Majesty Order'd, that his Highness *George* Prince of *Hesse* should Embark on Board the Fleet, with the Character of his Vicar General of the Crown of *Arragon* ; and thereupon Sir *George*, with all the marks of respect, invited that Prince on board the same Ship with him, which his Highness accepted of accordingly.

In the mean time, Sir *George* finding too much delay in what the King of *Portugal* had promis'd, concerning the Troops to be embark'd, and the King of *Spain's* pressing desires having likewise likewise been fruitless about the sending those Troops that were then present at *Lisbonne*, instead of those expected from the Frontiers, Sir *George* made his due Remonstrances, that he could stay no longer, (according to his Orders) But was obliged to make the best of his way to the relief of *Niza* ; so that it was resolv'd upon, That those Troops should follow with the next Convoy expected then from *England* ; and his Highness the Prince of *Hesse* to Embark immediately without them, that nothing might be neglected in case the expected good Dispositions should be found in *Catalonia* ; and to endeavour by all means to bring those People to a desired and speedy Settlement. This was the representation of affairs, as they stood upon the Day of the Fleet's leaving *Lisbonne*.

Now the Prince of *Hesse* being on board, and all things in a posture for sailing, The *English* and *Dutch* Ambassadors came to Sir *George*, and made him acquainted, that the King of *Portugal* was very ill satisfied with Leaving the Harbour of *Lisbonne* without any Ships for its Security, contrary to the Treaty : Which was reply'd to by Sir *George* in terms pursuant to his Orders, and leaving this Dispute to be decided by those that were present at the conclusion of the Treaty.

April 26. 1704. O. S. Some Advice came to Sir *George* *Rooke* from *Tetuan*, that a Fleet near 40 sail had past the *Streight*, which they supposed to be *French* Ships ; But upon Consideration about the time the *Turkey* Fleet had past that way, it was believed to be the same.

28. At four in the morning, the Fleet weigh'd Anchor, and the Ship *Grafton* was ordered to seek after Rear Admiral *Wishart*, who was then cruising off *Cape St Vincent* with a small Squadron.

29. The

29. The Fleet past that Cape, and stood into *Lagos Bay*, where they found the *Newport Frigate* at an Anchor, who had left Rear Admiral *Wyhart* eight days before, distant about eighty Leagues. Admiral *Roe* gave the necessary Orders for that Ship to look for the Rear Admiral again, and to follow the Fleet; and the *Grafton* came back without having met with him. This day Rear Admiral *Dilks* was detached to look into *Cadiz* with a Squadron of eight Ships.

April 20. This day past without any thing of moment, only the *Lark Frigate* was sent into *Tangier Road* to gain Intelligence.

May 1. Discovered *Cape Spartel*, and so the Fleet stood off and on, near the *Streights Mouth*, expecting Rear Admiral *Dilks*'s coming from *Cadiz*.

2. Rear Admiral *Dilks* joyned the Fleet this morning, and brought notice, there were no number of Ships in *Cadiz*; and from a Merchant at *Tangier*, Sir *George* received advice, That there was only a *French Ship* of fifty Guns in *Gibraltar*; and likewise an account from *Catalonia*, which was given out by a *French Satia*, that the *Catalonians* had taken up Arms in favour of the King of *Spain*, and the same in part of *Valencia*: At night the Fleet entered the *Streights*, and the Ships *Grafton* and *Tyger* were sent before to look into *Gibraltar*.

3. This morning past the *Streights*, and the Ships sent before joyn'd the Fleet again, having taken a small Boat without any manner of News. This Day we met with four *Dutch Ships*, which had left *Genoa* a fortnight before, and brought an account, That 24 Ships of War were sailed from *Thoulon*, and were dispersed in Squadrons to cruize in several Stations, of which there were seven before *Niza*, where they expected twenty Gallies for Embarking of that place, and that those Ships had carryed over for *Italy* ten thousand men, for the recruiting their Army there.

Rear Admiral *Dilks* was again detach'd with another Squadron to keep along the Coast of *Spain* to *Altea Bay*, whilst the Fleet in the mean time took their Course in the *Offing*, for the same place.

4, 5, 6. Nothing occur'd of moment.

7. Sir George receiv'd Notice from Rear Admiral Dille's Squadron, that he had burnt on the 5th past, a French Merchant Ship of thirty odd Guns, and taken a *Barco Longo*, near *Almaniza*. In the morning the Fleet was off *Cape de Gatt*.

8. Discovered the Head-Land of *Cape de Palos*, and this afternoon descry'd six sail of French Men of War, whereupon Sir George immediately sent out eight Ships, to give them chase, and the Dutch Admiral three, a Vice Admiral and two others.

9. The Dutch Vice Admiral, with his two Ships, came into the Fleet again.

10. The Fleet anchored in *Altea Bay*, where they found Rear Admiral Dille's with his Squadron, who gave an account that he had been inform'd by some *Genoese* Barks, how much the *Catalans* and those of the Crown of *Arragon* were inclined to shake off the French Yolk; and that they expected with impatience, the coming of the Fleet to *Catalonia*, with the arrival of the Prince of *Hesse*.

He also gave another Account of some Squadrons of French Ships, which probably were to pass the *Streights* to *West France*. Upon these Advices, a Council of War was call'd, and by what I could well learn, and what happen'd afterwards, it was then resolv'd, upon the Latter account of such Squadrons, That it was not sufficient to make the Fleet turn back for the *Streights-Mouth*, but to proceed on the Voyage without delay: And to the first Account, relating to the *Catalans*, as was understood, by the Proposal the Prince of *Hesse* made, That the Fleet might sail directly for *Barcelona*, to remain before that Place, only some few hours, to learn the intention of those people. Sir George, upon this, and the pressing instances he had (before his Departure from *Lisbonne*) by the Admirante of *Castille*, sent twice to him, about this matter, from the King of *Spain*, agreed, and resolv'd, by the Council of War, to sail accordingly for *Barcelona*; and to stay there the time insist'd on, provided the Wind should not hinder the Fleet, or any other Obstructions by the way, to Delay their going to *Niza*: being the chief intent of their Voyage.

The same day the *Newport* Frigate came into the Fleet, without having found Rear Admiral *Wishart*, and the eight Ships, which were sent after the French Squadron, join'd likewise, without having affected any thing in their Chase.

11. This

(5)

11. This Morning the Prince of *Hesse* sent on shoar in *Al-
la Bay*, an Officer, with some Letters to the Principal Persons
of *Valencia*, which by his staying there, and after several ac-
counts receiv'd, found them very well inclin'd ; this was done
to prepare those People the better, in case the Prince should meet
with the desir'd happiness in *Catalonia*. Soon after the Fleet
weigh'd Anchor, and in the afternoon, Sir George order'd the
Lark Frigot to conduct two *Catalonian* Officers to *Barcelona*,
which the Prince of *Hesse* dispatch'd with several Letters to his
Friends and the Principal Persons of that City and Province,
and sent his *Felucca* to put them the easier on shore, in places
convenient.

12, 13, 14. Nothing extraordinary, only the three *Dutch*
Ships which were left behind, came into the Fleet, having left
Lisbonne about eight days after the Fleet's departure, and brought
the News of the King of *Spain's* and the King of *Portugal's* de-
parture from *Lisbon*, which prov'd afterwards false.

15. Sir George order'd a small *Satrap* to be taken, to gain some
News from *Barcelona*, who gave out, that there were two *Span-
ish* Regiments in *Barcelona*, each consisting of four hundred
Men, and another Regiment of *Napolitans* near the said num-
ber, who had orders to pass the *Malaga* ; but upon notice of
the Fleets coming up the *Streights*, was detain'd in *Barcelona* ;
he said, that the Frigots before-mention'd, had been seen on *Sun-
day* in the morning.

16. By reason of great Calms and Currents the Fleet came
to an Anchor upon the Coast of *Carassa*, three leagues from
Barcelona.

17. The Fleet weigh'd very early this morning, and we saw
six Ships, believing them to be Rear Admiral *Wishart*, which ac-
cordingly proved to be so. At six a Clock came the Prince's
Felucca with two Gentlemen sent from the City of *Barcelona*,
and the Deputation, which I understand is a Body compos'd of
the Members of the Province, as Ecclesiasticks, Nobles and
Burghers, to represent their good intentions, and the desire they
had to return under the Government of the House of *Austria*,

and proposing some methods how to obtain this point of their felicity ; upon which I heard the Prince sent them a short and conclusive answer, to avoid any delay, and represented to Sir George, that it would be very necessary to land some Forces to make a shew, since they had declared there should be no opposition. This Night the Fleet anchor'd before *Barcelona*.

18. A Council of War was called this morning, and by what I could learn out, Sir George was resolv'd not to act any thing contrary to what was agreed upon at the Council of War held in *Alsea Bay*. In the interim, the Prince of *Hesse* lost no time, and sent in a Trumpeter to *Barcelona* to the Vice-King, the City and Deputation of this last had agreed upon to do so ; but the Vice-King did not admit of neither the Letter, nor the Persons that were sent.

19. About two this morning came off again two Gentlemen sent from those Principal Persons before-mentioned, with fresh resolutions, that the Prince might only come ashore with some Men to make an appearance, and the Bomb-Ships to near themselves to the Town, and that they would presently by sending in a Drummer with a Summons, surrender : Which the Prince propos'd to Admiral *Rook*, whereupon Sir George immediately held a Council of War, and resolv'd to put ashore all the forces they could spare, so that before 12 at Noon, the Landing was performed in very good order, consisting of twelve hundred *English*, and four hundred *Dutch* ; the Prince soon after his coming ashore, sent into the Town the Drummer as it was agreed upon, with the necessary Summons ; giving them no longer time than four hours to consider of it. But when the time expired, there came no answer, but with Dilatory and high Compliments from the Vice-King, which being taken for some appearance of a good sign, respited the Town from being Bombarded that night.

20. There was still some delay, which his Highness finding was only to gain time, as he knew by some Advice received from the Town, and that the Vice-King had notice, that the Fleet would not stay longer on that Coast. At nine of the Clock Orders were given to Bombard the City. After which, the An-
swer

izer came presently, excusing themselves they could not comply; and it was known afterwards by some particular Letters written to his Highness, that three of the principal Leading Men had been taken up that Night and put into Prison; so that the rest having lost all their Courage to comply with their Duty, some retired into places of security, and the rest dispersed; upon which Advice, the Prince sent presently an Account to Sir George, how that he thought any further staying on shore would be to no purpose, by reason the Fleet could not continue there; so that it would be convenient to retire with the Forces the next day in the Morning and to Bombard the Town all Night, which was performed accordingly. Here you may please to observe, that during the Prince of *Hesse's* being on shore; there came in multitudes of People from all parts with their Arms to assist him and many thousands more upon their way, as I am credibly informed; which the Prince in good manner desired to return to their homes, and that they would tarry there, till such time he should have occasion for them; so that you may perceive the whole Country was well inclined, and that it was only the fault of those persons not executing their business with more vigour in the Town, which gave occasion to the Vice-King to discover them, and to detain the course of their Zeal; which notwithstanding all the diligence of the Vice Kings preventing them, if the Prince had had along with him the two thousand Men promised from *Portugal*, People that understand affairs do not question but the Point of *Barcelona* had been gained, only staying on shore with those Men; and the Country coming in on all sides, which had been supported with all that possibly could have been spared, as Artillery and other necessities from the Fleet, which Sir George's great Zeal for the common Cause had certainly found some means to comply with, so that those are to be blamed for this contrary success, to all expectations; which have been the cause of the detention of those Troops.

21. At four a Clock this Morning, the Troops embarked again in the same good order as they landed, and presently every

every body on Board their respective Ships; soon after Sir George made the Signal for weighing, and so left that City Bombarded, and in a confusion, as you may easily imagine; and the whole Country in the same distracted condition. In the Evening Sir George sent a Frigate near to *Palamos* with an Officer to be put on shore there, which was dispatched from the Prince of *Hesse* to the Principal People both in the City and Country to encourage them, and to know the condition of affairs there.

This Evening Rear Admiral *Dilkes* was detach'd with a Squadron to go before *Thoulon*, to bring notice of the disposition of the Enemies Fleet.

22, 23. These two days we have had very strong Gales of Wind in passing the Gulf of *Lyons*.

24. In the Morning we came near to the Isles of *Heires*, and in the Evening gave chase to ten Ships, which occasioned the Fleet returning something out of the way. In this manner we continued all Night.

25. We discovered in the Morning those Ships chased by ours, and proving to be our Fleet which were scattered about in the bad weather; and received notice by some Prisoners taken near to the Isles of *Heires*, that in *Thoulon* the *French* were arming out with all the speed they could all the Ships they had there, that six of them were sail'd from thence a month before, which we suppose were the same we met with. By the *Charles* Galley which came this Morning into the Fleet, and sent by Mr *Methwin* from *Lisbonne* we had Advice, that the *French* Fleet from *West France*, consisting of forty odd Sail, had passed *Lisbonne*, in order to come up the *Streights*, which the *Charles* Gally soon after fell in with them, and was chased by some of their Ships. Admiral *Rook* hereupon presently held a Council of War, and by what I could understand, happening thereupon, the Fleet was ordered to seek after them to engage them before they could be supplied with their Reinforcements from *Thoulon*. The *Charles* Galley was sent for *Niza* to give notice of this News, and of the alteration of Affairs to Mr *Hill*, her Majesty's Envoy to the Court of *Savoy*.

26. Early this Morning the Fleet alter'd their course down the *Streights* in quest of the *French* Fleet, and it was heartily wished our Fleet had been succour'd with those Ships and Provisions expected out of *England*, that thereby the Fleet might have avoided the occasion of returning back, and perhaps prevented the attempt of the *French* coming to joyn the *Tboulon* Squadron, and not to waste the Summers work, and render it fruitless.

27. Continued with a fair Wind; at eight a Clock in the Evening our Scouts made the usual Signal of discovering the *French* Fleet, and so our Fleet steer'd with them immediately.

28. By Break of Day we descryed the *French* Fleet, which consisted of forty two Sail, of which there were thirty two of the Line of Battel. All endeavours were used to come up with them.

29. The great Calms and contrary Winds continued to hinder our approaching nearer to them, and they had all the Night been Towing off their Ships from us, and we could not possibly get to them: And by the Consternation they were in, and Striking their Flags, they had no mind to see us. So, after using all the Means to overtake them, and finding nothing could be accomplisht, and the *French* Fleet still veering to the Port of *Tboulon*, which our Fleet could not prevent by cutting them off, by reason of the aforesaid inconveniencies, and being always to Windward of us: Besides, being to be reinforced with a Squadron of Ships from that Port, they had certainly been too superior for us. Which I wish had been timely prevented, by sending those Ships which we are to expect from *England*, that so our Fleet might have been strengthened, and not exposed to any unlucky Accident. Of which the Consequences I leave to your best Judgment.

Sir *George* in the afternoon resolved to alter his Course for the *Streights-Mouth*, in order to meet with those Supplies which the Fleet stands in great want of; which was accordingly put in execution. At eight this Evening, two light Ships were left behind to give timely notice of the Movement of the Enemy.

30. Continued steering our Course to the *Streights-Mouth* with a favourable Wind: This morning we discover'd a Sail, which the Admiral order'd to be chased; but we heard nothing of her before night.

31. The Ships came from Chasing, and brought in the Prize taken by the *Newport*, found to be a *French Merchant Ship* coming from *Bona* out of *Barbary*, loaden with *Hides*, *Wool* and *Coral*, and two *Horses*. In the afternoon we had contrary Winds.

June 1, 2. Nothing material, the Wind remaining contrary, and the Fleet in sight of *Majorca*.

3. The Wind became a little more favourable; at Night we descry'd a Sail to the Leeward, which was judg'd to be one of those Ships left a Stern of the Fleet, so we did not give her chase.

4. The Wind continuing very little, and sometimes calm: The Fleet discover'd a Sail to Leeward, near to the Westernmost point of *Majorca*: before night we saw the Land of *Ivica*, which appear'd very low in little Hammocks. At night the Ships *Lark* and *Mountague* came into the Fleet.

5. The Captain of the *Mountague* gave an account to Sir George, how he follow'd the *French Fleet* till the thirty first in the morning, when he saw no more of them, supposing they were got into *Thoulon* that night. In the morning we saw the Islands of *Colibre*, and the main Land over *Tortosa*. In the afternoon Sir George sent the *Hampton-Court*, *Lark* and *Tartar* in before the Fleet to *Altea*, to take in Water, and some necessaries, and to be in a readiness to go a head of the Fleet: The first to discover if any Ships had past the *Streights* of that number, which we expect and hope for from *England*: The second to sail for *Tangier*, for the same intelligence: And the last for *England*: By whom you will receive this: And I shall conclude with our Arrival in *Altea Bay*, in our passage down the *Streights*.

6. In the morning we descry'd the Land of *Cape Martin*, and continued with a fair Wind.

7. Arrived in *Altea Bay* with the whole Fleet, and came to an Anchor at twelve of the Clock: No more at present, being in haste. If any News I shall hear of in this place, and what else of moment occurs, I shall be sure to give you an account of by the first occasion. I am always,

Sir,

Your very Humble Servant,

C. M. B.

A H: 114

JOURNAL

Of the PROCEEDINGS of

65 *

Her Majesty's Fleet

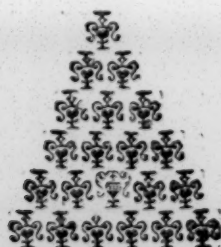
Under the Command of

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Sir GEORGE ROOKE,

F R O M

*June the Seventh, to July the Thirteenth,
New Style. In a Letter to a Friend, dated from on
Board the Royal Katharine, Cruising off the Streights
Mouth, July 2d,---13th, 1704. Containing several
Remarks in Relation to our Affairs in those Parts,
worthy publick Notice.*



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. Nutt near Stationers-Hall, 1704.

A
Journal of the Proceedings
OF
Her Majesty's Fleet

Under the Command of
Sir George Rooke,

FROM

June the Seventh, to July the Thirteenth, New Style. In a Letter to a Friend, &c.

S I R,

SINCE my last to you bearing date the 7th of June from *Altea Bay*, I continue to give you a daily Account of our further proceedings; the particulars whereof are as follow.

Before we left *Altea Bay*, we received an account from Shoar, that our Reinforcement from *England* was arrived at *Lisbon*, and some flying Reports was brought us, as if the Duke of *Anjou* was retired to *Madrid*; they also told us, that *Catalonia* was all in disorder, a great many of the Nobility confin'd, and some others executed; and that in the Kingdom of *Valencia* they were all in the same confusion; That in *Altea* the Country People were punish'd for assisting our Fleet, by the quartering one hundred Horse to live upon them in that Village at Discretion, which, at our arrival there, left that place.

This 7th at Night, the Country Inhabitants gave an Account that there was a Report, That those Horse and Four Hundred Foot, were ready to fall upon our People and Boats at the Watering-place, whereupon it was immediately order'd to Land a compleat number of Marine-Soldiers to support them.

June 8. In the morning Count *Nugent*, (who is an Officer under the Prince of *Hesse*) brought an Account to the Admiral, having desired leave of him the Night before to go on Shoar, as a *Volunteer* with the foresaid Marines, and to whom Sir *George* had given Directions, he knowing the Language, to take Order, with the Advice of the Country People, for the Covering of our Men at the Watering-place. His Lordship having had the opportunity, with the consent of the Captain that Commanded, to send a Serjeant with ten Men to fright the Governor out of a *Strong Tower*, standing near the Sea side, whereon was mounted one large Brass Gun, which there was no coming at without a Ladder. The Governor was the Son of him that Commanded the Castle of the Town, and the Lord *Nugent* thinking by this means to render himself Master of the foresaid Castle by the same Stratagem, brought his Son before the Gates, and urging the Father with such threatnings, as are usual on such occasions to surrender, his Lordship's Stratagem accordingly succeeded, for otherwise this Castle being very strong, it would have taken up a great deal more time than the tarrying of one Night, and then without Guns, so that his Gates would not have been so easily open'd; therefore at last, the Governor hoping to save his Honour, promis'd to surrender, but withal desired, that the Troops should fire a Volley of small Shot, and that he would fire his Guns, and so march out with his Arms, and deliver up the Castle, which was agreed to and perform'd; whereupon Sir *George* commanded (being unwilling to lose any time, because the bringing off the two Guns from the Castle, would have taken up the whole Day) that the Castle should be blown up, and the Guns likewise, which was perform'd immediately; and the Gun which was upon the Tower was thrown into the Sea: So the Fleet *Weigh'd*, and the Governour of *Altea* with his Son, who came on Board the Admiral, was sent on Shoar again at Night near *Alicant*, according to Agreement.

In the morning Boats were ordered for the taking of some *Satias* behind the Western point of *Altea*, which, by Advice receiv'd from the Country People, had on Board some Letters of Consequence from the Governour of *Cartagena* to the Vice King of *Valentia*; but they made their Escape in the Night. Admiral *Dilks* was sent before with his Squadron to take a view all along the *Spanish Coast*.

9. This morning the Fleet past Cape *Palos*, and the Signal was made for spreading the Fleet in a Line of Battle, *North* and *South*, that no Ships, nor Squadrons, might pass us to the *Eastward* of those we expected. At night the Wind came contrary.

10. Continued the same.

11. The *Mountague* had taken a little *French Tartan*, but the Prisoners could tell us no News. We had an account, that Admiral *Dilks* had taken a *Satia* of 2 Guns and 10 Pattereroes. At Noon we chased three Ships by four of ours, of which we had no Account this Evening.

ENGLAND's Second Warning :

Being a further and more particular Account of the great Damage done both by Sea and Land, by the late amazing Storm and Tempest that happened on *Saturday* the 11th of *August* 1705. with a true List of the Names and Numbers of the Merchant Ships, and other Vessels that were Cast-away at *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth* and other Harbours, in most Parts of *England*; as also the Names of the Persons that were Kill'd and Drowned by the sad Tempest both in City and Countrey.

Licensed according to Order.

THE great and amazing Tempest that happened on *Saturday* the 11th Instant, ought to put us in mind of that Terrible and dreadful one, that happened the 26 of *November*, 1703, which destroy'd near 20 of our Men-of-War, and near 4000 of our Sea-men, and with them one of our Admirals, besides an incredible number of Merchant-Ships, and other Vessels in almost all Ports of the Kingdom; and how little we have been humbled, and made better by these Divine Judgments, I Tremble to think of: Therefore no Wonder if the Almighty should increase his Anger, as we add to our Wickedness, and that he should redouble our Punishment as we redouble our Sins, as this second and amazing Warning has already in a great measure made Manifest.

Between One and Two of the Clock one *Saturday* the 11th Instant the said Tempest began, and continued with amazing Violence, till towards three or four of the Clock in the Afternoon, during which time, it overturn'd many Vessels in the River of *Thames*, and the rest drove from their Anchors, and above nine Barges, and Lighters Loaden with Coales were Sunk; a great Ship ready to Sail for *Leghorn* were Sunk, and some others much damaged in their Rigging, as also a Ship called the *Admiralty*, lost near *Shadwell-Dock*, and in it Captain *Dellbridge*, and seven or eight of his Men Perished.

Above-Bridge also much Damage was done, for several Western Boats coming with Garden stuff to the Markets, were unhappily Overturn'd and above 10 Persons Drowned; And 12 Persons Cast away in a Collier Below-bridge.

By the Violence of the said Storm most of the Fruite, as Apples, Pears, Plumbs, and indeed almost all manner of Fruts Blown down, and most of the Trees Ruined; and not only so, but which is of much worse Consequence, the Wheat and Barley (not yet Cut) was by the sad Wind and Rain quite dashed to the Ground, and that which is standing is most beaten out of the Ear, and lost, to the unspeakable Damage of Thousands of Farmers in the North part of *England*, where abundance of Corn is still Uncut; the like Wind at this time of the Year was never known in the Memory of Man.

Several Stacks of Chimnies and Houses were Blown down in the City of *London*, and Parts Adjacent, having done great Damages as Followeth.

One *Joseph Webb*, a Dust-man, was Kill'd by a Board that Blew off *St. Pauls Church* Scaffolds, as he was driving his Cart on the South side of the Cathedral.

One *Mrs. Rouse*, near *Roscliff-Cross*, was unhappily Kill'd by the fall of a Stack of Chimnies, which forced through to Floors, and was Crushed to Pieces, before any could come to her Assistance.

Mr. William Sims, was found with his Brains Beaten out with a Tile from a House, near *Wapping New Stairs*, as was a Widdow Woman in *Shoreditch* as she was going for a Pint of Drink, to the Sign of the Gun in *Castle-street*.

One *Mr. Worsley*, a Gardener of *Chelfea*, and his Wife great with Child, besides his Servant and Water-man, were all Overturn'd as they were coming to Market, and unfortunately Perished together, and were drove Ashore at *Chelfea*.

As to the Damage by Sea, which is already come to our Hands, besides what is done in remote parts of the Nation, take as followeth.

Portsmouth, *August* 13. We have had a Storm of Wind and Rain on *Saturday Morning* last, which was very near as violent as that in *November*, 1703, nay, and prov'd much more Mischievous to this Port, for 32 Ships were Driven Ashore between this place and the Eastern Point, besides many more further East on the Coast of *Sussex*, some are Sunk at *Spithead*, nothing being to be seen above Water but their Masts, others are overturn'd and lye with their Keels upward; and the Shore being full of Dead Bodies, we presume abundance of Sea-men are lost. The Sheets of Lead of 29 or 30 Hundred Weight, that Covered the New *M-gazeens*, were Blown off like a Feather. The Names of some of those that are lost on our Coast are as followeth, viz,

The *Rabey* Frigate for *Lisbone*.

The *Hunter*.

The *Golden Star* for the *Canaries*.

The *Flyer*, a Transport Ship, all Drowned.

The *Fortunate Adventure*.

The *Swift*, Merchant-Man.

The Names of the rest that are lost are not yet come to our knowledge.

Merchant Ships lost at *Plymouth*,

Plymouth August the 11th. This Morning we had a Dreadful Storm and Tempest that drove most of the Vessels in our Harbour from their Anchors, inso-much that Nine Merchant Ships Richly Laden from several parts were Cast-away; among whom those I have Learn'd the Names of are here Inserted. viz.

The *Elizabeth* and *Concord* from *Lisbone*.

The *Union* of *Cork*, from *St. Sebastian*.

The *Happy Return*, from *Leghorn*.

The *Owners Adventure*, } From *Barbadoes*.

The *Sommerfet*,

The *Ruby Merchant*.

The *Escap Frigate*.

And from *Shield*, that 50 Laden Colliers were forced from their Anchors, 5 of which are intirely lost, whose Names are as followeth,

The *Weazel*, The *Dainty Cruiser*,

The *Happy Merchant*, The *Goodhope*,

The *Swallow*.

And from *Harwich* of the 14th they Write, that a Ship of *Norwich*, Laden with Deals were lost, as also a *Dutch-Doogger*, called the *Hague Frigate*, with several others, whose Names we cannot yet learn.

P. S. Just now we have an Account from *Portsmouth*, that some Hundreds of Soldiers and Seamen have lost their Lives in this terrible Storm, and that out of a Fleet of 150 Merchant Ships, not above 60 can be found, so that 90 Merchant Ships are reckoned to be lost between *St. Hellens*, and *Spithead*, besides what are lost at *Plymouth*, and other remote Harbours not yet known.

We have an Account from *Andover*, that the Steeple of that Town, being the highest of all that Countrey was Blown Down, by this amazing Tempest, and beat down several Houses, and did a great deal of Damage.

A Relation of the Voyage of His Catholick Majesty King Charles III. on board the English and Dutch Fleet; and an Account of their Glorious Successes in Catalonia. Translated out of Portuguese, from the Copy published at Lisbon the 10th of October, 1705. N. S.

HIS Catholick Majesty having resolved to embark on the Confederate Fleet, parted from Lisbon the 28th of July last; and having a good Passage, arrived in few Days in the Bay of Gibraltar, the Ruines of which Place were a plain Demonstration of the great Courage, Industry and indefatigable Care, wherewith the Prince of Darmstadt had defended it against the united Force of France and Castile, being seconded by the Bravery of the Captains and Soldiers that were with him in that Garrison; with whose Assistance he made so Glorious and Memorable a Defence, as is not to be parallel'd either in ancient or modern History.

The Fifth of August in the Morning the Fleet failed out of that Bay: But the Wind being Easterly, we were obliged to ply off and on; and before we could reach Estepona, we were all becalmed: However the day following, being assisted more by the Currents than the Wind, we got in the Evening before Marbella.

The Sixth at night the Wind sprung up West, and blew so fresh in, that this night and the next day we gained above 40 Leagues; and the 7th before night doubled the Cape de Gatta.

The 11th we came to an Anchor in the Bay of Altea, in order to water there. This Town is inhabited by about 300 Families, has an ancient Castle, and belongs to the Kingdom of Valencia. As soon as the Fleet was entered into the Bay, all the People came to offer their Service to his Catholick Majesty, imploring his Protection. They brought all sorts of Refreshments and Provisions, and were very well paid for them; the Report of which made all the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages and Towns come, and in like manner acknowledge his Catholick Majesty, and do him Homage, and bring with them Fruits of the Country and other necessary Provisions. His Catholick Majesty ordered a Body of Foot to be landed, as well to secure the Fleet's watering, as to hinder the Sailors, and others who went on shore, from committing any Disorders, either in the Town or the Country about it.

Here we had notice, That there were in the neighbouring Mountains 800 or 1000 of the Inhabitants of the Towns and Places in the Neighbourhood, who, abhorring the French Yoke, had declared for King Charles III.

Whilst the Fleet was in this Bay a Portuguese Officers and 2 Soldiers, who had been taken Prisoners by the French and Spaniards in Portalegre and Salvaterra, came to us, desiring the Protection of the Conde de Assumar, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Portugal to his Catholick Majesty, who accompanies him in this Expedition: His Excellency received them very kindly, supplied their Wants, and procured them a Passage on board a Ship bound for Gibraltar, in order to their Return to Portugal. These Prisoners complained of the inhumane Treatment they met with from the Castilians and the French, who made them march through

the Country to Bayonne in France, where not being able to bear any longer the Hardships put upon them, they chose rather to hazard such farther ill usage as they might have expected had they been taken making their Escape, and fled into the Kingdom of Arragon, and from thence passed into that of Valentia; in both which they were treated with great Demonstrations of Love and Esteem, quite contrary to the manner in which they had been used by the Subjects of the Crown of Castile.

In the Bay of Altea the 13th and 14th of August the Wind blew very hard at E. and N. E. which detained the Fleet some time; and from Altea to Barcelona we met with so many Calms that we could not reach that Bay till the 22th of August; on which day we entered into it at Nine a Clock in the morning. This City is one of the most antient in Spain, having been a Colony of the Carthaginians, built by them to stop the impetuous Torrent of the Romans, who came from Italy, and after they had subjected Gallia Narbonensis, were endeavouring to make themselves Masters of Spain. It is situated in a Plain near the Sea, having a Mole, within which only Gallies and small Ships can enter. The Entrance into it has a Platform, with some Guns mounted for its Defence, and a Light-house, being a Tower built in the form of a Pyramid, with a Lanthorn at the top. It is fortified round with 10 Bulwarks and some old Towers: Its Ditch in some parts is not very deep; and the Covered-way is not quite finished: The Castle and Citadel, which is called Montjuich, is built upon a Hill on the West side; it commands the City, and is not commanded by any Ground therabouts. The Country along that Coast is level, very fruitful, and well cultivated, being watered by many Rivers and Rills which run down from the neighbouring Mountains; for at about a League's Distance from the Sea the Land begins to rise, and shapes it self into several Hills and Mountains, one above another, in the form of a Theatre, all full of Villages and Towns, Vineyards and Country Seats, which makes a very agreeable Prospect all along the Sea-Coast for a great way together. As soon as the Fleet had anchored, they began to fire from the Mole, and a Battery that is near the Sea, upon some of the Transport-Ships which stood in for the Shore, but the Enemy's firing was to no manner of Purpose, and did not do us any Damage; and the Transport Ships all anchored in such manner as they found most commodious for the Landing of the Forces on board them. The Wind being Easterly, began to encrease, and made so great a Sea, that notwithstanding all the Diligence that could be used it was impossible for them to get on shore that day.

Upon the Arrival of the Fleet, Don Francisco de Velasco, Viceroy of Catalonia, gave Orders that they should burn all the Straw and Forage in the Country and Villages for a League round Barcellona: But notwithstanding all his Precaution there remained enough for all the Horse the Fleet had on board, to last them as long as

will be necessary. Before the Fleet arrived at the Port of Barcelona, the Prince of Darmstadt went with Two Frigates, to enquire into the Posture of Affairs in those Parts; and of what Strength this City might be. His Highness put into Mataro, 4 Leagues distant from Barcelona; where having inform'd himself of what he judged necessary, and advised the People at Vich, who had declared for us, to come down, he came a way in order to rejoin the Fleet; and in his Passage gave Chase to 3 Gallies of Naples, which the Day before had carried to Barcelona the Duke of Popoli, a Neapolitan, who with 40 young Gentlemen of the same Nation intended to go to Madrid, to serve in one of the Troops of the Life-Guards, of which he is Captain; and one Monsieur d'Abaray, a French Man, who was going to command part of the French Troops in Castile; but the Viceroy Don Francisco de Velasco detained them all at Barcelona, to assist him upon this Occasion.

The Day following, which was the 23^d, the Wind began to abate; and the Prince of Darmstadt returned to the Fleet. The Gallies being favoured by a Calm, got away, tho' the Frigates had come up very near them. As soon as the Prince was arrived, the Forces began to land, tho' not without Difficulty, the Sea running very high, inasmuch that the Soldiers in some Places were up to the middle in Water; notwithstanding all which they met with no Opposition from the Enemy, who had all the Conveniences imaginable on their side; for they might have come under Cover very near to the Landing-place, so that the Fire from on board the Ships could not have disturbed them: But no body appearing to disturb our Landing, the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages began to come in with great Demonstrations of Joy for the Arrival of the Fleet, and of the Catholick King and brought Boards for the Soldiers to get our upon, that they might not be wet; and many of them ran into the Water to carry the Officers ashore upon their Backs.

The Troops landed about three quarters of a League from the City, near a River called Bafioz, which lies on the East side, between the Town and a Place called Badalona: The Transport-Ships went in clofe to the Shore, and had to order their Boats, that they might every Turn carry near 3000 Men. The first that landed were 200 Granadiers, who were immediately drawn up near the River; at the same time they were landing more Men, and in little more than 5 hours there were 15 Battalions of Foot on shore. His Catholick Majesty went on board a Yacht, that he might land with more Conveniency, and invited the Conde Ambassador to go with him. His Majesty believed that the Enemy would have opposed his Landing, or attacked our Men that were got on shore; and our Generals, who had the same Expectations, very much wondered that the Viceroy, and the other Officers who were with him, did not offer at it; which is attributed to want of Confidence in his Troops, and to a Jealousy that should he have suffered them to march out of the City, the People, who have a most strong Inclination for their King Charles III. might rise and declare for his Majesty.

The same day there was a Duel fought between two English Colonels of the Marines, one named Barr, the other Rodney, who were both much wounded; and he last died the day following.

The 24th the Dragoons and part of the Horse were landed; and they joined the rest of the Forces, which were encamped about a Quarter of a League from the Town, in a Place well fortified by Nature, this Camp extending it self on the Left near to the Sea, and being covered on the Right by the River Secura; and on the Rear 'tis defended by the River Bafioz, and by divers Hills and Denises. The Circumstance of the City being so large that the Forces from the Fleet were not sufficient to guard all the Posts, the People of the Country, who are in our Interest, assisted us in securing all the Avenues, in such manner that nothing can get into the City, where they are in great want of all manner of Necessaries, excepting Bread; for which reason the Viceroy upon several Occasions gave leave to all the useless People, that would, to go out; and he sent out also several of the Principal Inhabitants, and others whom he suspected to be Favourers of the House of Austria.

The same day came in the Ships which had been sent to Denia; and they brought Advice, That both the City and Castle had surrendered, and the Inhabitants had declared for His Catholick Majesty Charles III. and that the Governor, who at first intended willing to defend it, having an hour's time given him to resolve upon what he had to do, and a Bomb-ketch being at the same time sent in near the Shore, he offered to deliver up the City and Castle, provided they would secure to him his Rights and Privileges: Upon which Don John Ramon, a Major-General, was immediately made Governor, who in a solemn manner took possession of the Place in the Name of his Catholick Majesty. There were found in the Castle 200 Militia and 25 Pieces of Cannon.

Most of the days following, till the 27th, were spent in the landing of Tents, Barracks, Ammunition and some Artillery; in viewing the Place, and making Rations, the Country People voluntarily furnishing us with what we wanted, as also with Beasts and Carts to bring our things from the Sea to the Batteries, and to the Camp. We were also joined by 4000 Men from Vich.

The 27th, a Council of War was held on board the Admiral; and his Catholick Majesty resolved to go on shore the day following, to encourage this Expedition by his Presence, and shew himself to the People of the Country, who came from divers Parts in great Multitudes to see him and to kiss his Hand: And accordingly his Majesty landed the 28th at Four in the Evening; and when he went from on board, the whole Fleet saluted him, that by this the Inhabitants of Barcelona might be assured that his Catholick Majesty was come with the Fleet; for all possible means were used to prevent their being made believe that he was not there.

As soon as his Majesty got on shore, an infinite Number of People, who came from Vich and divers other Towns and Villages, (a List of which is annexed to this Relation) with great Acclamations and repeated Cries of *Long live the King*, ran to the Water-side, cast themselves at his Catholick Majesty's Feet, and kissed his Hand with a thousand Demonstrations of joy, inasmuch that it was a difficult matter for his Majesty to get from among so great and joyful a Multitude: but at last, mounting on Horseback, he rid to the Camp, where the Forces were all drawn up in a Line to receive him; and when his Majesty was got to his Quarters they saluted him with a treble Discharge of their Small-Arms.

Some Days after his Cath. Maj. landed, there came new Orders from England to the Earl, the Earl of Peterborough, which obliged his Lordship and the rest of the Generals to enter upon some Considerations, and not to proceed with the same Vigour in the Attack of Barcelona: But the Prince of Darmstadt with a noble Resolution perishing to invest the Place, and to contrive such Methods of carrying on the siege as might be liable to the least Hazard and Difficulty, proposed to the Earl of Peterborough, as a thing most expedient, to take the Citadel and Castle of Montjuich by surprise, which would be a Means to reduce the City of Barcelona with the greater Ease, by reason of the advantageous Situation of this Fort which commands the Place, and desired that his Lordship would give him 1000 Men, offering himself to Conduct and Command them; and he gave his Lordship the Reasons he had to hope for Success, acquainting him with the Manner in which he intended to proceed in this Attack. All which appeared to please my Lord Peterborough, that his Lordship

not only concurred with the Prince, but would also accompany him as a Volunteer; and they agreed, that the Day following, being the 12th of September, early in the Morning, they should put this Design in execution; in order to which we got in a readiness Scaling-Ladders, and all other Instruments and things necessary for such an Attempt; and at Six a Clock in the Evening a Detachment of 1000 Men, most of them Granadiers, was ordered to march by the way of Serrit, and 1000 more followed at Montjuich to support them if there should be occasion; the first Lift were joined the Dragons, who posted themselves in a Place called the Covered Cross, to hinder any Horse that should attempt to come out of the Town to cut them off; but the Way being bad and the Night very dark, our Men were near an Hour in their march; so that it was break of Day by that time they came to the Foot of the Mountain; and meeting there with some Musketeers who belonged to the Enemy, they gave the Alarm to those in the Castle and in the Town; so that when the Prince arrived he found the Garrison in Arms, with Guards in their Outworks, and they received us with a general Discharge of their Artillery and small Arms; but our Granadiers and others, with Sword in Hand, entered the Covered Way and the Ditch, and got upon a Curtain which was not quite finished; and notwithstanding the continual Fire of the Enemy from all parts they gained the Bulwark of a new Fortification, bear the Enemy's out of it, and obliged them to retire into the Castle.

At this time the Prince of Darnley, who was present every where, being desirous to push forward and possess himself of a Post that could hinder the Enemy's Communication with the Town, and which being in their Hands gave them the Advantage of receiving succours from thence, he advanced with great eagerness through all the Fire from two Bulwarks and a Curtain, without any shelter, and was shot with a Musquet-Ball, when passing through his Thigh tore an Artery, by which the Prince losing a great quantity of Blood, after he had marched above 50 Paces, animating our Men as though he knew nothing of his being wounded, at last fell down, the strength of his Body, and the vital Spirits of that great Heart being no longer able to support him, to whose undaunted Courage no danger nor wound could otherwise ever have put any stop. The Prince thus falling, they carried him off to a little House that was near, and as soon as he was brought thither, before they could look upon the Wound, he expired, to the great Grief of every one, for the Loss of a Person that was of great a Consideration in the present dangerous Occasion.

This dismal Accident struck a Damp upon the Soldiers Spirits, who had great confidence in the Prince, and they began to be disheartened much more when they saw that the Marquis of Rabourg was marched out of Barcelona to succour the Line of Communication, and had brought into the Citadel above 300 Granadiers. But the Earl of Peterborough, who was in another Place, having advice of the Prince's Death, immediately went to that Post, and according to his known Valour comforted the Minds of the Soldiers, who were in some sort of Confusion, and made them return and repose themselves at their Posts, which they were beginning to abandon; his Lordship behaving himself with that greatness of Soul, and that Prudence, which shew'd him capable in every respect of supplying the Place of so valiant a Prince; and his Presence restored our Matters, which were in a hazardous Condition. A Company of Catholians with their Captain, and another of English and Dutch, commanded by an English Colonel, possessing themselves of the Dutch of the Castle, in order to take the Gate, being encouraged thereto by some of the Enemy's having thrown up their Hats in honour of King Charles the Third, and declared for him; the Marquis of Rabourg with the Granadiers came up in the mean time, and having cut off their Retreat, obliged them to lay down their Arms, and afterwards sent them Prisoners into the Town, and with them those who had declared for the Catholick King, changing part of the Garrison of the Castle; and having thus composed all Matters, he retired, leaving to be intercepted in his Retreat as our Musketeers had designed he in his, who a little while after, gained a Fort called St. Bertram in which were five Pieces of Can-

non, and the Communication between the Town and the Citadel was thereby entirely cut off.

Having taken these five Pieces, besides four more which our People had gained in the other Posts they had taken, we began to cover our selves, and make Lodgments, and to batter the Castle, but to little purpose, because these Pieces were of too small a Bore and the Walls were thick; but having secured the Posts, and wholly cut off the Communication with the Town, it was resolv'd to ply them with Bombs and Granades to oblige them to Surrender; but the Governor, a Neapolitan Gentleman, named Don Charies Caraccioli held out resolutely. However, the 17th of September, a Bomb falling in a Place where lay some Powder, blew up part of the Wall and of the Gate, and the Governor was buried under the Ruins, together with several other Officers and Soldiers. At this time there was a Colonel upon the Guard, whose Name I am sorry I know not, that I might give him the Praise he deserves, who, improving this Occasion, immediately run Sword in Hand to the Place that had blown up, and finding the Enemy in Confusion at this Accident, took the Castle, making the Garrison Prisoners of War; among whom are the Officers whose Names are mentioned in a List at the end of this Relation.

This Post of Montjuich is of the greatest Importance, for it commands the City, being upon an Eminence, and besides on that side the Fortifications of the Town are weakest; so that it will very much facilitate our gaining the Place. Immediately the Trenches were ordered to be opened, which was begun the 19th of September. Some Nights before we began to bombard the Place from the Sea-wall with great success, for our Bombs set fire to several Parts of the City, and amongst others to the Palace of the Viceroy and the Deputation-house, which caused such a Contention among the People, that the Viceroy gave leave to any one that would to go out, so that the Town is in a manner despoiled; for the greatest part of the Inhabitants, principally the Women and Clergy, and the Nuns, retired, whom Don Francisco de Velasco very intunately sent out of the Gates without Guards or Passes to conduct them to any certain Place; but his Catholick Majesty on the contrary, with a great deal of Goodness, ordered that these People should immediately be taken care of in the Neighbouring Towns and Villages, shewing by his benelvolent Austrian Clemency, in this very beginning to these his poor Subjects, how much the Spanish Nation is owing to him.

The 21st of September, his Catholick Majesty removed his Quarters towards Serrit, that he might be nearer to the Attacks which are to be made on the side of Montjuich, having ordered the greatest part of the Forces to pass thither, because the Place where his Majesty lay before with the main Body of the Army was too distant, and to prevent the Enemy's doing us any harm on that side: And that the People of this Country, who are in Arms for us, might be secured together with the Musketeers who are posted there to keep the City closely block'd up, a Line is drawn from the Sea to the River Secchia, and it is intended to draw the Country before it; so that the Army will remain secure from any Enterprize on that side. The Batteries consisting of 52 pieces of Cannon began to play the 22d, as those of the Fleet did likewise; so that it is hoped in a very short time the Breach will be made, and that then the Place will surrender, or will be taken by storm, through the great Valour of the Two undaunted Nations the English and Dutch, to which the Assistance of the Catalans, who are in Arms for his Catholick Majesty, will greatly contribute; the whole Principality having in a manner submitted to him, and the greatest part of the Nobility being come to serve him, all with their Arms and Horses, besides above 8000 Soldiers armed with Guns and Pistols, and so great is the Satisfaction and the Loyalty of these People to their True and Lawful King, that they are wanting in nothing that can be desired of them, furnishing us with all manner of Provisions and Necessaries; and the Nobility and Clergy have offered to his Catholick Majesty their Persons and Estates, and even the Plate belonging to the Churches; which great Resolution and Loyalty will render the Name of a Catalane famous to all succeeding Ages.

A LIST of the Prisoners taken in the Castle of Montjuich the 17th of September, 1755.

DON Juan Franco de Medina, Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle.

The Marquis de Santelmo, a Neapolitan, Captain of Horse Granadiers.

D. Juan Pella, Lieutenant-Colonel of Horse.

D. Meguel de Lacerda, Captain of Foot.

D. Jaicome Bind, Captain.

D. Carlos Gandoifo, Capt. of Foot.

D. Manoel Carambuto, Captain.

D. Antonio Plane, Capt. of Foot.

D. Carlos de Hui, Adjutant.

D. Nicolao de Admissis, Adjut. Lieutenants and Ensigns 7. Soldiers 300.

A LIST of the Cities, Towns and Villages, which have submitted to his Catholick Majesty.

THE Town of Badalona.
The Village of St. Andrew.

The V. of Sta. Coloma de Bussos.

The T. of Faya.

The V. of St. Martin.

The V. of Premia.

The V. of Villalla.

The T. of Cabrera and Argenterona.

The City of Mataro.

The V. of St. Vincente de Lavaneras.

The T. of Sabadel.

The V. of Sta. Perpetua de Mogada.

The V. of Sta. Fe de Campsentellas.

The V. of Sta. Maria de Martorelles.

The V. of Sta. Maria de Antigua.

The V. of Alella.

The V. of Barbara.

The V. of St. Andrew de Lavaneras.

The T. of Martorel.

The V. of Semanar.

The District of Belloch.

The V. of Monmalo.

The V. of Caldes de Estrach.

The V. of Plegamans.

The District of Palau Salutar.

The T. of Caldes de Mombuy, and the District belonging to it.

The T. of Arenis de Mar.

The T. of Arany's Demunt.

The V. of Sarnia.

The V. of Eplugar.

The V. of St. Justo.

The V. of Cornala near Barcelona.

The T. of St. Cugat of the Vale.

The V. of Val Vidreras.

The V. of St. Juan Despie.

The V. of St. Felix de Llobregat.

The V. of Sta. Coloma de Cervello.

The V. of St. Vincente das Hortas.

The T. of Tarrassa.

The V. of Hospitalet.

The V. of St. Andrew da Barca.

The V. of Ruby.

The V. of Corro de Val, Corro de Munt, and the Free Places.

Abllerona and Marata.

The V. of St. Julian de Palau.

The T. of St. Martin de Arenys de Val.

The V. of Dorrius and Canames.

The T. of Cret.

The V. of Sta. Isela.

The T. of Cardadeu, and Villa Mayor.

The Districts of Montornes and Val Romana.

The Town of Centellas.

The V. of St. Peter de Gava.

The V. of S. Christopher de Bejas.

The V. of St. Maria de Castell de Felix.

The City of Vique.

Villa Franca de Panadas.

The V. of St. Sebastian de Velalta.

The V. of Garriga.

The V. of St. Boy.

The T. of Reus.

The T. of Riudoms.

The T. of Mombrio.

The T. of Burjas.

The T. of Vinols.

The T. of Botsrel.

The T. of Cambrils.

The T. of Martorel.

The V. of Castell-Bel.

The V. of Almofter.

The C. of Monreza.

The T. of Villateca.

The V. das Voltas.

The T. of Vals.

The T. of St. Pol.

The T. of St. Selony.

The T. of Sta. Maria de Palau.

Fordera.

The V. of Sta. Fe de Palau Fordera.

The Barony of Mombuy.

The Town of Arbuices.

The T. of St. Lawrence Geval.

The V. of St. Maria de Gallifa.

The Bailiwick of Costa de Mo-

many Muscarola Fogas.

The District of Figuero, with

its Bailiwick; and the Dis-

trict of Fagamanent.

The District of Canovas and S-

mallus.

The V. of Valgroguinas.

The V. of Villalva Sacenra.

The T. of Sta. Maria de Pineda.

The T. of Calella.

The V. of St. John Capins.

The V. of St. Lawrence de Vel-

lardel.

The V. of St. Peter de Rice.

The Barony of Llinas.

The Town and District of Len-

tellas.

The V. of St. Martin de Mura.

The V. of St. Justo Desvera.

The V. of Sta. Maria de Cor-

nella.

The Parish of St. Cruz da Orden.

The Town of St. Clemente.

The V. of Villa de Cans.

The Burgess Square.

The V. of Vaquarises.

The V. of St. Peter de Paga.

The V. of St. Martin de Torellas.

The Town of Esparaguera.

The T. of Monistrol.

The T. of Oleza.

The T. of Marquesa.

The V. of St. Stephen de Sur-

ribas.

The V. of Tona.

The T. of Piera.

The V. of St. Vincente de Ca-

stellet.

The V. of St. Peter de Pierola.

The T. of Cappelladas.

Villa Nova de Espolla.

The V. of St. Vincente de Ca-

stellet.

The V. of St. Peter de Val de

Onesta.

Nuestra Senora del Villar.

The V. of Vinon.

All the County of Pradas.

The Priory of Cartuxa.

The Vicary of Monblanach, and

great part of the River of

Ebro, and all the Country of

Tarragona; and it is hoped

that all the Parts about Lam-

purdao, Cardona, Sagarra and

Urgel, will submit, some

Troops being sent amongst

them.

The T. of St. Peter de Riude

Bitllas.

The V. of Collbato.

The Parish of Sta. Maria de

Ullastrell.

The V. of Villa Nova de Co-

minho.

The Parish and District of Su-

biran.

The Monastery of our Lady of

Montserrat.

The T. of Vallbona.

The Parish of St. Saviour de

Cabera.

The Parish of Sta. Maria del

Bruch, and Sta. Paulo de

Guarda.

The V. of Castellles de Rosanes.

The V. of St. Peter de Gelide.

The T. of Castell Bisbal.

The T. and Vicary of Villa-

Franca del Panadez.

The Town of Igualada.

The T. of Blanez.

Since the making of this List

many other Towns and Villa-

ges have come in, which are

not inserted, there being yet

no List made of them.

Truth come Out:

O R,

A Dead Wife the best Way

To keep a Living Estate.

Being a full and True Account of a Great Lady, supposed to have been Dead some Years, Lay in State in the Strand: How several Ladies was Invited to the Funeral, and had Rings given them with Cyphers, and were also desired to touch the Body, that they might be Witnesses. Also, how she was Buried at great Undertakers in the City; all the Ladies going away in a great Surprize.

ON the Death of a certain Great Nobleman lately, the Embers of an Old Story is reviv'd again: and it is not without some Grounds of Suspicion for Peoples Talk; which is rather listen'd, because just at the same time happen'd one of the most uncountable Accidents, that was almost ever known: The Corps of a certain Lady that had been Enbalm'd some Years, laid out in Funeral State by a certain great Undertaker in the City, where several Ladies, supposed to have been of her former Acquaintance, were invited by Tickets in an Unknown Name, who when they came, where Usher'd in with great Ceremony, to see the Deceased, and Desired to Touch the Body, being told withal That they would quickly be call'd in Evidence about the Deceased. The Ladies were each sitting with Mourning-Rings, with a Cypher of the Deceased's Name: and seeing no signs of any Funeral, they went all away in the greatest Surprize, none knowing the Meaning thereof, though by the Death of a certain Great Man immediately upon it; they soon began to imagine Something of the Meaning of it: The Account whereof is confirm'd in the Publick News as follows.

Not many Days ago Tickets were sent to several Ladies, inviting them to the Funeral of a Certain Person who lay Dead in the Strand, but the Name of the Deceased being unknown to them, it occasion'd some Dispute whether they should go, till observing by the Tickets that Rings were to be given, it was believ'd it might be some Friend whose Name had slippt their Memories, therefore several of them went, imagining they should be inform'd there of all Particulars.

The first Lady who came was receiv'd by a Gentleman in close Mourning. (several Servants attending in the same Habit,) who sitting her with a Ring with a Chpher, and then Conducted her through Two Rooms hung in Black, to a Third, where the Corps lay in a Velvet Coffin, and Wax Tapers burning: the Gentleman ask'd her if she would not see the Corps, so took of the Lid of the Coffin, and desir'd she would be pleas'd to Touch it, many People imagining they should Dream of it if they did not: Whilst the Lady was doing this, the Gentleman slipp'd out of the Room, and lock'd the Door, which a Little surpriz'd the Lady: but she had the presence of Mind to cover the Coffin again and expect the Consequence.

She had not been long under this inquietude before a Second Lady was brought in the Room in the same manner, and ask'd to see and Touch the Corps as before, which done, the Door was again lock'd upon them; so that these Two Persons had Time to ask one another concerning the Deceas'd, but to their great Surprize they were both equally ignorant of all that pass'd.

Several other Ladies coming in afterwards, the Door was left open, but all appear'd Strangers, and knew no more than their Tickets inform'd them; so they agreed to ask the aforesaid Gentleman who the Deceas'd was; he answered her Name was specified in the Tickets, and said no more. Upon which the Ladies who came first seeing no other Preparations for the Funeral, took their Leaves, but left a Servant to see the Issue of this Matter. The Servant staid till past 12, and told them at his Return that he had been able to learn nothing but that the Company retir'd as they had done; after which the Corps was carried out in a common ordinary Coffin, and Buried privately.

The Man of the House being able to give no other Account than that the aforesaid Gentleman had hir'd his Rooms for that occasion, and went away when all was over, the Company had all Rings, but there was no other Motto in them than *Et Cetera*.

We hear too that a Room has been found Hung in Mourning in a certain Great House and no Lady therein: So that upon very probable Conjectures, the Story of the Lady's strange Funeral has some Relation thereto.

Licensed according to Order.

09
816. m. 28

THE
Bishop of OXFORD's
William Talbot
S P E E C H
IN THE
House of Lords,
MARCH, 1706.

I Do the more easily presume upon Pardon from my Lords, for my taking up their time in a Debate of this Consequence, because I have not often stood in need of it, by offending in this kind; and because I think I am now necessarily call'd up by the Noble Lord that spoke last but one. It is indeed no new Favour that Lord has bestow'd upon this Bench. I have too often had occasion to observe, with a great deal of Concern, that we have been treated as if we sat here on no other Terms than the Judges do, to be call'd up at Pleasure, and many times with Questions that carry (to say no worse) very unkind Insinuations or Suspicions.

I need not go back for Instances further than the time of this Bill's coming into the House. One noble Lord, in the Debate on our Bill of Security, was pleas'd to direct himself to us in words to this purpose: "If those Reverend Prelates do not believe the Religion of the Church of *England* to be the purest and most agreeable to the Scriptures, and her Constitution and Government most conformable to the Primitive Church: If they that instructed me in my Religion have taught me wrong, if they have chang'd their Opinion, let them tell me so, let them undeceive me." And that Noble Lord in a Speech, with which the World has since been oblig'd in Print, was pleas'd to express himself thus: "If my Lords the Bishops will weaken their own Cause, will give up the two great Points of Episcopal Ordination and Confirmation; if they will approve and ratify the Act for securing the Presbyterian Church-Government in *Scotland*, as the true Protestant Religion and Purity of Worship." And the Noble Lord that call'd me up asserted, "That there cou'd not be two true Religions; if that of *Scotland* be true, ours cannot be so": and desir'd, for the sake of the Bishops, that part of the *Scotch* Act might be distinctly read, wherein they call their Presbyterian Religion the true Religion and Purity of Worship; or if we believe ours to be the true Religion, can we assent to such a Proposition?

Now, my Lords, surely any indifferent Persons may judge, that these *Ifs* do carry pretty severe Implications with them, as if we of this Bench had

not

not that real Love for Episcopacy we ought to have, as if we were more tenderly inclin'd to those Churches that have not Episcopal Ordination and Confirmation than we shou'd be, as if supposing we had a due Opinion of the Constitution of the Church, we shou'd contradict it, by giving our Consent to this Bill: Nay, as if we were regardless of the Danger Episcopacy might be expos'd to by passing this Act; for as one of my Noble Lords says, the Bishops have been once voted out of this House by the Temporal Lords, and who knows what Question may come hereafter?

I shall beg leave to resume my Complaint by and by, and shall first answer directly to the several Heads of this Charge. As for Episcopacy, there is no Man breathing has a greater Esteem, or a juster Value for that Primitive Form of Church-Government than I have. I shall express my Notion of it, not in the words of any Bishop or particular Doctor, but of the Church herself, in her Preface to the Office of Ordination, which is made the Law of the Land by the Act of Uniformity. Her Words are, and such is my Opinion, "That it is evident to any Man diligently reading the Holy Scriptures and antient Authors, That there have been in the Church, from the Apostles Times, the three Orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons." As to those Reform'd Churches which have not Episcopacy, I must distinguish between them that want it necessarily, and those that are without it upon Choice. As to the former, my Opinion is, that 'tis uncharitable to condemn them, as if they wanted lawful Pastors, or had not the Sacraments rightly administer'd. And this Opinion I shall back with a very good Authority, that of the University of Oxford, who, in a Letter lately wrote in answer to one receiv'd from Geneva, have these words: *Longe est a Charitate nostrâ Ecclesias illas reformatas, quæ necessitatis lege a primæva Episcopalis regiminis formâ recesserunt, tanquam legitimis Pastoribus aut Sacramentis destitutas, rigidâ nimis Censurâ damnare.*

As to those of the Scotch Kirk, they cannot come under this favourable Opinion; for they cannot be said to be without Episcopal Government by Necessity, but upon Choice: and I shall not fear to speak my Judgment very freely of them, which is, That I take them to be guilty of a wilful and most unjustifiable Deviation from the Pattern of the Apostolick and Primitive Church; and yet, notwithstanding my Opinion of Episcopacy and the Scotch Presbytery, I do not apprehend that I shall in the least contradict it, or be inconsistent with my self in voting for this Bill. It is true, the Scotch, in the Bill for the Security of the Kirk, which is to be an essential Condition of any Union betwixt the two Kingdoms, have call'd their Presbyterian Religion the true Protestant Religion. But do I acknowledg their Religion to be such by consenting to this Bill? What is it that I or any Lord shall consent to, by saying *Content* when the Question for this Bill shall be put? Why that the Bill shall pass into a Law. And what passes into a Law but what the Bill enacts? Does the Bill enact that their Religion is the true Protestant Religion? No such thing. They have us'd that Epithet; but can my consenting to what is enacted in the Bill include my Assent to every Proposition that may be found, by putting a *Copula* between a Subject, and an Epithet that may have been unduly apply'd to it in the Preamble? I wou'd suppose we were treating upon Articles with the French King; those that shou'd act for him wou'd be sure to give him the Stile of the Most Christian King; but wou'd it follow, that if we were to ratify the Treaty agreed on, in some part whereof he was to be so stil'd, that we consented to this Proposition, that Lewis XIV. is Most Christian? Or were we upon a Treaty with some part of Spain or Italy, where the Inquisition prevails, and something were to be stipulated on account of that Office, they wou'd surely use the Stile of the Most Holy Inquisition; but wou'd it follow from our confirming a Treaty, in some part of which they us'd that Epithet Most Holy, that we assented that the Inquisition was Most Holy? No more can be suppos'd to be consented to in those Cases, than that that King who stiles himself most Christian, and that Inquisition that calls it self most Holy, shall have the Benefit of the Articles agreed upon in those Treaties. In like manner, by consenting to this Act, I only agree that there shall be an Union between the

the two Kingdoms on the Terms agreed on; and that notwithstanding this Union in other Points, they of *Scotland* shall enjoy the Religion establish'd there, which they call the True one, and we shall enjoy the Religion establish'd here, which we call and know to be the True one. But I do no more assent, by consenting to this Bill, that their Religion is the True one, than they do acknowledg ours to be the True one; which surely they are far enough from owning.

As little am I apprehensive, that this Union may endanger Episcopacy, and the Religion establish'd in our Church. Indeed if I were, notwithstanding that I can foresee many great and glorious Advantages that this Union will bring to both Kingdoms; yet were they ten times more and greater, that single Danger should turn the Scale with me, and make me give my Negative to the Bill. I cannot but take notice, that this Proposition of the Union is an unhappy one in this respect; the greatest Bigots of the *Scotch* Kirk were fearful it would ruin that, and some of the most Zealous of our Church, particularly my Noble Lord that will venture his Life for her, are under great apprehensions that will destroy our Church.

My Lords, if notwithstanding the two Acts pass'd for the Security of the Religions respectively profess'd in the two Kingdoms, both must not subsist after the Union, but one must swallow up the other; I cannot for my life imagine, but it is far more likely that *England* may at some time or other restore Episcopacy to *Scotland*, than that ever *Scotland* should be capable to introduce Presbytery into *England*. To omit other Advantages that *England* may have over *Scotland* as to this, let us reflect only on the Superiority of Numbers that *England* will have over *Scotland* in the *British* Parliament; Five Hundred and Thirteen to Forty Five in the other House, and about One Hundred and Forty to Sixteen in this. But 'tis said, We may not all be of one mind, We may not all be cordial for Episcopacy. And are we sure that the *Scotch* Members will be all of one mind, all zealous for Presbytery? I am sure we have been told over and over, when Presbytery was establish'd in *Scotland*, that it was a most unpolitick as well as wicked thing, for that the best part of the Nobility and Gentry of that Kingdom were against the Tyranny of the Presbyterian Government, and were for the Episcopal. Now if this be true, if they that are to come into this House must be of the Nobility, and those that come into the other House probably of the best Gentry, we shall have an Accession of Strength to the Cause of Episcopacy. But I will suppose the *Scotch* Members to be rank Zealots for Presbytery; yet what can Sixteen of them do in this House? wherein, since a Noble Lord has declar'd himself so plainly and warmly, I will venture to pronounce we are all to a Man for Episcopacy, even all we of this Bench.

And now, my Lords, while I am up, let me beg your leave while I a little complain of, or at least lament, that unkind Treatment we meet with. I have observ'd to your Lordships, how we have been call'd up, and with hard Insinuations or Suspensions, as if we were not heartily inclin'd to the Constitution of the Church. And truly if such Jealousys can be entertain'd and express'd of us within, we ought not to wonder at the Usage we have without doors: That we are traduc'd as Men govern'd by no better Principles than those of Interest and present Views; as no true Friends to the Interest of our Church, but distinguish'd Enemies, ready upon occasion to betray her. However senseless and contradictory these Reflections are, there are those that are wicked enough to spread them abroad, and those that are credulous and silly enough to receive them.

As for my self, it is a little thing to say that the Religion of the Church of *England* is that I receiv'd from my Ancestors, in which I have been born and bred, tho I am sure that is more than several can say, that are now very zealous for it: but it is that which I have embrac'd upon Judgment and Choice; and ever since I have been able to form an Opinion of this kind, it has been my Opinion, That the Religion profess'd in this Church is the purest and most agreeable to that introduc'd by our Blessed Saviour, and her Discipline, Government, and Worship most conformable to the Pattern of the Primitive Church, of any that is now upon the face of the Earth. And I do
defy

defy any Man to prove, that I have any where in my Practice (human Frailties excepted) deviated from this Opinion, since I have been admitted to minister in Holy Things, either as a private Presbyter in a Country-Parish, as a Dean of a Cathedral, or since I have been advanc'd to that higher Post I now unworthily enjoy. But did these Reproaches terminate in me, and go no farther, they wou'd not be worth any one's Resentment, or my Complaint; I hope I cou'd bear them with Patience and Silence too, having learnt to go thro' Good Report and Evil Report. But when they reach to the Bench in general, or to the far greater part of it, 'twou'd be criminal to be silent.

Of what fatal consequence must it be to the Church of *England*, to have the Clergy and People of it possess'd with an Opinion, that the Bishops, the Governors of it, do not approve of, are not Friends to its Constitution? My Lords, if I am a Fool in glorying, I am compell'd to it; but in what I am now going to say, I desire to be understood as excluding my self, and then I will venture to affirm, That since the first Establishment of this Church, this Bench was never fill'd with Men of more venerable or deeper Judgments, greater Learning, more Orthodox Principles, or more exemplary Lives: Men that have been more laborious and diligent in preaching the Word, visiting their Diocesses, administering the Rite of Confirmation, more prudent and cautious in admitting Persons into Orders, or instituting them into Livings: Men that have more faithfully discharg'd all the Dutys requir'd in a Good Bishop by *St. Paul*, in his Epistles to *Timothy* or *Titus*, or by the Constitutions of our Church: Men that have with greater Strength of Reason, greater Learning, or greater Success, vindicated her Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, against all Opposers whatsoever: Men that have more faithfully expos'd themselves in Trying Times, or would be more ready, if occasion should again happen, to hazard their dearest Interests in her Service and Defence; than the present Set of Bishops, who are treated as the Off-scouring of the World without doors, and hardly with that Decency they should be entitled to within. Our Predecessors have been treated with another sort of Respect; but I am at a loss to find such a difference betwixt them and their Successors, as can justify so different a Treatment.

My Lords, give me leave to speak very plainly: If our Faults be (and so I shall take them to be, till some others are prov'd against us) That we were zealous for the Service of our Great Deliverer, his late Majesty of Glorious Memory; That we were unshaken in our Adherence to his Government: If our Fault be, That we are as zealous and unshaken in our Adherence to the present Government so gloriously administer'd in the hands of her present Majesty (whom God long preserve) to her Interest and Service: If our Fault be, That we have been zealous for the Protestant Succession establish'd by Law; if it be that we have been jealous of any Offers that have been made, which to us seem'd to have a tendency to the prejudice or weakning any of these, and have oppos'd any Steps which we apprehended might facilitate the bringing in a Young Prince from abroad: If these be our Faults, from such as take them to be Faults we can never hope for Pardon; for they are such as we never will repent of. But if I am sure they will not be adjudg'd by your Lordships to be Faults, till some other are prov'd against us, I hope and beg that we may be allow'd the common Privilege of the House, to differ from any Lords when we cannot bring our Opinions up to theirs, and to vote according to our Judgments and Consciences, without being expos'd to unkind Reflections for so doing; to speak when we think it reasonable, and be silent when we judg it convenient so to be, without being call'd up at the pleasure of any Lord that shall have a mind to be angry with us.

L I S T

Of the NAMES of those that are turn'd out at
C---t, and of those that are put in their Places.

Room, Room, I say, make Room and out; ge' you out, you phanatical Low-Church Party; who upon the Account of a good Post or Place of Preferment, can occasionally Conform for your own Interest, not out of any true Principle to support the old *English* Constitution; but like Sharks, can fish in any troubled Waters, to the utter Destruction of our antient Hereditary Right of *Great Britain*, and the Church of *England* as by Law Established; to prevent which, our most gracious S---n, has by the Advice of her C---l, taken that effectual Care, that she finds is necessary for her own Support, and the Churches true Interest, to turn out, and put in, the Persons hereafter mentioned, viz.

The 6th of *June* 1710 On Sunday Night her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *William Oldes*, Esq; and at the same time he was made Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, in the Room of *Sir David Mitchell* lately deceased.

The 15th of *June*, Yesterday the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland* resigned his Place, as one of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State.

The 22d of *June*, Yesterday the Right Honourable the Lord *Dartmouth*, being appointed one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State came this Day, being the first time he came to his Office, at the Cock Pit at *White Hall*.

The 20th of *June*, The Earl of *Possmore* is appointed to command her Majesties Forces in *Portugal*, in the Room of the Earl of *Calloway*.

The 6th of *July*, Doctor *Laurence Broderick*, Chaplain to the Honourable the House of Commons, is made one of the Prebends of *Westminster-Abby*, in the Room of the Reverend Doctor *Burch*, lately deceased.

The 11th of *July*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Anglesey*, is made Pay-Master of her Majesty's Forces in *Ireland*, in the Room of my Lord *Cummingsby*.

The 13th of *July*, *James Cressel*, Esq; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of *Hannover*, and to the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*.

The 15th of *July*, *Clement Cottrell*, Esq; Son to the late *Sir Charles Cottrell*, was sworn Master of the Ceremonies, in the Room of his Father deceased.

The 18th of *July*, Colonel *Corbet* is now made Governour of *Mary-Land*, according to her most Excellent Majesty's appointment.

The 25th *Dicto*, The Earl of *Portland* was made Captain of her Majesties first Troop of Guards, in the Room of the Earl of *Albemarle*.

The 29th *Dicto*, We have an Account from *Oxford* that *Sir Simon Haycourt*, and several other Gentlemen, are made Justices of the Peace for the said County.

The 3d of *August*, The Queen has been graciously pleased to constitute Colonel *Francis Carr*, a Brigadier General of her Majesty's Forces.

Dicto, We are informed that *Adam Cburne*, Esq; has resigned his Place of Chief Justice's Clerk in *Scotland*, and that the Right Honourable the Earl of *Marr's* Brother succeeds him in that Post.

The 10th of *August*, On Thursday last the Right Honourable the Earl of *Godolphin*, resigned his Place of Lord High Treasurer of *Great-Britain*.

Dicto, And that Mr *Smith*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and under Treasurer, has resigned those Places, and we hear that the Right Honourable, *Robert Harley* Esq; succeeds him in the same.

Dicto, 'Tis likewise said, that the Lord C---r of G---s B---n, who is indisposed will also resign the same.

Dicto, A Commission is passing the Seals, appointing the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, Governor of *Jamaica*, and *Robert Lowther* Esq; Governor of *Barbadoes*.

The 12th of *August*, Her Majesty has appointed the Earl of *Rivers* her Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Hannover*, in the Room of *James Cressel* Esq; deceased.

Dicto, A Commission is passing the Seals, appointing the Right Honourable *Robert Harley* Esq; to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and under Treasurer.

Dicto, Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of *Paulet*, the Right Honourable *Robert Harley* Esq; the Right Honourable *Henry Pegit* Esq; *Sir Thomas Mansell* Baronett, and *Robert Benson* Esq; Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Treasurer of *Great-Britain*, in the Room of the Lord *Godolphin*.

'Tis also confidently reported, that *Sir Simon Haycourt*, Justice *Powell*, and Baron *Price*, are to be appointed Lords Commissioners of the C---y of G---s B---n, in the Room of the Lord H---h C---r.

The Four *INDIAN* KINGS SPEECH

To Her M A J E S T Y. 71

L O N D O N, April 20. 1710.

Yesterday the Four Princes of the Continent of America, between New-England and Canada, had their Publick Audience of Her Majesty with great Solemnity, and by their Interpreter made the following Speech to Her Majesty.

GREAT QUEEN!

WE have undertaken a long and tedious Voyage, which none of our Predecessors could ever be prevail'd upon to undertake. The Motive that induc'd us was, that we might see our *GREAT QUEEN*, and relate to Her those things we thought absolutely necessary for the Good of *HER* and us Her Allies, on the other side the Great Water.

We doubt not but our *Great Queen*, has been acquainted with our long and tedious War, in Conjunction with Her Children (meaning Subjects) against Her Enemies the French; and that we have been as a strong Wall for their Security, even to the loss of our best Men. The Truth of which our Brother *Queder*, Colonel *Schuyler*, and *Anadagarjaux*, Colonel *Nicholson*, can testify, they having all our Proposals in Writing.

We were mightily rejoiced when we heard by *Anadagarjaux*, that our Great Queen had resolv'd to send an Army to reduce *Canada*; from whose Mouth we readily embraced our Great Queen's Instructions; and in Token of our Friendship, we hung up the *Kettle*, and took up the *Hatchet*; and, with one Consent, joined our Brother *Queder*, Colonel *Schuyler*, and *Anadagarjaux*, Colonel *Nicholson*, in making Preparations, on this side the Lake, by building Forts, Store-houses, Canows, and Battows; whilst *Anadisia*, Colonel *Vetch*, at the same time rais'd an Army at *Boston*, of which we were informed by our Ambassadors, whom we sent thither for that purpose. We waited long in Expectation of the Fleet from *England*, to join *Anadisia*, Colonel *Vetch*, to go against *Quebec* by Sea, whilst *Anadagarjaux*, *Queder*, and We, went to *Mont-Royal* by Land; But at last we were told, that our Great Queen, by some important Affair, was prevented in Her Design for that Season. This made us extream Sorrowful, lest the *French*, who hitherto had dreaded Us, should now think Us unable to make War against them. The Reduction of *Canada* is of such Weight, that after the effecting thereof, We should have *Free Hunting*, and a great Trade with Our Great Queen's Children; and as a Token of the Sincerity of the Six Nations, We do here, in the Name of All, present Our Great Queen with BELTS of WAMPUM.

We need not urge to our Great Queen, more than the necessity we really labour under obliges us, that our Great Queen should not be mindful of us, we must, with our Families, forsake our Country and seek other Habitations, or stand Neuter; either of which will be much against our Inclinations.

Since we have been in Alliance with our Great Queen's Children, we have had some Knowledge of the *Saviour* of the World; and have often been importuned by the *French*, both by the insinuations of their Priests, and by Presents, to come over to their interest, but have always esteem'd them *Men of Falshood*: But if our Great Queen will be pleas'd to send over some Persons to instruct us, they shall find a most hearty Welcome.

We now close all, with Hopes of our Great Queen's Favour, and leave it to Her most Gracious Consideration.

A

Letter of ADVICE

TO THE

Freeholders of England,

Concerning the *Election* of MEMBERS to serve in the
Ensuing PARLIAMENT.

Friends and Countrymen,

THAT *Critical Time* is now come, when it concerns you to the last degree, if you have any Sense left of Happiness, or any Fear of Misery, to do your utmost for your *Church*, your *Nation*, your *Children*; nay, for all *Europe* in general. You are now call'd upon to chuse *Members* for the *Ensuing Parliament*: And give me leave to tell you, that upon this present Choice, the *Fate*, not only of your *Native Country*, but of all *Europe*, and the whole *Protestant Interest*, depends as visibly as ever it did upon any one *Election*, since that happy *Revolution* which saved us from Ruin and Destruction. Consider therefore what you are going to do. Act not a Part, in Passion and Fury, of which you may bitterly repent, and for which your *Latest Posterity* may suffer. Look around you, and see in what Posture the Affairs abroad are. Look at home, and see what is your *Common Interest* here. And then consider the *Qualifications* of the Persons who offer themselves to your Choice.

1. If you cast your Eyes beyond your own Country, you will find the *French King*, after the loss of many *Victories*, and many *Towns*, after repeated Defeats of his *Best Troops*, by the *Bravery* and *Conduct* of the *Duke of Marlborough*; You will find Him, I say, instead of suing for *Peace*, which He was just ready to do, changing his *Style*, and renewing the *War* in all Parts, with the same Zeal, as it were just now begun. The *Allies* you will find hitherto firm, and unshaken in the *Common Cause*; but now uneasy at our *Tumults* and our zealous *Revival* of the *Principles* of downright *Slavery*, which may too justly appear to them, to pave the way for the Reception, either of a *French Government*, or of a *Popish Pretender* amongst us. The *French King* is not blind, the *Allies* are not ignorant of the true *Interest* of *Europe*. And whatever threatens our *Neighbours*, threatens us at the same time. If the rest of *Europe* is in any time in Danger, the same Danger cannot be far from us. And what hath given this Alteration to the *Spirits* of the *Resolution* of the *Grand Enemy*, you shall judge by and by.

2. As your present *Interest* cannot be separated from that of your *Allies* Abroad; so at Home, it can be no other at this time, but what it was at the time of the *Late Revolution*. Then indeed *Danger* was more close and sensible; but not more *real* and *substantial* than it is now. The same *Principles* are revived now, which we knew, and saw, brought us to the brink of Destruction then. The same *Principles* are condemn'd now, which alone then saved us from that Destruction. The *Friends* of the *Popish Line* were never so confident of a *Restoration*, as they are at this time. They are labouring every where, to raise *Comotions* and *Disturbances*. They are taking care of our *Protestant Church of England*, which they hate. They are persuading you, that the *Church* is in Danger from *others*, that themselves may more effectually work its Ruin. They run in with all the *Cries* and *clamours*, that can make you hate your *Protestant Brethren*; and think them greater *Enemies*, and less to be tolerated than the *Popists* themselves. And their Wisdom is not Contemprible. For if they can persuade you to keep your Eye upon *others*, and not upon themselves; if they can work you up to a pitch of *Friendship*, and make *Papery* appear easy and tolerable; if they can raise you to a Zeal against other *Protestants*, their end is answer'd. You will be so much the easier in receiving a *Popish Government*, and submitting your Necks again to that *Yoke*, which neither you, nor your *Fathers* were able to bear. But look back, and see what your *Thoughts* were, when you were

in present Danger of being swallowed up. Did not all, even of the *Highest Churchmen*, then perceive, that the *Interest* of all *Protestants* in this Nation, was the thing to be regarded; that *Toleration*, and uniting with one another, were the only Methods against so terrible *Enemies*, as *Papery* and *Slavery*? Had any one, at that time, stood up, and told you, that all this was *Treachery* to the *Church*; that *Severities* ought to be used against those *Protestants* who differ from *You*; and that *Temper* and *Moderation*, were only *Lukewarmness* and *Falseness* to the *Church of God*; I am persuaded, he would have been look'd upon, and used as a *Common Enemy*. And this is the Case now. There is one great point in Hand, to guard against the Danger from *Papery* and *France*. The *War* is, as it were, afresh Proclaim'd. The *Pretender* claims us as his *Flock*, and his *Unalienable Right*. And his *Friends* here are paving his way by suitable *Doctrines*, and preparatory *Principles*. Now the *Trick* is to take off your Minds from this *imminent Danger*, and to tell you of *Danger* to the poor *Church*, from *Vipers* within it's own Bosom, and *Enemies* under it's very Nose at Home; whilst they are not able to shew you any *Danger*, but what belongs to all *Protestant Churches* in general. But, I beseech you, is not the main Concern now to be regarded? And is not that the *One common Interest* of *Protestants* and *Britains*; of *Protestants* considered, as all equally threatened by our professed *Enemies*; and of *Britains* considered, as a *People* governed by *Laws*, and now threatened by the great *Patron*, and *Pattern*, of *Absolute Power*, and *Arbitrary Government*? Here is a *Church* happily Established. Here are other *Protestant Congregations* Tolerated. We have all the same common *Civil Rights* and *Liberties*, and the same *Evils* to fear from *Papery* and *France*. We are now in open War with a *Monarch*, who threatens all our *Churches*, and all our *Liberties* equally; and what then is plainer, than that the *Interest* we ought at this time to have at Heart, is that of the whole *Protestant British Cause*; which is indeed the true *Interest* both of *Church* and *State*, united.

3. If this be the *Interest*, at this time, especially to be regarded; now, I pray, consider what the *Qualifications*, and who the *Persons* are, that deserve most your present *Approbation* and *Choice*. And here, I will only give you the following Account, founded upon matter of *Fact*, and sensible *Observation*. There are two sorts of *Men Candidates* for your *Votes*, now commonly known by the Names of *Whigs* and *Tories*: Names which signify little towards a true knowledge of their *Principles*, or *Behaviour*. On both sides, it must be allowed with pleasure, that there are *Men of Probity* and *Religion*, *Men* who are in their personal Capacities, *Ornaments* to their *Country*: And on both sides, it must be confessed with shame, that there are *Men* of loose *Principles*, and as loose *Morals*. So that on this Account, these two sorts of *Men* have but little to object against one another; but generally speaking, are sufficiently upon the level. The main *Question* upon this Occasion, is, how they have each of them shewn themselves affected by their *Votes*, and their *Conduct*, to the *Constitution* of our *Government*; the *Rights* and *Liberties* of the *Subject*; the *Interest* of the *Nation* now in *Danger*; and the present *necessary War*, which alone hath hindred us from being swallowed up, by our most inhumane and insatiable *Enemies*.

The *Constitution* of our *Government*, differs from that of an *Arbitrary Monarchy*, as our *Prince* is limited by our *Laws*, and always supposed to be a *Prince* acting by *Law*, and not by

Will

Will and Pleasure. Now, on one Hand, the *Tories* upon all Occasions are inculcating into our *Princes*, by their *Compliments* and *Addresses*, this *Notion*, that they Act by a *Divine Authority*; and that supposing they have a mind to dispense with all the *Laws*, and invade the *Properties* of the whole *Nation*, they have an *unalterable Right* to the *Submission* of all their *Subjects*. Observe here, that I do not say, that all who are called *Tories* do affirm this, or that sometimes, and upon some good Occasions, they do not condescend to acknowledge the Truth of the contrary. But, I say, that generally speaking, these are their *professed Principles*; that they fall in with those who maintain and defend these *Notions*; and that they consent to have them put into their *Addresses*, whenever they approach the *Throne*, in order to make the *Prince* believe so; which hath been, and may be, of most fatal *Consequence* to the *Publick*. On the other Hand, the *Whigs* (so called) speak out fairly and openly, that this is a *Monarchy* limited by *Laws*; that our *Princes* hold their *Crowns* by those *Laws*, approved of by *God*; that their *Title* and *Authority* is founded upon those *Laws*; and that contrary to those *Laws*, they have no *Right* to the *Obedience*, and *Submission* of the *Subjects*. Nor do I know any one of them, who is not as *zealous* for *Obedience* to the *Prince* governing by *Laws*, and as hearty for *Governments* thus limited, as it is possible to be. As for your selves, the *Tories* do openly profess (whatever they believe) that if any of our *Princes* should without *All* of *Parliament* demand *Taxes* and *Supplies* (as they sue for) you are obliged, it is not being contrary to the *Law* of *God*, to give them what they ask for; that if, upon your *Refusal*, they take all you have, by Force, you are obliged, upon pain of *Damnation*, to submit; that whatever they lay upon you, you are to be passively obedient, and humbly to bow your *Neck* to the *Yoke*. Now, what is this but to take away all your *Rights*, and all that you call your own, at once? They will speak indeed of *Rights*, and *Properties*; they will allow that there are *Laws* for your *Government*. But they declare you have no *Right* to defend these *Rights* when they are invaded; or these *Laws* when they are dispensed with. This is so far from saving the Matter, that it is indeed the more *proving*. To have *Rights* and *Liberties*, and no *Right* to defend them; to have *Laws*, and yet no *Allowance* of *Standing* by them, when they are in *Danger*; is just the same, whenever a *Prince* pleases, with having none at all. It is the same with being under *Absolute Monarchy*, with this Unhappiness added to it, of knowing, and feeling, and feeling Happiness, and yet not being able to keep, and preserve it, without *Sin*. But the *Whigs* openly avow that you are *Freemen*, and not *Slaves*; to be govern'd by *Law*, and not by mere *Will* and *Pleasure*; that when the *National Liberty*, and all your *Rights* and *Privileges* are in *Danger*, it is no *Crime*, but an *Honour* to you, to stand up for them, and to claim the *Right* of being govern'd by those *Laws* which it is the *Office* of the *Prince* to execute. The *Whigs* therefore declare you to be a *Free People*, invested with a *Right* to defend that *Freedom*. The *Tories* either declare you to be no better than *Slaves*; or at least, profess that you have no more *Right* to defend your selves, and preserve your *Freedom*, when a *Prince* would destroy it, than the greatest *Slaves* in the World have. Thus, in the Case of the late *King*, your *Great Destroyer*, and of the late *Revolution*, which sav'd you from *Destruction*; if there be any one who openly defends them, the *Tories* immediately esteem him, and use him as an *Enemy*; if there be any one who viably abuses them, or is understood to do so, they presently run in with this *Man*, as a *Friend*. Thus, with regard to the *Succession* of the *Protestant Line* in the *House of Hanover*, which was settled by departing from the *Hereditary Right* of the *Papish Branches*; and in Opposition to the *Right* hitherto so call'd; the *Tories* have again introduc'd a flaming *Zeal* for *Hereditary Right*, by which alone the *Presbiterians*, all over the *Land*, have kept up the *Claim* of the *Papish Line*. Now, let them mean never so innocently by this, let them have never so many *Shirts* and *Excuses* about it, let them declare never so much in private that they intend not by this what us'd to be call'd the *Hereditary Right*; yet, I ask you, will not this do the same Mischief with those who understand *Words*, as they have us'd hitherto to be understood. Will this ever serve the *Interest* of the *Protestant Succession* with any one? Doth it not look like *Bastards* to call the *Title* of the *House of Hanover* an *Hereditary Title*? Doth it not look too hearty and open, as it doth, to stand up for their *Title* by *All* of *Parliament*, (against what us'd

to be call'd *Hereditary Right* for the Service of the *Papish Branches*) about which there can be no Mistake? This is the way the *Whigs* chuse to express their *Zeal*; plainly and openly to honour, and exalt that *Parliamentary Title*, which is the Foundation of all our Hopes for the Time to come. And how can you doubt, who are most hearty for the *Protestant Succession* in the *House of Hanover*, and most likely to serve the *Interest* of it; those who openly avow the *Right* of *Parliament*, upon which all the World knows, it depends; or those who avoid the very mention of a *Parliamentary Title*, as if they were ashamed of it; and talk of *Hereditary Right* in the *Dialect* of all our *Presbiterians*, to the endangering that *Establishment*, and to the uniting the Minds of many honest, well-meaning Persons amongst

And now, to touch a little upon the great *Love* of *Britain*, and of *Europe*, now at *Stake*, and upon that *War*, by the *Success* of which alone we can keep off from us and our *Posterity* the *Miseries* of *Papery* and *Tyranny* united. If you look back, you will find that the *Tories* have been heretofore backward both to enter into, and support, this *War*; that they have sometimes courted you with declaring for *Peace*, and representing others as loading you with *Taxes* for an unnecessary, and, some would say, an unjust *War*. They have accus'd my *Lord Duke of Marlborough* with protracting this *War* for his own Advantage; tho' he hath hazarded his *Life* so often, and let slip no Opportunity of making large Steps towards *France*, the only way to a lasting *Peace*. But now at last, when all Things were going on well, and happily towards such a *Peace* as would make both you, and your *Children* after you, bless the *Memory* of the *Ministry* at Home, and the *General* Abroad; towards such a *Peace*, as would have taken away the Power of doing Mischief, from the *French King*: Now, I say, you see what *Friends* they are to a happy *Peace*. They have rais'd such *Tumults*, and *Heats*, that the *French King* hath taken new Courage; hath set himself to renew the *War* with greater Vigour; and hath conceiv'd such Hopes, as (whether he be deceiv'd in the End or no) have given him, for some longer Time, *Spirit*, and *Life* against us. Whereas, I do affirm that it was the *Zeal* and *Mind* of the *Whigs* which procur'd you the *Success* you have already had; and that had it not been for our *Intestine Heats*, this Year would have given the *Pretender*, and the *Papish Line*, the greatest *Blow* they have ever yet receiv'd since their *Excursion*, and, in all Probability, have brought a lasting *Peace* Home to your Doors. But now, that *Event* seems to be at a greater distance, notwithstanding the prodigious Success in Spain under *General Stanhope*, a *Noble Assister* of your *Liberties* at Home, as well as of the *Common Cause* Abroad. This is the *Truth* of the Matter. I defend not all *Men* on any Side. I do not say, there are not Faults in the one, as well as the other. But I speak of the *Principles* generally profess'd by both; the visible Behaviour and Conduct of both, and the plain Consequences of them.

If therefore you love your *Good Queen*, think who they are that have actually rais'd Her *Glorious* higher than any of Her Predecessors. Vote in favour of those who have already shewn their *Hearts* and their *Abilities*, in compassing every Thing that She herself could think glorious. And think, who they are that have, by their *Tumults*, given new Heart to Her *Enemies*, and put Her *Allies* into the most uneasy Suspence for the *Event*. Forget not the *Money* that has been so many times to that *General*, and animated those *Troops* who have won so many glorious *Battles* in your Cause; and think who they are that have often affronted him. See whether of the Two most deserve your Favour; they, who always openly profess your *Liberty*, and stand up for your *Privileges*, or they who always speak of you as *Slaves*, and openly profess unlimited *Subjection*. Look about you. If you miss this Opportunity you may severely repent it. And if a groundless Cry about the *Church*, (against which there hath been no one Attempt made by those who are falsely call'd its *Enemies*) can influence you to forget your selves, your *Children*, your *Rights*, and *Properties*; to forget your *Grand Enemy* now in Arms against you, and to pass by your true *Friends* who have so happily hitherto asserted the *Cause* of *National Liberty*, and the *Interest* of *Europe*; that *Grand Enemy* will indeed rejoice; but you, I fear, may come to mourn, when it is too late to retrieve the *Miseries* which may, this way, be brought upon your *Queen*, your *Church*, your selves, and your *Posterity*. But may *Almighty God* prevent so great Unhappinesses!

THE French King's Thanks TO THE Tories of Great-Britain.

My Good Friends,

I Might justly be thought *unpardonable*, if, at this Juncture, when all *Europe* is sensible of the immense Services you are doing me, I only should be silent, and seem to neglect what hath given me too deep and lasting Impressions of *Respect*, and *Gratitude*, ever to be forgotten. If I should endeavour to recount all the numerous *Obligations* I have to *You*, I should not know where to begin, nor where to make an *End*. But yet indulge me the Satisfaction of looking back to what is past; that I may rise by degrees to the full Pleasure of viewing what is present. It is an unspeakable Delight to my Mind to run back into all your *Measures*. It raises in me the Remembrance of past *Grandeur*, and presents me with the *Image* of something to come equal to all that is past.

1. If I review the Beginnings of that *Greatness* to which I have arriv'd, I see in every Step of it the Marks of your kind Regards. To *You* and your *Predecessors* I owe that *Sapinefs* and *Negligence* of the *English Court*, which gave me Opportunity and Ability to form and prosecute my Designs; those happy Days of your *Peace*, and *Plenty*, and *Luxury*, in which my *Power* and *Strength* increased. If I have had *Kings* of *England* my *Pensionaries*; or if they have been seiz'd with a violent *Friendship* for me, or with a *Lover's Fondness* for my *Measures* and *Grandeur*; *yours* hath been the Merit; it hath been all owing to your *Encouragement*, or *Acquiescence*.

2. If I go on to those Times, in which there came to your *Throne* a *Prince* fir'd with a Zeal to put a Stop to my *Grandeur*, and fram'd by Heaven (as I once fear'd) to contrive and execute the greatest Designs; I find my self here surrounded with your *Civilities*. How great and comprehensive were his *Thoughts*! How potent a *Confederacy* did He immediately form! How many, and how important were his *Projects*. But with how great a Dexterity, and how surprising a Management, did *You* constantly prevent the Execution? His *Measures* retarded; his *Supplies* cramp'd; his *Administration* impeach'd: So that He, who was truly formidable in his *Cabinet*, was made (by your Means) contemptible in the *Field*; sometimes reduc'd to the Extremity of pawning his own Lands, for Money enough to invite his *Army* into the *Field*. His Days past away in unrequited Labours; his *Summers* in Fatigues of unprosperous War; his *Winters* in greater Fatigues at Home, under the Discipline of your Discontents: till he grew weary of his *Crown*, and fain'd under the Burthen you laid upon him. So that to *You* I ow'd the *Impotence* of his *Life*, and the *Comfort* of his *Death*.

3. At that Juncture how vast were my *Hopes*? I easily embrac'd all *Europe* in my *Thoughts*; and figur'd in my Imagination the Platform of an *Universal Monarchy*. But a *Prince* ascend'd your *Throne*, whom you seem'd to court with some personal *Fondness*, and to resolve to distinguish from Her *Predecessor*, by shewing Her those Marks of *Affection* which were deny'd to Him. She had a *General* whom Her *Predecessor* had wrought into the Confidence and Favour of the *Allies*. Affairs quickly began to take an uncomfortable Turn. I confess, I then hop'd to make some use of another Party, which at that time being undermost, began to be insulted. But I was mistaken. I could make no Impressions. They tell in with their former Zeal against my *Power*. They retarded my *Supplies*. They cramp'd my part of the Management. They applauded every thing that look'd heavy against my Designs. Nay, their *Money*, in vast Sums, came rowling in, to support the *War*. By these means they unavoidably work'd

themselves into the *Administration*; and the Face of *Europe* chang'd apace. The *Credit* of the *Allies* swallow'd up *mine*. Battles were won. The Flower of my Forces broken and cut off. Towns were taken in Sight of my *Armies*. Poverty and *Ill-Fortune* reduc'd me to extreme Necessities. I saw all Things in *Britain* look fatal upon me; a *Parliament* sitting which had given the greatest Testimonies possible of their *Resolution* to reduce my *Power*; and an inexhaustible Fountain of Money flowing out against me under an *Administration* full of *Credulity*. What remain'd for me, but to sue for *Peace*, before a successful *War* should penetrate into the Bowels of my own *Kingdom*? and to accept of such *Terms* as my *Necessities* should force upon me?

But behold! When all Things were come to such an Height against me, you began to renew the Proofs of your ancient *Friendship*. It pry'd you to see a *Monarch* (in the proper Sense of the Word) descend so low, and sink into the State of an *inglorious* Petitioner for *Peace*. You were too generous to neglect an *Old Friend* in Distress. In fine, you have exceeded even my *Hopes*, and my *Thanks*. There is not any Person, or Set of Persons, in *Britain*, who have given me any degree of Terror, but you have bestow'd upon them the Marks of your highest Displeasure, and endeavour'd to sink both their *Credit* and their *Power*. There is not, on the contrary, any, whose Principles, or Practices, tend to my Advantage, but they have receiv'd ample Testimonies of your *Respect* and good Nature. I know your *Modesty*; but I cannot deny my self the Pleasure of entering into a short *Detail* of my present *Obligations*.

4. I will begin with that *General*, upon whose *Conduct* and *Courage*, Success, to an unparallel'd Degree, hath attended; against whom neither *Force* nor *Fraud*; neither the bravest *Troops*, nor the strongest *Intrenchments*, have availed me anything. But what neither *Force* nor *Fraud*, neither the bravest *Troops*, nor the strongest *Intrenchments* have been able to do, that I hope for from your Prudence, and *Conduct*. It is with pleasure I have observ'd, that every *Victory* he hath obtain'd *Abroad*, hath been retriev'd by your management at Home; that as fast as he hath advanced in *Glory* and *Splendor* in the *Field*, so fast has he fallen from your *Favour* and *Regards*, in his own *Country*. When he hath triumph'd over Difficulties, which appear'd unformidable, and reduced the strongest *Towns* and *Fortresses*; you have constantly either accus'd him of too great forwardness, or taken comfort from the multitudes of *Soldiers* he hath lost; whilst the *Number* and *Bravery* of my *Troops*, and the smallness of my *Defeats* have been your darling *Topics*. It is your great Care to make me and my *Generals* appear formidable enough to strike despair into all that oppose me; whilst your *British Commander* is, with you, either desirous of protracting the War, if he do not Fight; or rash and adventurous, if he Fights and Conquers. Were I to consider only the contemptuous Usage of him, by your part of the *House of Commons*, (displaying it self even when it could have no effect,) this is enough to give me the Satisfaction of believing, that you look upon every Advantage gained over me, to be an unpardonable indignity offer'd to your selves. Nor did your Zeal stop there: For when your *Voices* could not prevail against his *Glory*; at your command, *Falshin* was sent into his *Camp*, to display it's force, where the greatest *Unanimity* formerly reign'd. The attempts of this have proved equally *Impotent*. Lines, seemingly impenetrable, were pass'd, and a *Strong Town* besieged, before my *Generals* could believe it possible; and his *Author*

erty and Interest abroad, have been found invulnerable. But nothing seems too great a difficulty for your Virtue to surmount. There are imperceptible ways of coming to the same End, when the more open, and immediate, fail.

5. That *Parliament* which paid him to publish an *Honour*, when you were casting over him a Cloud of *Disrespect*; that *Parliament* which gave Supplies so large, and so early, as to make his *Army* formidable, before it was thought possible to be *Assembled*; that *Parliament* which was forcing upon *Me*, Terms of Peace, sufficient to disable me for ever; that *Parliament* which was fixing your *Protestant Establishment* upon a Foundation which never could be shaken; that *Parliament* hath been made an Example to all *Parliaments*, and by your happy management, together with my own *Engineers*, hath had all their unreasonable Zeal against me, turn'd back upon themselves. What a figure have your *Tumults*, your *Addresses*, and the *Progresses* of your *Dissension*, made in my *Gazettes*? What comfort have I received from them? What expectations have they raised, and what patience, under a War, otherwise insupportable, have they wrought in my People? And with what *Impatience* do we now wait for that *Dissolution*, with the *Hopes* of which you have so long flatter'd us; and for the improvement of which to the advantage of my self and your King, I have already made all possible preparations.

6. What is a *General* without a *Treasurer*? What is a *Treasurer* without a *Bank*? What is a *Bank* without a *National Credit*? And where can *National Credit* subsist, when those who have supported it, are sunk, and disgraced? All this you have wisely consider'd, and kindly applied your Remedy to the root of all Evil. As I cannot tax you with having encouraged, either by your *Principles* or *Practice*, the trusting your Government, so I must now gratefully acknowledge, that by your *Endeavours*, and your new *Schemes*, the *Credit* of those who have ventured to support this War, sinks apace, and only waits your pleasure for its final Stroke. The *Bank*, that Fund of every thing disgusting and evil to me; to which I owe every defeat my *Troops* met with; the *Treasurer*, to whose management I owe the Death of my own *Credit*, the beginning of all my Misfortunes, the *Men*, whose *Money* came to battle against me, as freely as it could be asked; the *British Credit*, which hath so often sent your *General* into the Field, and taught your *Troops* to conquer; all these have begun to experience your *Reformations*; and if you do but go on, will all owe their ruine to your *Conduct*, and leave your *General's* *Lamrets* wither'd, and useless. What my *Councils*, and my *Arms*, have in vain attempted; what numerous *Forces*, and wise *Commanders* have not been able to perform; that I hope for from You alone; A stop to those *Wiferies*, which now draw too near the vital Part of my Kingdom; a stop to my own despair, which began to grow insupportable; a redress of those *Miseries*, which I saw impending; and a release from those *hard Fettes*, which unreasonable Men would have put upon a mind fired with a *God-like Ambition*, and upon a *Monarch* born by Divine Right to Universal Empire.

7. Blessed be the *Engines*, to which so glorious Events are owing. *Republican*, *Antimonarchical*, *Danger of the Church*, *Non-resistance*, *Hereditary* and *Divine Right*, Words of force and energy; happily managed in *Sermons* and *Addresses*, and assisted by popular *Tumults*; how great are my Obligations to all these! We know that your late *Revolution* was an *Antimonarchical* *resisting* *Revolution*, hatch'd in a *Republick*, and diametrically opposite to that *Divine Hereditary Right*, by which we *Monarchs* reign. You could not therefore have conferr'd a greater Obligation upon me, than to reweave those *Terms*, by which my *Tyranny* is supported, and your *Royal Line* hopes to be restored; and to sink the Reputation of those *Principles*, upon which alone your new *Establishment* is Founded. Nor can I dissimble the Satisfaction I have received, when I have so often seen that, as I have grown low, and my Cause unfortunate, so hath your *Church* been said to decline with me; and that every *Wifery* that hath been gained against me, hath encreased the Cry of the Danger of your *Church*; a Cry, which hath as often come into my relief

at Home, as your too fortunate *General* hath triumph'd over me Abroad. How happy for me, that those who were unalterably zealous to support the War, should immediately be figur'd out to the Nation, as *Enemies* to your *Church*; and the more formidable, for the sake of that *Money* and *Credit*, by which they were effecting my Ruine. Nor doth your tender Compassion regard only my present difficulty. It looks forward, and almost rids my mind of all Fear of such difficulties in the way of my future Designs. For who will not, for time to come, be afraid to embark their Fortunes against *France*, when they have seen the noble return made to them; who have heretofore been guilty of so great a Presumption?

8. Had you enter'd into such *Measures* at the beginning of the War, before your Nation had much felt the weight of it, it might have been retrieved by the other Party, and so turn'd but little to my Account. But when your Armies were pressing forward in a straight Line to *Paris*; when every thing I could do had been experienced too weak, to stop the course of *Victory*; when your *Credit* was at its height, and my own sunk into nothing; when your People were within view of an End of their *Barthen*, and I lost my *Glory*; when nothing could save me but this; then to interpolate, and kindly to lend a helping hand; then to raise a prodigious out-cry against the *Administration*; then to press for Alterations, to throw down *Credit*, to break the measures of the *Confederacy*; this is doubly indulgent to me. The *Seigniorities*; or a kindness mightily enhances the value of it; and therefore, as there never was in the whole Course of my Affairs, any thing so *jealousable*, so never was there a service so truly valuable.

I am not so vain, as to think that all is owing to pure Love and Regard to my self. I am sensible, that you obtain *Prize* and *Office*, which have something of Efficacy in them. But when I consider how little service, and for how small a Portion of time, you do to your selves; and how immense, and lasting the Benefits to me may be: I must confess, I cannot keep concluding from all appearances, that I am not without a good *piece* of your *Favour*; and I am forced to confess, that I have not deserved so much at your Hands.

Of all your *Disquisitions*, and *Hears*, I am ever ready to make my Use. Amongst the other Party I can send forth those who may deceive and cheat them. But I must own, your very Principles are agreeable to *absolute Monarchy*, and Designs of *Tyranny*; and your *Practices* are, of themselves, such as have often reliev'd and supported me: but this last *Scene* of your *Conduct* hath exceeded all that I could flatter myself with. Only go on manfully in the Path you have enter'd. Start not at Danger. Give the finishing Stroke to *Credit*, and *Parliamentary Funds*. I ask no more. You have render'd me eternally your Friend, and conquer'd, with your endearing Kindnesses, the invincible

L E W I S.

POSTSCRIPT.

MY Grandson the King of Spain, and my Brother of England, both remember you with infinite Satisfaction. They hear, they speak, they dream, of nothing but your oblong *Measures*. By preserving me they declare themselves preserved. The one professes that to You he owes that at first he was acknowledg'd King of Spain; and that now he is not forc'd back to France by a cruel Peace. The other in a particular manner thanks you for your matchless Zeal against a *House of Commons*, which was so injuriously going to extinguish his Hopes for ever; for your late *royal Addresses*; your open Avowal in them of that unlimited *Non-resistance* by which he keeps up his Claim; and your protest'd Abhorrence of those *Revolution-Principles* by which he was enfeebled. He applauds your high Regard to *Hereditary Right*, a Word terrible to the *Protestant Succession*, but from which he expects great Things, by virtue of which he is now striking some useful claiming *Medals*, to bring over with him; and hopes in a very short Time to be with you, to pay you his acknowledgments in Person, and to give you the highest proofs of his Fracely Esteem and Affection.

Sold by A. Baldwin, in Warwick-Lane. 1710. Price One Penny.

†+ Serious Advice to the Good People of England, pr. 2d. Bishop of Sarum's, Oxford's, Lincoln's, and Norwich's Speeches, Thoughts of an Honest-Tory, pr. 2d. Managers Pro and Con, pr. 6d. True, Genuine, Tory-Addresses, pr. 1d. General View of our Present Discontents, pr. 3d. Voice of the Addressers, pr. 3d. *Facilities* Hopes reviv'd, pr. 2d. All Sold by A. Baldwin, in Warwick-Lane.

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A

REPRESENTATION,

Of the Present

State of Religion,

With regard to the late excessive Growth of

Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness:

Drawn up by the

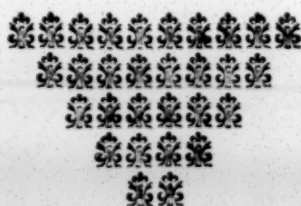
Upper House of Convocation,

OF THE

Province of *CANTERBURY*,

AND

Transmitted to the **LOWER HOUSE** for
Their Approbation.



L O N D O N:

Printed for JONAH BOWYER, at the *Rose* in *Ludgate-street*,

1711.

May it please Your Majesty,



WE, the Archbishop, the Bishops, and the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, are deeply sensible of the many Blessings and Advantages of Your Gracious and Prosperous Reign: Amongst which, there is none that more affects us, than the tender Care and Concern shewn by Your Majesty for the flourishing State of Religion, and the Godly Zeal You have express'd against the Wickedness of Those, who, by loose and profane Principles and Practices, have endeavour'd to undermine and destroy it.

We are thankful to Almighty God, who hath put it into Your Royal Heart to repress these impious and daring Attempts; and, for that End, among others, to order Your Clergy to be called together, that they might in Synod, humbly offer their Counsel and Assistance.

It is, on many Accounts, our Duty, to do the utmost that in us lies, towards promoting so excellent a Work. We have, therefore, apply'd our selves with diligence to consider the Matters to us referr'd; and do now, in Obedience to Your Royal Commands, humbly lay before Your Majesty,

A REPRESENTATION of the present State of Religion among Us, with regard to the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy and Profaneness.

IT is with the greatest Affliction and Concern, that we enter upon a Work so unpleasant in all Respects, were it not for the Hopes it gives us of seeing these Evils in some measure removed; and therefore, we shall not give Your Majesty the Uneasiness of a particular Relation, either of the blasphemous Passages that have been publish'd from the Press, or the great Impieties that have been committed: But in discharge of the Trust reposed in us by Your Majesty, we think our selves obliged to lay before You such an Account of the Progress of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness amongst us, as may let Your Majesty see the Causes and Occasions which have given the greatest rise to them, and the sad Consequences with which they are attended.

It is hard to come to the beginning of these great Evils, which all times have complain'd of; and therefore to confine our own Enquiries, and lessen Your Majesty's Trouble as much as we can, we shall look no farther back for the Source of them, than that long unnatural Rebellion, which loosen'd all the Bonds of Discipline and Order, and overturn'd the goodly Frame of our Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution.

The Hypocrisy, Enthusiasm, and variety of wild and monstrous Errors which abounded during those Confusions, begat in the Minds of many Men too easily carried into Extremes, a disregard for the very Forms of Religion and proved the Occasion of great Libertinism, and Profaneness, which hath ever since too much prevail'd amongst us; the Seeds of Infidelity and Heresy which were then sown did soon after appear, and the Tares have sprung up in great abundance.

The Authority of the present Canon of Scripture hath been represented as standing upon a very precarious Foundation, and the Inspiration of the whole hath been call'd in Question.

The Miracles recorded in Scripture have been disputed and compared to the fabulous Relations of those that occur in Heathen Writers.

All Mysteries in Religion have been exploded as absurd and useless Speculations, and several Fundamental Articles of our most Holy Faith have not only been call'd in question, but rejected.

The *Arrian* and *Socinian* Heresies have been propagated with great Boldness: The Doctrine of a *Trinity of Persons in the Unity of the Godhead*, hath been deny'd and scoffed at; The Satisfaction made for the Sins of Mankind, by the precious Blood of Christ hath been either directly renounced, or very ungratefully lessen'd; The Establish'd Creeds of the Church have been represented as unwarrantable Impostitions:

Even at this time when we are thus met by Your Majesty's Writ, and exhorted by Your Gracious LETTER to consult of Methods for repressing pernicious Errors and Impieties, a Book hath been Printed, wherein the *Arrian* Doctrine (of which we cannot but declare our utter Abhorrence) is avow'd and maintain'd, and the Truth of it is threaten'd to be shewn by large and elaborate Proofs in other Treaties from the same Hand, which are soon to follow. To this Book the Author hath prefix'd his Name, and hath not been afraid to dedicate it to the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of this Province, in Convocation assembled, with invitation to all to encourage his Design by their Subscriptions to it, and not without laying the Imputation of *Antichristianism* upon all those who shall not approve it.

The natural Immortality of the Soul hath upon different Schemes and Views been oppos'd as a vulgar Error, and the Necessity of all Humane Thoughts and Actions hath been asserted, to the overturning the Foundations of all Religion, whether, natural or instituted, and to the rendring all Notions of Good and Evil, of Rewards and Punishments, whether in this Life, or the next groundless and vain.

Others have endeavour'd to root out of Mens Minds all Notions of a Church, as a Society instituted by Christ, with peculiar Powers and Privileges, and proper Officers to administer the Word and Sacraments; and so to blend and confound the Spiritual Society with the Temporal as to make every thing in Religion, its divine Truths, and most sacred Ordinances dependant on the Will of the Civil Magistrate, as deriving solely from him their Sanction and Authority. Nay, these Religious Ordinances themselves, even the Chief of them, *Baptism* and the *Supper of the Lord* have been spoken of with such a degree of ungodly Mockery and Scorn, as to fill the Hearts of good Christians with Horror and Astonishment.

The Frauds of *Pagan* and *Popish Priests* have been display'd, in order to represent all Priests as Imposters upon the Credulity of Mankind; and draw Infamy upon the *Priesthood* in general, and to render the Order it self, in what Religion soever it was found, equally the Object of publick Aversion and Contempt.

The Books containing the Errors and Impieties abovemention'd have been the more easily publish'd and dispersed since the Expiration of the Act for restraining the Press; and thro' the greater liberty of Printing, which thereon ensu'd, have the Vicious and Profane had more Opportunities to scatter their Papers for corrupting the Manners of Men.

Not only several Pieces formerly written on the side of Infidelity, which might have been forgotten without such a Revival, have been collected into Volumes, and publish'd again, but Mock-Catechisms fram'd in a light manner have been cry'd in the Streets, to depreciate the excellent Summaries of our Christian Faith, and as far as possible to root out of Mens Minds, the Sense of those great Truths that are contain'd in them.

This Profaneness hath been much increased by the Licentiousness of the Stage, where the worst Examples have been placed in the best Lights, and recommended to Imitation; and the various Images thus Painted to the Life, and set out with all manner of Advantage, have made such Impressions upon the Minds of the Young and Unwary, as are not easy to be effaced. Where the Bond of Wedlock hath been generally treated as a ridiculous and burthensom Yoke, to the great Prejudice of Society and Virtue, and every thing Sacred hath been expos'd. Where the Office of the Priesthood hath been made a matter of Scorn and Reproach; and whereat the opening a New Theatre, the building of Churches was impiously derided, as a vain and useless Work, the Effect only of Superstition and Ignorance.

It is indeed for the purpose of the Irreligious to discourage the Building of Churches where they are so much wanted, and where the want of them is in all appearance, one great Occasion of the Irreligion of many. For by this means, vast numbers of Souls have, in and about these two populous Cities, been excluded from a Possibility of attending the Publick Worship of God, and from all the Benefits of Christian Instruction. And the natural Consequence of this hath been a gradual Defection from Piety and Virtue to Irreligious Ignorance, and all manner of loose and licentious Living.

And as the want of Churches here, so the want of competent Maintenance for the Service of many that are in the Country, where two or three Cures do not often afford enough to support a Minister, is, tho' not a late, yet a like Occasion of Profaneness and Ignorance there: For, by this means many Parishes have no Minister residing among them, and are several Sundays in the Year without any Service at all; and the Ministers, by having so much Duty upon them, cannot discharge it as they ought, nor have time for the Catechising young Persons, which is so necessary a part of Christian Instruction.

And to the Increase of this Mischief, both in City and Country, have They also contributed, who have taken occasion from the Relaxation of those Laws which made Absence from the Establish'd Church penal, to withdraw themselves entirely from all Religious Assemblies, altho' the very Act of Exemption, which gave Liberty in one respect, equally restrained it in the other.

From these several Occasions hath ensued a great Neglect of the religious Observance of the Lord's Day, too great a part of which is spent by many in Publick Houses, and other Diversions wholly unsuitable to the time set apart for the more immediate Service of God; tho' we have reason to think, that through the Care of Magistrates and others, some Reformation hath been made of this Matter.

But whatever share any of the Causes and Occasions abovementioned may have had in that Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness amongst us, We cannot but bewail the Effect; considering the Dishonour it brings on our Holy Faith, our Church, and Nation; and the Hurt it has done to Your Majesty's People, many of whom have been made worse Men, and worse Subjects, by the Means of it.

It is lamentable to reflect how many Souls have been lost by imbibing wicked Doctrines from those Books which have been scattered for several Years through this Kingdom; how many more are endangered by too near Approaches to Infidelity (tho' they have not as yet actually arrived to it) from a Spirit of Indifference and Neutrality in Religion which hath been infused into their Minds by these Means.

But what we have further to apprehend from our Impieties is, that they have made us obnoxious to the Displeasure of Almighty God, who may justly on their Account be provoked to visit us with his judgments, by stopping the continued Current of Success with which he hath hitherto blessed our Affairs, and delivering us into the Hands of our Enemies; by withdrawing the pure Light of his Gospel from us, and letting in the Abomination of Popery among us.

For the Emisaries from *Rome* have been all along very watchful to lay hold of these Opportunities for the Advancement of their Cause; to which nothing is so serviceable as Scepticism and Looseness of Life: These therefore, as well as the Errors and Divisions amongst us, they have always encouraged to the best of their Power, and improved to their own Advantage; representing in several Books, as well as in their common Conversation, the great Uncertainty of the Christian Religion upon Protestant Principles, and filling Mens Minds with infinite Doubts, the better to make them submit to an infallible Guide. They have swarmed in our Streets of late Years, as they do more particularly at this time, and are very busy in making Converts: Nor do we doubt but that divers of Your Majesty's Subjects, either from the Scandal taken at the Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness they see, or from sharing the Contagion of it, have, by their Arts, been perverted.

But notwithstanding that we have these Things to complain of, so much hath been done already toward taking off the Causes and Effects of these Evils, and to prevent the further Consequences of them, as to give us great hopes, that through the Blessing of God upon Your Majesty's Authority and Example, and the Endeavours of Your Subjects in their several Stations, we shall escape the Danger we have so much reason to fear.

For as Books have been published in favour of Herefy, and downright Infidelity; so others have been written from time to time, as occasion required, in Defence of the Fundamental Truths whether of Natural or Reveal'd Religion, with great Clearness and Strength of Argument: The vain Pleas of the several Advocates for Infidelity have been particularly considered and refuted, to the Silencing, if not the Conviction, of some of the principal of them.

A Lecture was Founded, not many Years since, by Mr. *Boyle*, in Defence of the Christian Religion against all the Adversaries of it; and many excellent and useful Sermons have been Preached and Published upon that Occasion.

Societies have been formed for the Reformation of Manners; Funds of Charity have been raised for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of Christian Knowledge at Home, and for the pious Education of poor Children: Great variety of plain and useful Discourses have been distributed among the meaner sort for their more easy Improvement; and Parochial Libraries have been set up for the Use of Ministers in the Country, that they might be better provided for the Instruction of those committed to their Charge.

Authority hath often interposed for the countenancing these excellent Designs, and for withstanding the bold Attempts that have been made upon our common Faith; and for preventing the Increase of Irreligion and Profaneness, Royal Injunctions and Proclamations have issued, Acts of Parliament have passed, Prosecutions at Law have been ordered, Gracious Speeches from the Throne have been made, and from thence such bright Patterns of Piety and Virtue have shone forth, as have, no doubt, prevailed upon many, tho' the Influence of them hath not extended so far as might have been expected.

But then the Infidelity of some hath been attended with this good Consequence in others, that the Zeal of devout Persons hath thereby been excited to do every thing that in them lay towards resisting and stemming the Increase of this great Evil: Nor have their Endeavours been altogether fruitless; our Eyes daily see the happy Effects of them; Divine Service and Sacraments have of late been oftner celebrated, and better frequented, than formerly; the Catechising of Youth hath been more generally practised, and with greater Success; vast Sums have been furnished by private Contributions to sustain the Charge of Educating poor Children in the pious manner abovementioned; and many other new and noble Institutions of Charity have been set on foot.

Many Churches have been Repaired and Adorned at the Expence of the several Parishioners, and other Benefactors; and many Chapels opened in the larger Parishes, tho' not sufficient to answer the Wants of the Inhabitants. Great Sums of Money have been by Publick Authority Provided and Applied for the Building, Supporting, and Adorning other Churches; and Your Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon our humble Address, to recommend to Your Parliament to find out Means for the Building of such as are still wanting: of which from the great Satisfaction with which Your Message was receiv'd, and the great Progress made upon it, we hope to see the blessed Effect; when all, who are religiously disposed, will have the Opportunity of giving publick Testimony of it, and the Careless be left without Excuse.

In the mean time other Methods of Redressing these Mischiefs may, we humbly conceive, be successfully tried, such as Your Majesty's great Wisdom and Piety, and the foregoing Observations, will suggest to You.

We entertain not the least Doubt of Your Majesty's firm Resolution to render the Laws and Proclamations set forth for the Suppression of Immorality and Profaneness useful to that purpose, by an impartial and vigorous Execution of them; and to Reform the Corruptions of the Stage, which have been so instrumental in vitiating young and innocent Minds, and have given so just Offence to all serious and devout Christians.

We are entirely perswaded, that Your Majesty will, in the most effectual manner, discountenance all such Persons as are profligate in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders of Impious Opinions; and the repeated Assurances which Your Majesty (whom God long preserve) hath been pleased to give to Your People of Your Care to transmit the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line as Establish'd by Law, give us great Hopes, that our Enemies of the Romish Communion will at last be effectually discouraged from attempting the Ruin of that Excellent Church, of which, under Christ, Your Majesty is the chief Governour, and glorious Defender.

From

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From the Application of these several Means, which we do not doubt but Your Majesty will use, we promise ourselves very great and durable Effects: But that for which we at present in most earnest and most humble manner address our selves to Your Majesty is, That by Your Royal Interposition, an Act may be obtained for Restraining the present excessive and scandalous Liberty of Printing wicked Books at Home, and importing the like from Abroad; in such manner as to the Wisdom of Your Majesty, and Your Parliament, shall seem most expedient. For as we take this Liberty to have been one chief Source and Cause of those Evils whereof we have spoken, so we question not but the Restraint of it would go a great way in the Cure of them.

There is another pernicious Custom that has very much prevail'd amongst us under the false Notion of Honour, which we beg Leave to mention in this place, and that is the Practice of Fighting Duels, which has so far obtain'd, that Your Majesty hath had many Occasions, and some very lately, to see the dismal Effects of it.

We do therefore, in all humble Duty, beg Your Majesty to take the most effectual Methods to extinguish those false Notions, so contrary to the Laws of God, and so destructive of all Society, and to put a Stop to this wicked and unchristian Practice by such Means as Your Majesty, in Your great Wisdom, shall think most proper.

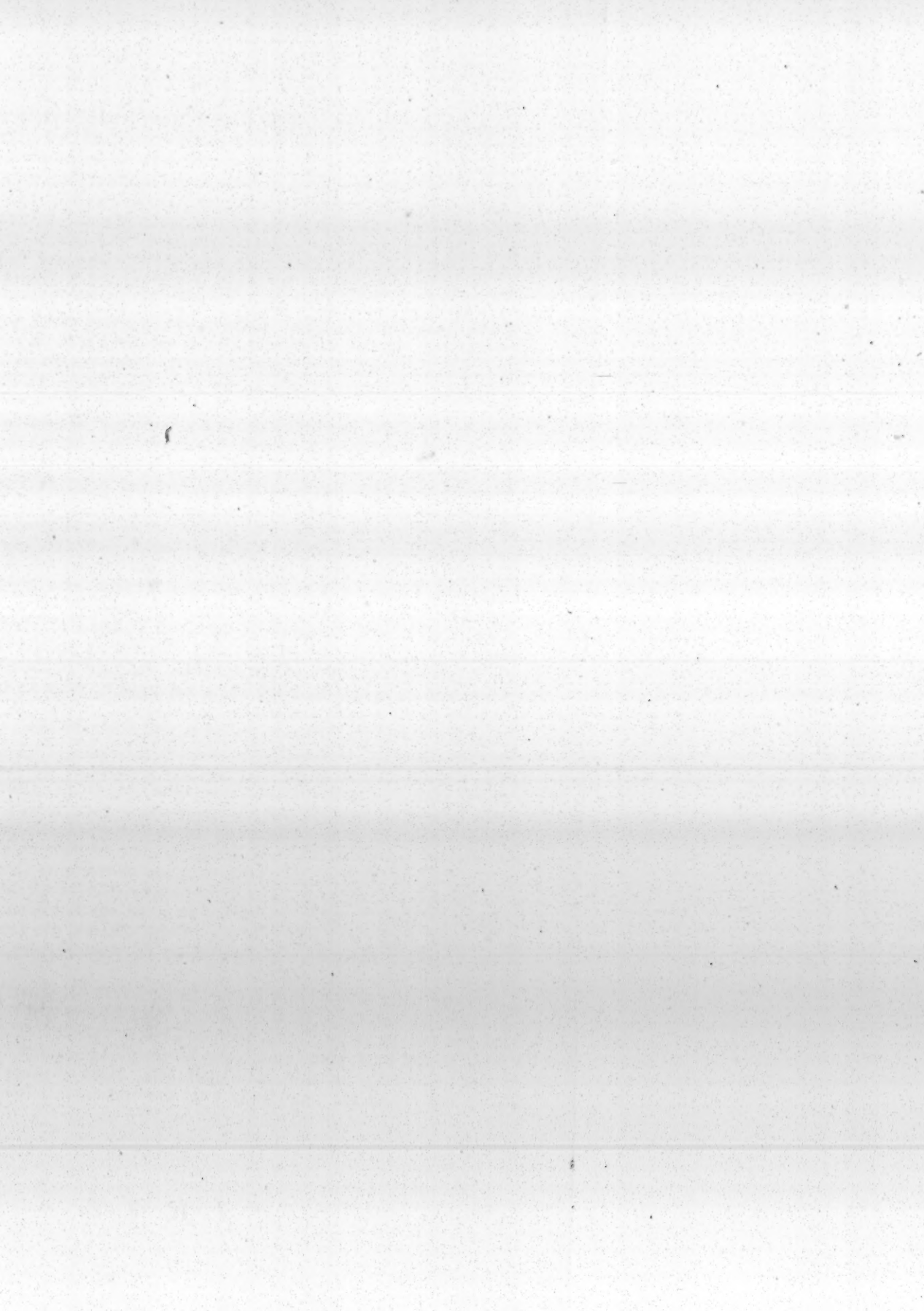
We have also good hope, that all employed in *Authority under Your Majesty*, will, as we pray, *truly and indifferently minister Justice to the Punishment of Wickedness and Vice, and to the Maintenance of true Religion and Virtue*; and wish that some Way may be found for the Recovery and Improvement of Christian Knowledge and Piety in Families, which we fear is too much neglected.

We likewise hope, that especial Care will be taken of the Education of young People at the Universities, by providing that Tutors make it their Business to teach their Pupils the Principles of the Christian Religion in the course of their other Studies, and endeavour to make them serious in it, with a particular Eye to such as are designed for Holy Orders.

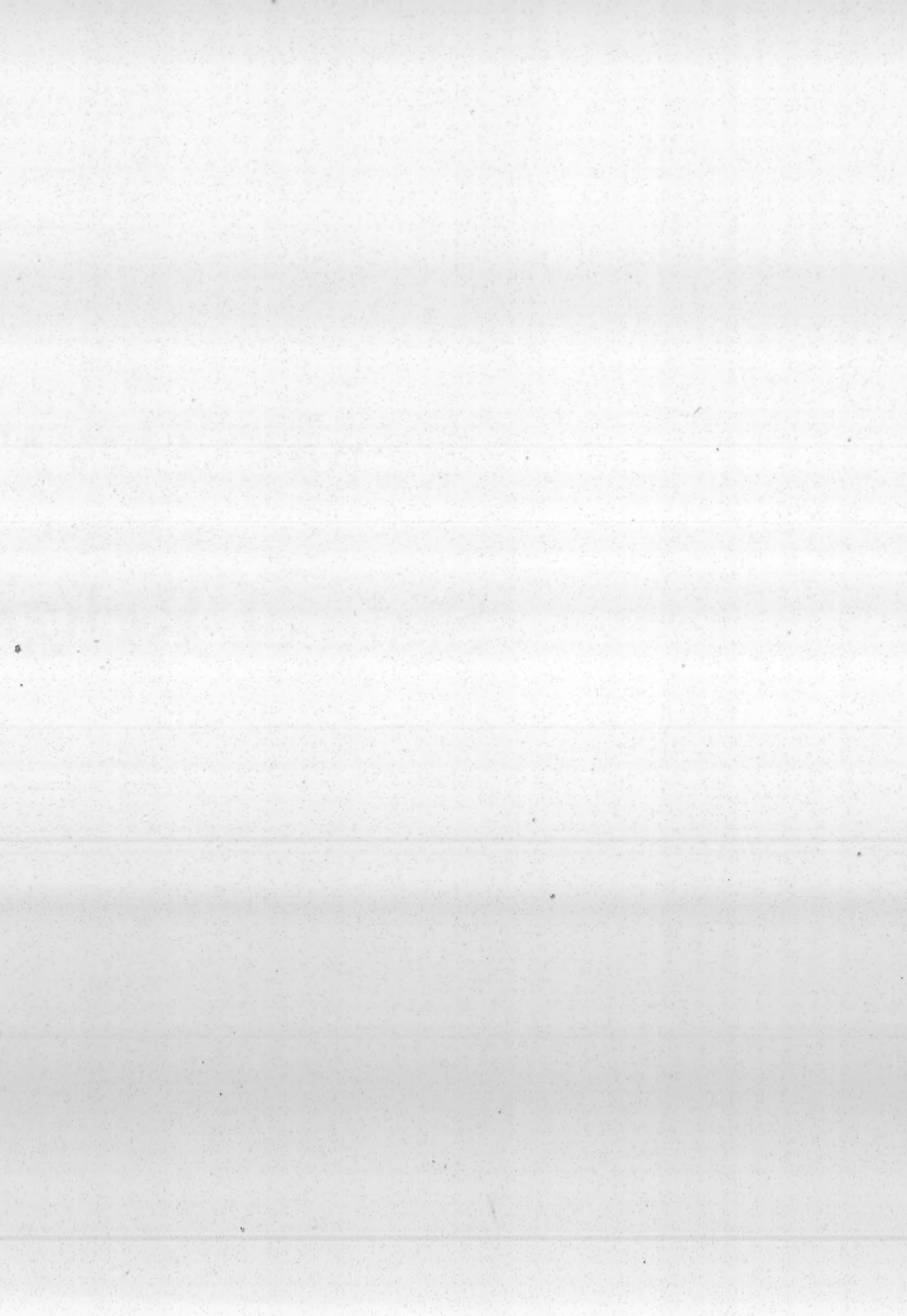
And for Ourselves, who are called to this Holy Function; We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will take all possible Care of the Discharge of our own Duty, and do all that in us lies, that the Canons of our Church may be strictly observed both by Ourselves and those committed to our Charge.

We have those Parts of our Discipline which Your Majesty hath in your great Goodness thought fit to recommend to us for further Improvement, under our most serious Consideration; and hope, in some measure to answer the Wants of the Church, and Your Majesty's Expectations in referring them to us; as we shall at all times hereafter, as often as Your Majesty shall be pleased to require our Attendance for these Purposes, endeavour to make our Synodical Meetings subservient to the good Order and Establishment of this Church, the Interest and Advantage of the Christian Religion, the Satisfaction of Your Majesty, and the Honour of God.

And our daily and fervent Prayer to God shall be, That Your Majesty may be the happy Instrument of these and many other Blessings to this Church and State; That you may be as prosperous in your Designs against Infidelity and Vice here at Home, as you have been in all your Undertakings against the Common Enemy Abroad; and may by that means add what alone is wanting to compleat the Glory, and crown the Successes of your ever memorable Reign.



A
REPRESENTATION,
Of the Present
State of Religion, &c.



A REPRESENTATION,

Of the Present

75

State of Religion,

With regard to the late excessive Growth of

Infidelity, Herefy, and Profaneness:

Unanimously agreed upon by a

JOINT COMMITTEE

O F

Both Houses of Convocation,

O F T H E

Province of CANTERBURY,

A N D

Afterwards rejected by the UPPER HOUSE, but
Passed in the LOWER HOUSE.

Members of the Committee.

The Bps of	Peterborough	Dr. Atterbury, Prol.	Dr. Ashton
	Landaff	Dr. Stanbope	Dr. Smalridge
	Bangor	Dr. Godolphin	Dr. Altham
	St. Asaph	Dr. Willis	Dr. Sydell.
	St. Davids	Dr. Gastrell	Archdeacon Brideock.

LONDON: Printed for JONAH BOWYER, at the *Rose* in
Ludgate-street, 1711.

May it please Your Majesty,



*W*E, the Archbishop, the Bishops, and the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, are deeply sensible of the many Blessings and Advantages of Your Gracious and Prosperous Reign: Amongst which, there is none that more affects us, than the tender Care and Concern shewn by Your Majesty for the flourishing State of Religion, and the Godly Zeal You have express'd against the wicked Practices of Those, who, by loose and profane Principles, openly propagated among Your Subjects; have endeavour'd to undermine and destroy it.

We are thankful to Almighty God, who hath put it into Your Royal Heart to repress these daring and impious Attempts; and, for that End, to call upon Your Clergy for their Counsel and Assistance.

It is, on many Accounts, our Duty, to do the utmost that in us lies; toward promoting so excellent a Work. We have, therefore, apply'd our selves with diligence to consider the Matters to us referr'd; and do now, in Obedience to Your Royal Commands, humbly lay before Your Majesty,

A REPRESENTATION of the present State of Religion among Us, with regard to the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy and Prophaneness.

*W*E cannot, without unspeakable Grief, reflect on that Deluge of Impiety and Licentiousness, which hath broke in upon us, and overspread the Face of this Church and Kingdom; eminent, in former times, for Purity of Faith, and Sobriety of Manners.

The Source of these great Evils, as far back as We have trac'd it, seems to have been, that long unnatural Rebellion, which loosen'd all the Bands of Discipline and Order, and overturn'd the goodly Frame of our Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution.

The Hypocrisy, Enthusiasm, and variety of wild and monstrous Errors, which abounded, during those Confusions, begat in the Minds of Men (too easily carried into Extremes) a disregard for the very Appearances of Religion, and ended in a Spirit of downright Libertinism and Profaneness, which hath ever since too much prevail'd among Us. It was, indeed, check'd, and kept Under, for a time, by the Legal Restraints laid on the Press, and by the just dread of Popery, which hung over our Heads: But, as soon as these Fears were removed, and those Restraints were taken off, it broke out with the greatest Freedom and Violence.

There have not been wanting, God be praised, the hearty Endeavours of good Men to resist the Growth of these spreading Evils. Books have been written in defence of the Fundamental Truths, whether of natural or reveal'd Religion, with great Clearness, and Strength of Argument; the vain Pleas of the several Advocates for Infidelity have been particularly consider'd, and refuted; Societies have been form'd, and Funds of Charity rais'd, for the Propagation of our holy Faith, for the pious Education of poor Children, and for the Increase of Christian Knowledge, by plain and useful Discourses, distributed among the meaner Sort, in great Variety and Number. Authority hath often interpos'd, for the countenancing these excellent Designs, for withstanding the bold Attempts, and preventing the farther Increase of Irreligion and Profaneness. To this end, Royal Injunctions, and Proclamations have issued, Acts of Parliament have pass'd, Prosecutions at Law have been ordered, gracious Speeches from the Throne have been made; and from thence such bright Patterns of Piety and Vertue have shone forth, as would, in any Age, less pro-

profligate than this, have diffus'd their happy Influence thro' all Orders of Men among us.

But it must be confess'd, that all the Endeavours which may hitherto have been used, by publick or private Persons, to stop the Growth of this Evil, have prov'd ineffectual. In the midst of such Discouragements Infidelity hath taken deep Root, and, being cultivated with Care, hath spread its Branches wide, and shot up to an amazing height, and brought forth Fruits in great abundance.

We forbear to wound Your pious Ears by a particular mention of those many Blasphemous Passages, which have been publish'd from the Press. Nevertheless, in discharge of the Trust repos'd in us by Your Majesty, we think our selves oblig'd to lay before You some Account of the various Steps taken to undermine the Foundations of Christianity, and to infect the Minds of Your People, with Atheism, Deism, Heresy, and every pernicious and destructive Error. We shall proceed afterwards to consider the dark and subtle METHODS, by which this Mystery of Iniquity hath been carry'd on; to enquire into the CAUSES which have chiefly and most immediately given Birth to it, and into the sad CONSEQUENCES with which it has been attended; and then in all Humility to propose such REMEDIES, as, we think, may be most effectual for the Cure of it.

The Dispute with our Enemies of the Church of *Rome* (manag'd with so much Honour and Advantage to the Church of *England*) was no sooner happily ended, but other Adversaries arose, who openly attack'd the Fundamental Articles of the Catholick Faith, and scatter'd the Poison of *Arrian* and *Socinian* Heresies thro' all Parts of this Kingdom. The Doctrine of a *Trinity of Persons* in the *Unity of the God-head* was then deny'd and scoff'd at, the Satisfaction made for the Sins of Mankind by the precious Blood of Christ was renounced and exploded; the ancient Creeds of the Church were represented as unwarrantable Impositions, and treated with Terms of the utmost Contumely and Reproach. And the Divulgers of these wicked Errors and Blasphemies proceeded with as little Disguise and Caution, as if some new Law had been made in their Favour; notwithstanding that Care had been taken by Those, who pass'd the *Act of Indulgence*, expressly to exclude THEM from the Benefit of it.

In defiance of this Act, and of all the Laws then in Force, they not only own'd their pestilent Errors, but set up for making Proselytes, by a multitude of wicked Books and Pamphlets, which, for some Years, they dispers'd from the Press, without Control or Discouragement.

They at last proceeded so far, as even to set up a Religious Assembly, where Divine Worship was publicly perform'd, in a way agreeable to the Principles of the *Unitarians*, and Weekly Sermons were preach'd in Defence of them.

Nor have these Hereticks been with-held, by the publick Notice lately taken of their wicked Positions, from venting them anew, and with yet greater Boldness. Even at the Time when we are thus met by Your Majesty's Writ, and exhorted by Your Gracious Letter to consult of Methods for repressing such Impieties, a Book hath been Printed, wherein the *Arrian* Doctrine is avow'd and maintain'd; and a Promise is made of evincing the Truth of it, by large and elaborate Proofs, in other Treaties, from the same Hand, which are soon to follow. To this Book the Author hath prefix'd his Name, and hath not been afraid to dedicate it to the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of this Province in Convocation assembled; being, as we have some reason to believe, supported in this Undertaking, and encouraged to prosecute it, by the liberal Contributions, and insidious Applauses of those, who are the determin'd Enemies of all Religion and Goodness.

It was by such Men as these that the *Socinian* Tracts, when first publish'd, were much countenanc'd and recommended: For they well knew, that the chief Articles of the Christian Faith being once shaken, a Way would by that means be open'd, and the Minds of Men prepar'd, for the Attacks, which might afterwards be made on Christianity it self; and into which the *Socinian* Controversy soon was improv'd.

For the Books written, in an argumentative way, against the Divinity of our blessed Lord, did, in a little time, produce others of a worse Spirit and Tendency; wherein the Doctrines, by him reveal'd, were spoken of with prophane Levity and Contempt, his Humiliation and Sufferings were derided, his Person was blasphem'd, and treated with as great Indignity and Scorn, as when he stood at the Judgment Seat of *Pilate*.

The God-head of the Holy Spirit being first deny'd, all Supernatural Operations on the Hearts of Men were afterwards question'd, and the Grace of God was ridicul'd.

cul'd. All Mysteries in Religion were exploded, as absurd and useless Speculations; as implying Contradictions, and meaning nothing; and therefore, as incapable of becoming Objects of Assent to reasonable Minds.

The Scheme of Morality propos'd by the Gospel, was undervalu'd, and said not to be beyond the reach of Humane Invention; the *Mosaick* Account of the Creation was represented as mere Allegory, and Fable; the natural Immortality of the Soul was oppos'd, as a vulgar and groundless Error; the Inspiration of Holy Writ was so explain'd, as amounted to a Denial of it; the Authority of the present Canon of Scripture was disputed; the Spuriousness of several Passages, and some Books of it was more than insinuated. Priests without Distinction, were traduc'd, as Imposers on the Credulity of Mankind; vilify'd and insulted, as the Filth and Off-scouring of all Things: And those Religious Ordinances, which they were appointed to dispense, even the chief of them, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord, were spoken of with such a degree of ungodly Mockery, and insolent Scorn, as fill'd the Hearts of good Christians with Horror and Astonishment. Nay, Religion it self was, in some of their loose Writings so describ'd, as if it were nothing but a melancholly Frenzy, and pious Enthusiasm.

The Grounds of believing the Gospel, in this Age, have been represented, as less firm and certain, by a pretended Calculation of the Degrees, according to which the Credibility of the Traditional Facts related in Scripture, must every Age decrease. The Necessity of all Humane Thoughts and Actions, as being mere Modes of Motion, and the results of pure Mechanism, hath been asserted: An Assertion, which overturns the Foundations of all Religion, whether Natural or Instituted; and renders all Notions of Good and Evil, of Reward and Punishment, whether in this Life, or the next, groundless and vain.

Nor ought We, among the several Instances of Infidelity, and of the Approaches made towards it, to omit the mention of those damnable Errors, which have been embraced, and propagated by the Sect of Quakers; who, in several of their Treatises, in their Catechisms, and Primers, have taught the Rudiments of the Christian Faith in such a manner, as to make it seem to be little more than a complicated System of *Deism* and *Enthusiasm*.

From the wicked Principles thus disseminated, as wicked Practices have follow'd. For, tho' it may with Truth be affirm'd, that the Good Christians among Us were never better than now; yet can it not withal be deny'd, that the Bad were never worse; and that the Instances of a Profane and dissolute Behaviour, have of late Years, been very Numerous, and very Scandalous.

The frequency of Oaths and Imprecations, the manifest Growth of Immorality and Profaneness, have made new Laws, new Edicts, necessary to restrain these Enormities; which yet have not been effectually restrain'd by them.

Seldom hath greater Vigilance been us'd by the Civil Magistrate, to secure a Religious Observance of the Lord's Day; nor hath it, among the meaner Sort, prov'd unsuccessful. However, it hath not banish'd Excess and Luxury, at such times, from the Tables of the Great, nor hindred them from wasting those sacred Hours in Play and vain Amusements.

The Excesses of Gaming have never been more general and flagrant; Conscience hath never been more openly prostituted to Interest, without any regard to Censure; the Extremes of Avarice and Profusion have never, at the same point of Time, been more remarkably prevalent.

A due regard to Religious Persons, Places and Things hath scarce in any Age been more wanting. The Ministers of Christ have been often treated in a way very unsuitable to their sacred Function and Character; Horrid Outrages have been committed by loose and disorderly Persons, in the House of God; the solemn Fasts and Humiliations of the Church, have been matter of Sport to lewd and godless Men, who have taken Pleasure in ridiculing them, and affronting the Authority by which they were appointed: Unnatural and abominable Impurities, not to be named among Christians, have been publicly practis'd; and the Debauches of licentious Men have been indulg'd to such a height, as to end in all manner of Blasphemy and Profaneness.

This sad Harvest We have reap'd from those Seeds of Infidelity, which the Enemy hath sown among Us: With what Industry and Zeal, by what dark and subtle METHODS this Mystery of Iniquity hath been carry'd on, We beg leave in the next Place to represent:

That

That Contributions have been made, that Combinations of Men have been formed, for promoting the Cause of Infidelity, We have heard; nor do We doubt of the Truth of those Reports: Having observ'd, that the late Measures taken to advance Irreligion, have been, in many respects, so uniform and regular, that they seem to have been concerted; not to have sprung merely from the casual Contradiction, and divided Efforts of particular Persons, but rather to have been the result of united Counsels and Endeavours.

Thus, We are sure, the *Socinians* and *Quakers* took care of the Interests of their several Sects, and spread their distinguishing Tenets: Nor do the present Factors for Infidelity and Libertinism appear to be either less Zealous for the attaining their End, or less skilful in the Choice and Application of the Means that lead to it.

The Methods, they have pitch'd upon to this Purpose, have been various: Some of them such, as had a more direct and immediate Tendency to the Point they aim'd at; others, that were cover'd with very artificial Pretences and Disguises.

By *Mock-Catechisms*, fram'd in a light manner, upon vain and trifling Subjects, they have endeavour'd to depreciate those excellent Summaries of the Christian Faith, by which a right Sense of Religious Truths is first instill'd into the Minds of Children.

They have republish'd, and collected into Volumes, Pieces written long ago on the side of Infidelity, which would have lain altogether neglected and forgotten, without such a Revival.

They have reprinted together in the most contracted manner, many loose and licentious Poems, in order to their being purchas'd more cheaply, and dispers'd more easily; and have, by that means, convey'd the Infection to great Numbers of Men, who would otherwise have lain without the reach of it.

They have procur'd Abstracts and Commendations of their own profane Writings (and probably drawn up by themselves) to be inserted in foreign Journals; and then have translated them back again into the *English* Tongue, and publish'd them here at Home, in order to add the greater weight to their wicked Opinions.

They have endeavour'd utterly to root out of Mens Minds all Notions of a Church, as a Society instituted by Christ, with peculiar Powers and Privileges, and Officers of its own to administer the Affairs of it. They have done their utmost to blend and confound this Spiritual Society with the Temporal; on purpose to make every thing in Religion, its divine Truths, and most sacred Ordinances, dependent on the Will of the Civil Magistrate, as deriving solely from Him their Sanction and Authority.

And of all Churches, our Own, is That, against which they have planted their chief Batteries, and directed their fiercest Assaults; not, as judging it more faulty than others (for they themselves allow it to be the least exceptionable of any) but as knowing it to be the strongest Fence and Bulwark against Infidelity, the principal Pillar and Stay of pure undefiled Religion.

They have therefore charg'd the authentick Articles of this Church, and the *English* Editions of the Bible, with pious Frauds and Forgery; that Men might be taught gradually to withdraw the Reverence due to their Spiritual Guides, and of course to suspect, whatever comes recommended from their Hands.

As to other Sects and Denominations of Christians, differing from the Establish'd Church, and now tolerated among Us, the Crew of *Libertine-Writers* hath been observ'd to pursue them, with a degree of Malice and Bitterness, proportion'd always to the degrees of Tendency which their respective Principles have, to support and strengthen the Interests of Religion, by uniting large Numbers of Christians in National Churches and Communions.

Sometimes by displaying the Cheats and Impositions of *Pagan*, and *Popish Priests*, they have endeavour'd to draw Infamy on the Priesthood in general, and to render the Order it self, in what Religion soever it was found, equally the Object of publick Aversion and Contempt.

At other times, when wild Pretences to Inspiration and Miracles have been set up by modern Impostors, they have seem'd to countenance the Fraud, and give Credit to it; with a view of drawing Parallels from thence, to the Prejudice of real Inspirations and Miracles.

They have, in a grave and solemn manner, recounted the fabulous Relations of Miracles, occurring in Heathen Writers: They have represented these Accounts, as carrying some of the chief Marks and Signatures of Truth; and easier to be contentm'd,

(7)

temn'd, than disprov'd, upon the foot of the Arguments urg'd in behalf of the Truth of Christianity.

They have, with Ostentation, enumerated the several Spurious Treatises, forg'd in the earliest Ages of the Church; which they represent as Times of great Fraud and Imposture, on the one hand; of great Ignorance and Credulity, on the other; and they have left this Reflection to be apply'd, by their Readers, to the Books of the new Testament, and the Authors of them.

The Promises of Scripture have, by one of these Writers, been interpreted, in such an Extravagant and absurd Sense, as was intended to render them uncertain, and unintelligible; and a Plea hath been advanced in behalf of the Privilege of being translated to Heaven, without dying, according to the Terms of the Covenant of Grace, with a design to insinuate, that our Title to the other Privileges, and Promises of the Gospel, is founded on no surer a bottom.

Under the Cover of accounting for the growth of Deism, and specifying the Causes of it, they have taken occasion to suggest all those bitter and spiteful Reflections, which, they thought, might redound to the dishonour of our holy Religion, and wound it through the Sides of its profess'd Servants and Followers.

Their receiv'd Maxim is, that *no Good is to be expected from Ecclesiasticks, but by their Divisions*: and, therefore, if Differences happen at any time to arise among the Clergy, their constant practice hath been, to foment and inflame them, by turning Advocates for the one side against the other; whereas, in Truth, they themselves were alike Enemies to both, and were also in like manner detested by both of them.

When particular and unwarrantable Opinions have at any time been maintain'd, by Men otherwise eminent for Piety and Learning, the Friends of Infidelity have not fail'd to lay hold of that Opportunity, and improve it to the prejudice of Religion. Those very Persons, whose Learned Labours in defence of our Common Faith they had before undervalu'd, and held in utmost contempt, they began now to extol, and pretended to revere for the sake of their Errors; their deep Judgment they admir'd, their Integrity they magnify'd, and appeal'd to their Authority, as decisive, in favour of a Paradox, when they would have refus'd to be concluded by it in any other Point whatsoever.

We pretend not to have made a full Discovery of all the dark and subtle Wiles, by which the Instruments of Satan have endeavour'd to establish his Kingdom, and to introduce a general Looseness of Principles and Practices among us: But these, which We have now laid before Your Majesty, are too obvious and manifest, not to be observ'd and complain'd of by us.

However, neither these, nor any other wicked Arts, and Methods, how craftily soever contriv'd, and how industriously soever pursu'd, would have met with so remarkable Success, had not other CAUSES and Circumstances concurr'd to help forward the Event, and favour the Growth of irreligious Opinions.

Among the chief of these, we reckon, the Removal of that Restraint, which the Wisdom of former Times had laid upon the Press; and which no sooner ceas'd, than those pernicious Principles, that before had been whisper'd only in Corners, among the Dissolute and Lawless, were now proclaim'd in our Streets, and sent abroad to pollute the Minds of Your Majesty's Subjects, in all Parts of Your Dominions.

The meanest and most ignorant of the People, who had any degree of Curiosity and Leisure, were then tempted to employ it in Searches, for which they were no ways qualify'd: they were furnish'd every Day from the Press with Objections against Religion; and taught to doubt of those Truths, which it had otherwise never once enter'd into their Hearts to question.

This general Liberty of the Press happen'd not long after the Time, when, by reason of Confusions and Disorders that usually attend great Changes of State, the Reins of Government were unavoidably slacken'd, and Parties of Men; were suffer'd to express their mutual Resentments, and manage their Debates against each other, with a freedom not often permitted, or practis'd in more quiet and settled Times. Mean while, the Indulgence granted to Men, of worshipping God in their own way, incited some publicly, and with warmth, to espouse these Religious Opinions, which others thought themselves bound with equal warmth, to oppose. These Contentions in Matters of a Civil and sacred Nature, bred in the Minds of Men, not well grounded in true Principles, great Perplexities and Doubts; and gave an Opportunity to those, who sat in the Seat of the Scornful, to promote the Interests of Scepticism, and Infidelity, by making Sport with our Divisions.

The Licentiousness of the Stage is another Fountain, from whence the present Corruptions of Religion and Morality have flow'd. On our Theatres, Things Sacred and

serious have been handled after the most Ludicrous manner; the Priesthood, the holy Offices, and Ceremonies of our Church have been ex- os'd to Scorn; Obscenity, Blasphemous Allusions to Holy Writ, and various Sorts of Prophaneness have abounded: The worst Examples have been plac'd in the best Lights, and recommended to imitation; and the vicious Images, thus painted to the Life, and set out with all manner of advantage, have made such Impressions on the minds of the Young and the Unwary, as are not easy to be effac'd.

For the better diffusing the Infection, New Theatres have been rais'd; and, at the opening of one of them (an expensive and magnificent Structure) the building of Churches was impiously derided, as a vain and useless Work, the effect only of Superstition and Ignorance.

God be thanked, at that very time a different Spirit prevail'd; and great Sums of Money were by publick Authority provided, and apply'd for the building, supporting, and adorning of Churches: And we cannot but hope, but this glorious Work which Your Majesty, at our humble Request was graciously pleas'd to recommend to Your Parliament; in the Advancement of which, the Zeal of Your Parliament, influenced by that of Your Majesty, hath already made so great a Progress, will be speedily accomplish'd by an ample Provision for the Wants of that kind, under which the Inhabitants of these two Populous Cities have hitherto labour'd. They have now, for a long tract of Time, Year after Year, exceedingly increas'd, without a proportionable Increase of the Churches and Chapels appointed to receive them: By which means vast Numbers of Souls have been excluded from a possibility of attending on the Publick Worship of God, and from all the Benefits of Christian Instruction. And the natural Consequence of this hath been, a gradual Defection from Piety and Virtue, to Irreligious Ignorance, and all manner of loose and licentious Living.

To the Increase of which, They also contributed, who took occasion from the Relaxation of those Laws, which made Absence from the Establish'd Church Penal, to withdraw themselves entirely from all Religious Assemblies; altho' that very Act of Exemption, which gave Liberty, in the one respect, equally restrain'd it, in the other.

Nor hath the long Continuance of that just and necessary War, in which Your Majesty is now engag'd (and which, we trust, God will enable You to finish as gloriously as You have hitherto carried it on) been unattended with Consequences Prejudicial to the Interests of Religion and Goodness.

That this might not be our own Case, Your Majesty was pleas'd to use Your powerful Influences with the *States of Holland*, and to imploy Your Royal Bounty for the building of a Church, in which Your Subjects might serve God abroad, with the same Decency and Order as at home, and be instructed in such Religious Principles as might preserve 'em from the contagion of those Vices, to which a Military Life is too much expos'd. But notwithstanding this Design is piously intended by Your Majesty, and so readily promoted by the liberal Contributions of Your Subjects in the Army. We cannot but lament that foreign Vices to easily learnt in the Camp have from thence spread themselves, by little and little, thro' the several Ranks of Men at Home, and occasion'd a visible increase of Luxury, Libertinism, and Profaneness. False Notions of Honour have made that reputable, which the Religion of Christ utterly condemns; and that Infamous, which it commands under the highest Penalties: So that They, who still dare to own themselves Christians, by not sending a Challenge, when affronted, or not accepting it, when sent, are really in a State of Perfection, on the Account of their strict Adherence to Christ and his Doctrine. The Prevalence of such Principles and Practises doth, in our humble Opinion, tend, not only to the Dishonour, but even to the Disbelief of the Gospel, among those, who are either persuaded, that it is lawful, and laudable, or, without such a Perswasion, determin'd, to act in Contradiction to the plain Precepts of it.

The emissaries from *Rome* have not been wanting to lay hold of this Opportunity for the Advancement of their Cause; to which nothing is so serviceable as *Scepticism*, and looseness of Life: And these, therefore, they have always encourag'd to the best of their Power. They have swarm'd in our Streets of late Years, and have been very busy in making Converts: And, since their known way of dealing in such Cases, is, to bring Men round to Infallibility by the way of Infidelity; we doubt not but their subtle Arts, and restless Endeavours of this kind, may be reckon'd one Cause of the present Growth of Irreligion among us.

Other Causes have also concurr'd; As the want of a vigorous Execution of those Laws, Proclamations, and Injunctions, which were piously fram'd; and the faint and ineffectual Prosecutions of some notorious Offenders: By which means, what was design'd to curb and restrain their Insolence, tended rather to heighten and nourish it.

Nor

(9)

Nor are we insensible, how much Religion hath suffer'd by vain Pretences, to fathom those Depths of Divine Wisdom, which are unsearchable, and to advance nice Explications of Mysteries which are inexplicable; by the Misapplication of Mathematical Reasonings to matters of meer Revelation; by the Attempts made to shew, how all the Steps taken in that great Work of Omnipotence, the Creation of the World, were to be accounted for by the known Laws of Motion; and that the Destruction of it, by the Deluge, might in like manner be explain'd. For the Tendency of such Attempts hath been, to confine the Thoughts of Men to second Causes, and to intimate, how little the Wisdom of God was concern'd in making the World.

But these, and such Causes as these, having a less general and discernable Influence towards producing the Evils complain'd of; We have chosen rather to rest in the Consideration of those, which are more extensive and apparent, and have been remarkably fruitful of the **ILL CONSEQUENCES**, which we are next to lay before your Majesty.

The Dishonour, which the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness, hath brought on our holy Faith, on our Church, and Nation, is too great to be disregarded, and too manifest to be dissembled. The Gospel cannot but be blemished by this Reflection, That, at a time, when the strongest Evidences of its Divine Original have been produc'd, and set in the fairest Light, so many should revolt from it. Our Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution must needs undergo Reproach; as if we either wanted Laws to punish such Enormities, or Zeal to turn the Edge of those Laws upon daring Offenders.

It is lamentable to reflect, how many Souls have been lost, by imbibing wicked Doctrines from those Books, which have been scatter'd for several Years with Impunity through this Kingdom; how many more are endanger'd by too near Approaches towards Infidelity, though they have not as yet actually arriv'd to it; what a Spirit of Indifference and Neutrality in Religion hath been infus'd, through such Vehicles, into the Minds of Men, and hath, at last, so far prevail'd, as to become the distinguishing Character of the Age we live in.

We doubt not, but that divers of Your Majesty's Subjects, either by the Scandal arising from the late observable Growth of Profaneness, or by sharing the Contagion of it, have at last been perverted to Popery; and we are sure, that many of them have been made worse Men, and worse Subjects, by the means of it. For Infidelity, where embrac'd, cancels all the strongest Obligations of Duty, and dissolves those Religious Bands of Obedience, by which the Thrones of Princes are best secur'd, and their Authority most firmly supported. And therefore, we cannot but observe to Your Majesty, that, they, who derided Churches, and Creeds, and Mysteries, were the same who insulted the Memory, and justify'd the Murder of the Royal Martyr; applauded the Rebellion rais'd against Him, and have taken a great deal of wicked Pains, in collecting and publishing the Works of those Writers, who were the most declar'd and irreconcilable Enemies to Monarchy.

But the worst Consequence of our Impieties is, that they have made us obnoxious to the Displeasure of Almighty God; who may justly, on their Account, be provok'd to visit us with his severest Judgments, by stopping the continued Current of Success, with which he hath hitherto bless'd our Affairs, and delivering us into the Hands of our Enemies; by withdrawing the pure Light of his Gospel from us, and letting in the Abominations of Popery among us.

Our only Comfort under this sad Prospect, is, That as far and wide as the Infection hath spread, there are many still left, who continue untainted by it; many, who, imitating the pious Example, set by Your Majesty, *hold fast the Profession of their Faith without wavering*, and adorn it with all manner of Christian Graces and Virtues, in the midst of a perverse and crooked Generation. For the mighty Growth of Infidelity hath been attended with one Good Consequence, among divers Ill ones; That the Zeal of devout Persons, hath thereby been excited to do every thing, that in them lay, towards resisting and stemming this Torrent of Impiety. Nor have their Endeavours been fruitless; our Eyes daily see the publick and happy Effects of them. Divine Service, and Sacraments, have of late been oftner celebrated, and better frequented, than formerly; the Catechising of Youth hath been more generally practis'd, and with greater Success: Vast Sums have been furnish'd by private Contributors, to sustain the Charge of Educating poor Children in a pious and useful manner; and many other new and noble Institutions of Charity

city have been set on foot, of which some mention was made in the Entrance of the Account, now laid before Your Majesty.

Of these We already feel the good Influence, and hope, that they may hereafter prove a Remedy equal to the Disease, under which We labour. In the mean time, other Methods of redressing these great Mischiefs may, we humbly conceive, be successfully try'd; such, as the Course of the foregoing Reflections, and Your Majesty's great Wisdom and Piety have already suggested to You.

We entertain not the least doubt of Your Majesty's firm Resolution to render the Laws, and Edicts, set forth for the Suppression of Immorality and Profaneness, useful to that Purpose, by an impartial and vigorous Execution of them; and to reform the Corruptions of the Stage, which have been so instrumental in vitiating young and innocent Minds, and have given Matter of so just Offence to all serious and devout *Christians*.

We are entirely persuaded, that Your Majesty will, in the most effectual manner, discountenance all such Persons, as are profligate in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders of impious Opinions, by excluding them from all Marks of Your Royal Favour.

And we promise our selves, from the happy Application of these Remedies, which Your Majesty alone is able (and not more able, than willing) to apply, great and durable Effects.

We are entirely persuaded, that Your Majesty will in the most effectual manner discountenance all such Persons as are profligate in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders of impious Opinions; and the repeated Assurances which Your Majesty (whom God long preserve) hath been pleas'd to give to Your People, of Your Care to transmit the Succession of the Crown in the *Protestant Line*, as establish'd by Law, give us great hopes, that our Enemies of the *Romish Communion*, will at last be effectually discouraged from attempting the Ruin of that excellent Church, of which, under Christ, Your Majesty is the Chief Governour, and glorious Defender.

With inexpressible Satisfaction we reflect upon the noble Provision made by the present Parliament for Fifty New Churches, and we please our selves with a prospect of the Ground, which will every Day be gain'd, by this means, upon Vice and Irreligion; when all Excuses for non-attendance on the Publick Worship will be remov'd, and the Law, which makes those, who abstain from all sorts of Religious Assemblies, still obnoxious to Punishment, may be exerted in its utmost Force, without giving just occasion of Complaint to any Man.

Nor are We without hope, that these our Synodical Assemblies, regularly and constantly held, may be one useful means of checking the Attempts of profane Men, and preventing the Growth of pernicious Errors. Especially, if, by the Authority, or Intervention of such Synods, some way might be found to restore the Discipline of the Church, now too much relax'd and decay'd, to its pristine Life and Vigor; and to strengthen the ordinary Jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts, now too much restrain'd and infeebl'd: Both which Ends, as far as they shall appear to be subservient to the Interests of Religion and Vertue, and no ways to interfere with the Laws and Liberties of our Country, We do not, under the propitious Influence of Your Majesty's Administration, despair of attaining.

But that, for which we at present, in most earnest, and most humble manner address our selves to Your Majesty, is, That by Your Royal Interposition, an Act may be obtain'd, for restraining the present excessive and scandalous Liberty of Printing wicked Books at home, or importing the like from abroad, in such manner, as to the Wisdom of Your Majesty and Your Parliament shall seem most Expedient. For, as we take this to have been the chief Source and Cause of these Evils, whereof we now complain; so we question not, but that the Removal of it would be the most speedy and effectual Cure of them.

Our daily and fervent Prayer to God is, That Your Majesty may be the happy Instrument of these, and many other Blessings, to this Church and State; That You may be as Prosperous in Your Designs against Infidelity, and Vice, here at Home, as You have been in all Your Undertakings against the common Enemy Abroad; and may, by that means, add, what alone is wanting to compleat the Glory, and crown the Successes of Your ever memorable Reign.

ERRAT.

Page 5. Line 8. *dele was disputed*, and read *hath been represented as standing upon a very precarious Foundation.*

FINIS.

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8/6 m. 23.
128.

THE
S P E E C H

OF THE

Right Honourable the

76.
Lord KEEPER,

IN

Her Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*,

On *Friday* the First of *June*, 1711.

TO THE

Right Honourable the

Earl of OXFORD;

UPON

His Lordship's taking the usual Oath, as Lord
High-Treasurer of GREAT-BRITAIN.

L O N D O N:

Printed for *A. Roper*, at the *Black Boy*, against *St. Dunstan's*
Church in *Fleetstreet*, 1711.

THE
S P E E C H
OF THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE

Lord KEEPER, &c.

My Lord OXFORD,

THE Queen, who does every thing with the greatest Wisdom, has given a proof of it in the Honours She has lately conferr'd on you; which are exactly suited to your Deserts, and Qualifications.

My Lord,

The Title, which you now bear, could not have been so justly plac'd on any other of Her Majesty's Subjects. Some of that Ancient Blood, which fills your Veins, is derived from the *VERES*: And you have shew'd your self as ready to sacrifice it for the Safety of your Prince, and the Good of your Country; and as fearless of Danger, on the most trying Occasions, as ever any of that Brave and Loyal House were.

Nor

Nor is that Title less suited to you, as it carries in it a Relation to one of the Chief Seats of Learning: For even your Enemies, *My Lord*, (if any such there still are) must own, that the Love of Letters, and the Encouragement of those who excel in them, is one distinguishing Part of your Character.

My Lord,

The High Station of Lord Treasurer of *Great-Britain*, to which Her Majesty has call'd you, is the just Reward of your Eminent Services. You have been the great Instrument of restoring Publick Credit, and Relieving this Nation from the heavy Pressure and Ignominy of an immense Debt, under which it languish'd; and you are now entrusted with the Power of securing us from a Relapse into the same ill State, out of which you have rescued us.

This Great Office, *My Lord*, is every way worthy of you. Particularly, on the Account of those many Difficulties, with which the faithful Discharge of it must be unavoidably attended, and which require a Genius like yours, to master them. The only Difficulty, which even you, *My Lord*, may find almost insuperable, is, how to deserve better of the Crown, and Kingdom, after this Advancement, than you did before it.

F I N I S.

A

816. m. 23

129.

LETTER

From a GENTLEMAN at the *Hague* to his
CORRESPONDENT in *London*.

Hague, 3d June, 1712. S.N.

SIR,

I Thank you for being so punctual in writing when any thing material happens on your Side; by way of Requitall, I send you the following News, which may be depended upon.

Tuesday last the Count de Sinzendorf received an Express from Prince Eugene, with Advice, that he had sent General Fels to view the Enemies Camp with 4000 Horse; and finding by this General's Report, that he might Attack the Enemy with Advantage, he made all the necessary Dispositions, in order to Fight them. To this End, he invited the Duke of Ormond and the Field-Deputies of the States-General to a Council of War, where he acquainted them with the Posture of the Enemy, and with the great Advantage we might promise our selves by Attacking them; adding, that he had all Things in readiness for doing it.

The Duke of Ormond rais'd some Objections against the Proposal, which were so fully answer'd, that he could make no Reply; but being press'd by Prince Eugene and the Field-Deputies of the States to agree to a Battle, he at last declar'd, that he had receiv'd positive Orders by a Courier from the Queen, which forbade him to enter into any Action against the Enemy, either by Battle or Siege. All that Prince Eugene could say to him upon the favourable Opportunity, we now had put into our Hands of gaining a Victory over the Enemy, and of forcing them by that Means to agree to a good Peace with all the Confederates, was in vain; though the Prince added, that the Confederate Army having pass'd the Scheld and the Selle, and Advanced into the middle of the Enemies Garrisons, they could not now retire without the Hazard of receiving a Blow; and that it would have been better, since it was so, that the Duke had discover'd his Orders before we approached so near the Enemies Army.

You may easily conceive, that an Accident of this Nature must occasion a very great Surprise and Consternation here.

The Plenipotentiarys of the States at *Utrecht*, went Yesterday to the Bishop of *Bristol*, and complain'd to him in the Name of the States, against those Orders which the Duke of Ormond said he had receiv'd. The Bishop answer'd, That he knew nothing of the Matter, and would represent it to the Queen; but at the same time took Occasion to let them know, that Two Days before, he had received an Express, with a Letter from Her Majesty, in which She complain'd, That notwithstanding all the Advances She had made from Time to Time to the States, in order to engage Them to Enter with Her upon a Plan of Peace, Their High Mightinesses had not answer'd Her as they ought, and as Her Majesty hoped they would; that therefore they ought not to be Surprized if Her Majesty did now think Herself at Liberty to enter into Separate Measures, in order to obtain a Peace for Her own Conveniency.

Upon this the Plenipotentiarys of the States represented to the Bishop, that such a Step would be contrary to all the Alliances and Treatys betwixt Their High Mightinesses and the Queen; that they thought they had merited otherwise by the Deference which on all Occasions they had shew'd to Her Majesty, and that they knew nothing of the Advances which the Bishop said Her Majesty had made towards the States on the Subject of a Plan of Peace. To this the Bishop replied, That he must not forget to tell them his Instructions did further bear, That considering the Conduct of the States towards Her Majesty, She thought Her self disengaged from all Alliances and Engagements with Their High Mightinesses.

In the manner the Bishop expressed himself on this Subject, It could not well be understood, whether the Queen would only renounce Her Engagements, as to the Method of Treating about Peace, or if it be also Her Intention to renounce Her Engagements concerning the Barrier-Treaty, and all Her other Alliances with this State: But the Latter seems to be most probable.

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The CELESTIAL
ENVOY:

OR, A

SCENE not yet Acted.

816. m. 28.
130.

CONTAINING

Some short *NOTATIONS* on the 10th Chapter
of the Book of APOCALYPSE.

Humbly Inscrib'd to the

MOST HONOURABLE

THE

E—— of OX——D.



London, Printed by R. Janeway, in Dogmel-Court in White-
Friars, for the Author. 1713.

(3)

My Lord,

HOW insignificant are the Recognitions, and little Honours, about to be paid our Court by the E. and S. Embassies, (or indeed by all the Potentates on Earth,) if compar'd to those Superlative Ones it is about to receive from an Embassy from the Court of Heaven, from the Living God and Jesus Christ, as the ensuing in some good Measure will, I doubt not, lead your Lordship into the Knowledge of? A Message from Jesus certainly ought to be Welcome, and the Greatest and Wisest Head in Christendom need not be ashamed to look into it; and that I hope will be my Excuse in addressing it to yourself. Besides, it must be owned, a Subject in a Manner universally despised stands in Need of the greatest Patronage.

The First Encourager of my Studies, of this Kind, was the promised Blessing, the Text saying, Blessed is he that reads, &c. Secondly, I could never persuade myself, That the All-Good, and All-Wise God would send a Message to Mankind, and that by his Son too, which should never be understood. Thirdly, I thought it impossible, that the Angel, in my Text, should make such a Loud Cry, and not be heard, or that his Little Open Book could not be read. But, Lastly, My Lord, I believe I need

not tell you that my Angel is not a real Angel, but a MAN, and One that represents Majesty ; for the Thing is plain, First, God sent His Angel, that is, Jesus ; and Jesus sends His Angel, that is, His Presence or Chief Angel : And consequently, the Angel, which is said to come down from Heaven, must be a Chief Minister, and next the Throne. But I must consider my Porch, my House being but little ; for what Light I may give your Lordship, or the World, in these Matters, I desire the Praise may be only ascrib'd to the Eternal God, and the Lion of the Tribe of Judah.

THE

The CELESTIAL
 ENVOY:
 OR, A
 SCENE not yet *Acted*.

IT would be too long here to tell the Reasons which have convinced me, That all the Apocalyptick Scenes, (as they relate to Time and the History) are already fulfilled, and acted to the 10th Chapter, which I affirm hath not yet been acted.

For when or where did we ever see any Great Minister of State, appointed by Heaven, (or the Chief Christian Court) to make his Publick Entry in such a Solemn Magnificent Manner, with *His Secretary St. John*, as there described?

The Angel there mentioned is an Envoy or an Ambassador, representing the First *real* Angel sent from the *real* Heaven; and for what he doth, he is authoriz'd by the Court of Heaven. In short, he is one of the Chief Ministers of God's Chief Court on Earth, (for that is Heaven) and is a *MAN*.

And if a *Man*, then we must be forced to accommodate his most Magnificent Dress to Humane Garments, which will surprize none but the Prejudiced and Ignorant.

Then, *the Rainbow on his Head* can be nothing but an Arched Canopy over his Head, or his Gold-Lac'd Hat cock'd up before, which will form such a Figure. A Rainbow he cannot have, and Bare-headed he cannot come.

The *Cloud which cloaths him*, can be nothing else but his Robes or Garments which cover his Body.

The *Redness of his Face* makes it compared to the Sun, (or the King whom he represents) or probably enough to the Complexion thereof. *Viz.* of his Face.

His *Legs coloured with a Flame-colour, or Red Silk Stockings*, are compared, and that very aptly to *Pillars of Fire*.

His *Little Open Book in his Hand* is his Memorial, or Credential Letter, which he presents to the Two Prophets, or Witnesses of God, to whose Court he is sent.

His setting his *Right Foot on the Sea*, and his *Left on the Earth*, is his Coming or Publick Entry, by *Water and Land*, as in such Cases is usual.

His *Loud Cry* is the Speech or Oration made at his Audience before the Two Prophets, the Chief Heads of God's Court on Earth, which is the *British*.

The Voice of *Seven Thunders* which ensue, and are uttered after his said Cry, is the Queen or King's Speech made in Answer thereto, which is well known is always accompanied with *Thunders*, viz. Guns; a certain Number for an uncertain.

The *Solemn Oath* he makes is made in the Form and Manner, and to the Purposes express'd in the Text, which I shall not here descant upon.

John's eating the *little open Book*, by the Angel's Command, is his putting it to his Lips, or *Kissing* it, or Swearing to the Veracity of its Contents. It is impossible we should take the Thing in a Literal Sense.

Note, The Angel which makes this Bright Appearance, is called *Another*, because he is of another Order and Specie from the Seven: The Series of which he a little interrupts, and is the *Prodeamus* to the Seventh, whose Appearance we may speedily expect a little after this Scene is acted.

As to the Contents of his *little open Book*, and of his Cry or Speech to the Two Prophets, or Witnesses, and their Answer thereto; as also the Meaning of his Oath in relation to Time, and the *Mystery of God*, I shall not here meddle with.

Only this I cannot help affirming, That since there hath not yet appeared a Person to represent the Angel in the Text, and another to represent *John*: Two such Persons *must* unavoidably appear, to speak and do such Things as are said to be spoke and done by them, otherwise the said 10th Chapter had been written in vain.

But further, to set this Great Truth in a better Light, we ought to consider, that the composing a Scene is not the Acting of it; nor the *Shewing* a Thing How to be done by an Example or Pattern, is not the real Doing the Thing itself. And therefore they, who say this Scene was performed by the Angel and *John* in St. *John's* Time, may as well say, That the Beast was destroyed, Satan bound, and that the New *Jerusalem* was built in St. *John's* Time; all which Scenes or Visions were Represented to him, and indeed only *shewed* and represented, for there is a proper Time for every Scene to be *Really* and *Truly* acted, and this is the proper Time for acting of this.

It hath been hitherto a Secret, to whom the First Angel, sent by Jesus from Heaven, was more particularly sent; but it is now clear, and out of doubt, for this Angel, in the 10th Chapter, representing the said First Angel, addresseth himself to the Two Prophets, or Witnesses of God, the Two Chief Heads of his Court and Church below; and consequently the said First Angel was sent unto them, and indeed the Text doth fully prove it, which saith, *The Lord God of the Holy Prophets* (meaning the Two Prophets) *hath sent his Angel to shew* (viz. to shew by Pattern or Example) *to his Servants*, (meaning to his Two Witnesses or Servants,) the Things which *must* shortly be

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be done, viz. Things which they, his Two Prophets or Servants, must do in their proper Times.

Among which Things prescribed to the Two Prophets, (by Pattern or Example) to be done; I take the Scene of the 10th Chapter to be one, which is their Duty to see performed, according to the clear Directions in the Text. The Angel which is said *to come down from Heaven*, can do nothing without their Authority and Directions they being the Two Heads of that Heaven from which he is said to come down: And that Voice which bids the Representative of *John* to Eat or Kiss the little Book, must come from the said Heaven; that is, the Court or Government orders him so to do. The Voice from Heaven, in a Secondary Sense is an Order of Court.

Though I said I would not meddle with the Angel's Speech or Cry to the Two Prophets, yet I must here note, That we are not to doubt, but that, amongst other Things, he notifies to them the Death of the Two Witnesses; and consequently of the Accession of our Lord to the Kingdoms of *this* World. And when 'tis said, *as he hath declared to his Servants the Prophets*: This hath a direct Relation to his Cry or Declaration made to the said Two Prophets, and not to any former Declaration of God, to the Old *Jewish* Prophets, as hath been hitherto generally supposed. For as under the *Jewish* Oeconomy, God is stiled, *The Lord God of Israel*; so under the Christian, he is stiled, *The Lord God of the Holy Prophets* meaning of the Two Prophets, before whom he made his Speech or Declaration.

They are called *Holy* Prophets, and *His* Servants, to distinguish them from an Unholy Pair, who are *not His* Servants, but the Servants of the Dragon, viz. The Beast, and False Prophet, who are Two False Prophets or Witnesses.

Note also, The First Angel sent from Heaven to *John* acts not personally, and is Incognito, as it were, assuming no Character till the First Prophecy is compleat, and that is in this Chapter, where he appears not himself neither, but by his Proxy; but so far he may be said to appear himself, since *Qui facit per Alterum facit per se*.

In short, there is an Embassy from the Court of Jesus in Heaven, to the Chief Court of Jesus on Earth. This Chief Court is the *British* Court, as I have in another Place proved. And the Chief Heads of of this Court are the Two Prophets, the Two Witnesses of God, the Two Chief Superintendants over the First Prophecy.

The Angel, who assumes the Character of the First *Real* Angel, is a Chief Minister in the said Court; and the Person who assumes the Character of St. *John* is the Chief Secretary of the said Court; and who more proper Representatives? The Angel making his Publick Entry in an extraordinary Manner, by the Authority and Approbation of the Court, (which is Heaven) demands Audience of the Two Prophets, and hath it; and declares before them both by Word and Oath, that the First Prophecy, over which they are Superintendants, having accomplished its End, shall at such a certain Time be finished; and consequently, that a New Mission or Prophecy must ensue, and that too from the Throne.

The Answer to this Message, or Embassy, is not wrote, but forbid to be wrote; but we may reasonably suppose, that after 'tis made, the Prohibition will be taken off, and that it will be Printed and Published by Authority. And the King or Queen's Speech in Answer may well be called Seven Thunders, because 'tis always accompanied with *Thunder*, viz. The Guns.

But let me a little further expostulate the Matter, 'tis most certain that this Scene is too Shining and Glorious to be perform'd without the whole VWorld knowing of it, which is an Argument that it is not yet performed. And before it be acted, the Two Prophets must be sufficiently convinced, that 'tis their Duty to command it; and the Two Actors under the strongest Conviction, 'tis their Duty to obey them. Again,

There never yet was an Embassy sent without a Secretary, nor was ever Embassy sent to the People, but to the Court: Nor was ever Ambassador sent, but he was received according to the Quality of his Master: And though an Ambassador might speak in a Foreign Tongue, yet he either brings his Interpreter along with him, or the Court to which he is sent usually provides one, so that he may be understood. Now, Shall Jesus send an Ambassador to his Court below without a Secretary? Shall not his Ambassador be received according to his Quality? Shall he never be understood? Shall there be no Interpreter found to expound his Message? Far be it from a Reasonable Man to think any of these Things; the Time is come, that God will be found Just and True in all his VVays, and all Men found Lyars.

Knowing certainly these Things *must shortly be done*, I have not only formed an Essay of the Angel's Cry, but also of his *Little Open Book*, the Last of which I am ready to deliver into Your Lordship's Hands whenever you shall please to command it.

To conclude, The Seven Trumpet Angels are Priests, the Seventh whereof is the Chief of the Spiritual Order, viz. an Archbishop, and our Angel is called *Another*, as being of *Another Order*, viz. of the Temporal Order, and the Glorious Appearance he makes, makes it not in the least to be doubted, but that he is the Chief and *Most Honourable* of his own Order. Now whether the Two present Chief Ministers of the *British* Court shall perform the aforementioned Scene or Embassy, I cannot and dare not determine, leaving that to them; but this I think I may safely fix and conclude upon, That let the Sense of the said Scene be what it will, and acted when it will, Two Chief *British* Ministers *Must* act the same.

A few Short and True

816. m. 23.

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REASONS,

Why a late *Member* was Expell'd the *Loyal Society*.

First, **W**E found him to be a Man so *Scandalously Loose* in his *Principles*, that neither his *Word*, nor his *pretended Honour*, was to be depended on, even in the most trivial Matters.

Secondly, He had so little *Reputation*, in respect to the *Publick Good*, that it was very visible to us, he had not Interest enough to gain a single *Talley* of Votes upon his own *Merit*.

Thirdly, That when he was *President* of that *Society* (to which he has since been the only *Scandal*) he discover'd such a *Meanness of Spirit*, as to starve the Company at their own Cost, pocket up the Money, and refuse to pay the Cook for dressing the *Dinner*, and the Man remains unpaid to this day.

Fourthly, He is a *Man* so far from being Zealous for the *CHURCH* (as he has presum'd to say in *Print* he is) that for the *small Matter* he has in his own *Parish* where his Abode is, he has for some Years refus'd to pay to *Church* or *Poor*; tho' he had no other way to avoid the *Payment*, than by pleading his *Privilege* in *P——t*.

Fifthly, We observ'd him upon all Occasions railing at the *Etablis'd Church*, and the *Ministers* of it, and publickly declaring, *That Religion wa of very little Use; and that there ought to be no more Pastors to take care of our Souls, than there were Judges to preside over our Laws*.

Sixthly, He was a *Man* so variable in his *Temper*, that tho' he had in the most solemn manner, promis'd *Mr. Colston*, and even pawn'd his *Salvation* upon it, so far as Words would suffer him, that he would stand by the *SOCIETY*, and persevere in his *Loyalty* to the *CHURCH*, and its Government, yet (when he was by the sole Interest of that *Society* chosen into the *House*, during the time of his sitting there) he kept no other Correspondence in this City, than with *Quakers*, *Independents*, *Anabaptists*, and other profess'd Enemies to it.

Lastly, (For we are not at leisure to be so tedious as himself) We discard him, because we can never believe that *Man*, who dares to ridicule and prophane *Sacred Writ*, which ought to be the Guide to every Man's Conscience; and who dares in publick, or in private, to pronounce, *That some Miracles wrought by our Blessed Saviour were no more than the curing of a Tertian Ague*, is fit to be a Member of our *Society*, or indeed, of a *Christian Common-Wealth*.

POSTSCRIPT.

WHAT we have to say in Defence of our last Charge is (tho' we are fully convinc'd of the Truth of it) that in Pity to an *Inconsistent Distracted Man*, we should have taken no Notice of it, but left him to his own *Repentance* (which for the Benefit of his poor Soul we heartily pray for) had he not so Publickly declar'd, that he left our *Society* because he was resolv'd to fear God, &c. as you may find it in his last pretended Reason.

THE

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816. m. 23.

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True Copy of a LETTER

From the Right Honourable the

R. Second John (H.)
 Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke.*

Dover, 27 of March, 1715.

My Lord,

I Left the Town so abruptly, that I had no Time to take Leave of you, or any of my Friends; you will excuse me, when you know that I had certain and repeated Informations from Some who are in the Secret of Affairs, that a Resolution was taken by those who have Power to Execute it, to pursue me to the Scaffold.

My Blood was to be the Cement of a *New Alliance*; nor could my Innocence be any Security, after it had been once demanded from Abroad, and resolv'd on at Home, that it was necessary to cut me off. Had there been the least Reason to hope for a fair and open Trial, after having been already prejudg'd, unheard by the Two Houses of Parliament, I should not have declined the strictest Examination.

I challenge the most inveterate of my Enemies to produce any one Instance of Criminal Correspondence, or of the least Corruption in any Part of the Administration in which I was concern'd. If my Zeal for the Honour and Dignity of my Royal *Mistress*, and the true Interest of my Country, has any where transported me to let slip a warm or unguarded Expression, I hope the most favourable Interpretation will be put upon it.

It is a Comfort, that will remain with me in all my Misfortunes, that I serv'd her MAJESTY dutifully and faithfully, in That especially which She had most at Heart, relieving Her People from a Bloody and Expensive War: And that I have always been too much an *Englishman* to sacrifice the Interest of my Country to any *Foreign Ally* whatsoever; and 'tis for this Crime only, that I am now driven from thence.

You will hear from me more at large, in a short Time.

Yours, &c.

Bolingbroke.

The Report which has been spread Abroad of the late Mr. *Wood* of *Hampstead* having died in very ordinary Circumstances, notwithstanding the many beneficial Patents and Grants he had been favour'd with from the Publick, is without any Manner of Foundation; for it appears by his Last Will and Testament lately prov'd in *Doctors Commons*, that besides making full and ample Provision for the Payment of all just Demands, and allotting handsome Fortunes for his Children, out of Three Quarter Parts of his Estate, he has left among other Bequests charged on the remaining Quarter Part, two very good Legacies of Fifteen Thousand Pounds each; One of them to a Domestick of the Resident of the Duke of *Wolfenbottle*, who has Register'd his Name in the Sheriff's Offices of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the Satisfaction of all that may have any Transactions or Dealings with him.

In the Name of God, Amen. This is the last Will and Testament of me *William Wood* of *Hampstead* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; as followeth, viz.

Whereas my Son *Charles Wood*, and my Son in Law *William Buckland*, have enter'd into several Bonds with me, at my Instance, and for my proper Debt, unto divers Persons for the Payment of certain Sums of Money, and divers Bills drawn by the said *Charles Wood* on *Kingmill Eyre*, Esq; for Payment of several Sums of Money unto the said *William Buckland* or Order, and by him endorsed, have been negotiated for the same Service, and to supply the Occasions of me the said *William Wood*. Now I desire that the said Bonds and Bills, and all other my Debts, may be paid and satisfy'd as soon as possible; and that my said Son *Charles Wood* may be indemnified and saved harmless from, and in Respect of the Contract enter'd into by him and me, with the Corporation of the Mines Royal, the Mineral and Battery Works.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my dear Wife *Margaret Wood*, the Deanary House, with the Appurtenances at *Wolverhampton* in the County of *Stafford*, which I hold upon Lease, and all my Estate, Term, and Interest therein. I also give to her my said Wife, all my Household Goods, Furniture, and Implements of Household, and Plate.

And

And whereas my Estate chiefly consists in Iron, Copper, Lead, and Tin Works and Mines, and in the Patent granted me by his Majesty for Making of Iron with Sea or Pit Coal, to make a Partition whereof, or to divide the same among my Family, so as to make the same to be sold or alienable in Shares, would not only render such my Estate much less valuable, but be also detrimental to the compleating and carrying on such Works, I therefore Will and Desire, That the Net Profits thereof, or that shall accrue therefrom, only may be divided into One Hundred Parts or Shares. And I give and devise my Estate in the said Works and Mines, and in the said Patent, and all Leases and Contracts relating thereunto, with all Forges, Furnaces, Mills, Tools, Utensils, Horses, and other Appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, unto my eldest Son *William Wood*, and to the said *Charles Wood*, and *William Buckland*, and to the Survivor of them, and the Executors and Administrators of such Survivor; upon the Trusts nevertheless, and to the several Uses, Intents, and Purposes herein after mentioned (that is to say) To pay Ten Parts or Shares of the Profits of such my Estate unto my said Wife *Margaret Wood*, Ten more of such Parts or Shares unto my said Son *William Wood*, to be detained and applied by him to his own Use; Five of such Parts or Shares unto my Son *Francis Wood*; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Son *Richard Wood*; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my said Son *Charles Wood*, to be detained and applied by him to his own Use; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Son *Samuel Wood*; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter *Mary Broadbent*; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter *Margaret Buckland*; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter *Elizabeth Wood*; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter *Sarah Wood*; Five more of such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter *Anne Wood*; Five more such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter *Dorothy Wood*; Five more such Parts or Shares unto my Daughter *Isabella Wood*. And as for and concerning the remaining Twenty five Shares that my said Son *Charles Wood* may have and receive, detain and apply to his own Use, out of the Profits thereof, the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds; and the said *William Buckland*, to his own Use, the like Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds; and that after the Payment of the said two Sums, making together Thirty Thousand Pounds, the Remainder of the Profits of the said Twenty five Shares to go and be divided between my said Wife and eldest Son *William*, Part and Share alike, for and during the Life of my said Wife; and after her Decease, Twenty of the said Five and Twenty Shares, to go to my said eldest Son *William*, for his Life, and after his Death to his Children; and the remaining Five Shares to be in Trust for the Children of my Son *John Wood* (the Profits thereof to be equally divided amongst such Children, Part and Share alike.)

Item, I give to the said *John Wood* himself, One Shilling only.

Item, My Will is, that if any of my unmarried Daughters shall happen to change their Condition by Marriage, without the Consent of my Wife, and two of my Executors hereafter named, then such Daughter or Daughters shall have and be intitled to the Profits of two Shares apiece only, instead of Five, and the remaining three Shares, or Profits of Shares of such Daughter or Daughters, I do in such Case Will and De-

life to go unto and amongst my other Daughters, equally to be divided amongst them.

Item, I Give and Bequeath all the Rest and Residue of my Personal Estate, after the Payment of my Just Debts, as aforesaid, unto my said Wife *Margaret Wood*; and I make and appoint my said Sons, *William Wood* and *Charles Wood*, and the said *William Buckland*, joint Executors in Trust of this my Will, earnestly desiring them to apply themselves to the Management and carrying on the said Works, in the best and most effectual Manner they can, to answer the Ends and Purposes of this my Will. And my Will is, That they shall be paid all their necessary Costs and Charges in and about the Execution thereof, and not be answerable for one another, or for one another's Acts or Defaults, but each of them for his own Acts or Defaults only.

And Lastly, I do hereby revoke and make void all Former and other Wills by me made.

In Witness whereof I have to this my Will, fastened together with my Seal, and contained in three Sheets of Paper, set my Hand to each Sheet, and my Seal to this third and last Sheet thereof, the Twenty-first Day of *June*, *Anno Domini 1729*, and in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George II.* of Great Britain, &c.

W. WOOD

An INVENTORY of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of *William Wood, senior*, late of *Hampstead* in the County of *Middlesex*, deceased, which since his Death have come to the Hands, Possession, or Knowledge of *William Wood, Charles Wood*, and *William Buckland*, the Executors named in the said Deceased's last Will and Testament, made by them as followeth, *Itz.*

Imprimis, Ready Money ————— 100 3 6

Item, One Silver Hilted Sword, a Bath Metal Watch, an old Black Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, a Drab Riding Coat, Scarlet Cloak, a Light colour'd Cloth Coat, two Perukes, one Hat, his wearing Linnen, Shoes and Stockings, valued at ———— 10 00 00

Item, These Exhibitors declare, that the said Deceased had at the Time of his Death, a Right in a Patent for making Iron with Pit Coal in Air Furnaces, and the Works belonging thereto, the Value whereof is at present unknown to these Exhibitors.

Item, These Exhibitors do also declare, That the said Deceased had at the Time of his Death, a Right in a Copartnerhip of Making and Manufacturing of Iron, Brass, Copper, &c. but of what Value the same is, these Exhibitors cannot at present set forth

THE
Last Will and Testament
OF
WILLIAM WOOD
Of *Hampstead* in the County
of *Middlesex*, Esq; deceas'd.

THREE
 PRIVATE ²¹⁴
 LETTERS

FROM ⁸²

Persons of Distinction,

IN THE

ARMY at HANAU,

TO THEIR

FRIENDS in LONDON;

Giving a particular Account of the late Battle
 between the *English* and *French* Armies.

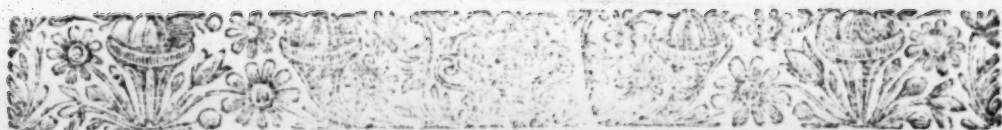
To which is ADDED,

My Lord Carteret's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle.

L O N D O N :

Printed for M. COOPER, in *Pater-noster Row*.
 MDCCXLIII.

[Price Six-pence.]



THREE

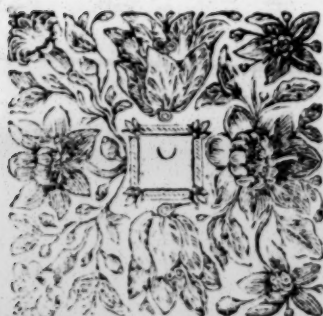
Private LETTERS

FROM

*Persons of Distinction in the Army at Hanau,
to their Friends in London, &c.*

Hanau, about 1 at Noon, $\frac{1}{2}$ June.

DEAR FRIEND,



ORDERS were given for our immediate Departure from *Aschaffenburg*, and for the March of all the Baggage and Army, with a Design to extend ourselves towards this Place, in order to disappoint the *French* in the Attempt they might otherwise have made, to cut off our Junction with the *Hessians* and *Hanoverians*, who were coming up to join us, and were arrived near this Town: Accordingly, we all left *Aschaffenburg* about Eight in the Evening on *Wednesday* last the $\frac{1}{2}$, and the whole Army, with his Majesty and all his Attendants, were in Motion soon after; which being observed by the *French*, they also struck their Tents, and began to march in the Night, in order to be at hand to prevent our joining, and made such Expedition therein, that they had crossed the River *Mayne*, with the greatest Part of their Army, by the Time we had got about Six *English* Miles from *Aschaffenburg* towards this Place, and near a little Village or Town called *Dettingen*, which obliged our Baggage, which was foremost, to return, and the Army to form itself immediately into Order of Battle, which there was not Time to do before they began Cannonading all our Troops in their March from several Batteries they had erected on the other Side the *Mayne*: And as our Forces were thus unexpectedly catch'd, and obliged so precipi-

tately to face the Enemy, under several Disadvantages, and that of the Ground they were upon in particular, scarce any Body was without Apprehensions of their being worsted in the Engagement, which began about Eight a-Clock in the Morning, the 16th of *June*, O. S. at *Dettingen*, and continued with incredible Force and Obstinacy till near three in the Afternoon, when by the Bravery and surprizing Intrepidity of the *English* Officers and Soldiers, the *French* were obliged to quit the Field of Battle, and repass the *Mayne*; in performing which, as well as during the Action, they lost great Numbers of Men, and some Officers of Distinction: Many others were also desperately wounded and taken Prisoners, particularly a *Marchal du Camp*, whose Name I can't remember, and *Monfieur de Fenaion*, Son to the *French* Ambassador at the *Hague*: *Monfieur le Duc de Noailles* is likewise said to be desperately wounded. I saw with my own Eyes near Twenty Persons, who were said to be great Officers, and by their Dresses appeared so, brought in Prisoners, most desperately wounded, and many of them in such a Way that they could not be expected to live. From three in the Afternoon till near nine a Clock, our People, after the Gros of the remaining Army of the *French* had repass'd the *Mayne*, were employed in scouring the Woods, and searching all the adjacent Villages, for Stragglers and *Huffys*, in order to secure a free Communication for the King's Attendants and Baggage to *Hannau*, whither it was intended to go, but was stopped by this Incident of the Battle, and obliged to wait its Issue at some Distance till the same was over, when about nine in the Evening, not a *Frenchman* being to be seen, but what were Prisoners, or lay killed upon the Field of Battle. We all continued our Journey, as we could not reach *Hannau* within a reasonable Time at Night, to a little Village near it, and came hither afterwards this Morning, where we are all in perfect Health; and our Army being now extended and encamped near this Place, we shall soon be join'd by 12,000 Troops, *Hessians* and *Hannoverians*, when I suppose we shall, in our Turn, attack the *French*. Several of our oldest Officers declared they never saw a more obstinate and bloody Battle: We reckon, tho' it is very uncertain, that Six Thousand might be killed in the whole, of which, perhaps, Two Thousand might be reckoned of the Allied Army. General *Clayton* is kill'd; the Duke of *Cumberland* is slightly wounded by a Musquet-Snot thro' the lower Part of his Leg; several other Officers are wounded, but we know of none taken Prisoners. You may expect a more certain and regular Account by next Post.

June 16, O. S.

My Lord,

THIS Morning, about Eight a Clock, the *French* Army, consisting of between 20 and 30,000 Men, under the Command of Marshal *Noailles*, having past the *Mayne* in the Night, attack'd our Army on their March from *Alschaffenburg* towards *Hanau*, whither they were going. The Action continued very hot till about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, when the *French* began to give Way, and were entirely routed, and a compleat Victory obtained over them. We drove them full Speed into the River *Mayne*, which they had been so foolhardy as to cross, and where no doubt many of them must have perished. This Push was made by Lieutenant General *Campbel* with a Body of 3000 Horse, who made great Slaughter amongst them. The Blues, together with General *Hawley's*, and General *Bland's* Regiments, have been severely handled, but behaved gallantly. The Numbers slain in this Action we have not had Time yet particularly to know, but as far as can be guess'd we judge they may amount on both Sides to upwards of 6000, in which Number we cannot reckon our own to be above 1000. The Persons of Distinction who fell on our Side, were only General *Clayton*, and Major *Honeywood*, but the Wounded were much more considerable. Amongst the latter are his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who was shot into the Leg, and a beautiful *Turkey Horse* killed under him; Brigadier General *Huske*, who also received a Shot in his Foot, and General *Ligonier* wounded in two Places, but not dangerously. Lord *Albemarle*, and several other General Officers had their Horses killed under them, but received no other Damage. His MAJESTY, who was in the Heat of the whole Action, and behaved with the greatest Steadiness and Resolution, had (God be prais'd) no Misfortune. We have taken several Officers of Note, many of which are mortally wounded, particularly Monsieur *Fenelon*, Son to the *French* Ambassador at the *Hague*. We are also assured that Monsieur *Noailles* is himself much wounded, but has escap'd falling into our Hands. As this is the Day on which the Action happened, and you may imagine we are in the greatest Hurry, I cannot give you a more particular Account, but must refer it to another Opportunity, which I hope will soon occur. We are now going to *Hanau*.

June

June 16, O. S.

Dear Sir,

THIS is the Evening of a glorious Day; I am just returned from beating the *French*: I am satished that nothing can give you greater Peasure than this News, and therefore will give you as particular an Account of the Battle as the present Hurry will permit. Very early this Morning we received an Account that the *French* Army, consisting of 25,000 Men, under the Command of Marshal *Noailles*, had passed the River *Mayne* in the Night, in order to attack us before we were joined by the *Hessians* and *Hanoverians*. In order to conceal their March, and in hopes of amusing us, they first began to bombard the Town of *Alschaffenburgh* from across the River. But the Sagicity and Vigilance of his Majesty and the Earl of *Stair*, were not to be so amused. They immediately drew out the Army in the best Manner that the Time and Circumstances would admit. We found the *French* were superior to us in Number, and had disposed their Army very advantagiously. Nevertheless, we were in the highest Spirits; and his Majesty, as if assured of Victory, ordered it to be given out amongst his Soldiers, that they should enjoy the Plunder of the Enemy. He was thanked by a general Shout. Betwixt Nine and Ten the Fight began, and the Action continued very desperate till about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon. The *French*, indeed, had before that Time begun to retire, but rallied again, and for some Time maintained a bloody Fight: But Lieutenant-General *Campbell*, with a Body of 3,000 Horse, was sent against them, the Bravery of whom the *French* could not resist, but began to fly with great Precipitation. Upon this our Army sent up a general Huzza, and the *French* thought of nothing now but how to repass the River, which they did in such Confusion, that no doubt many of them perished in it. I cannot yet give you a particular Account of the Loss on either Side, but that of the *French* is very considerable. Our greatest Misfortune is the Loss of General *Clayton*, who was shot dead in the Battle; as was also Major *Honeywood*. His Royal Highness is wounded in the Leg, but not dangerously. General *Ligonier*, and Brigadier General *Huske*, are both wounded, but in no Danger. Colonel *Pearce* is killed. Major *Johnson* has his Leg shot off. We have taken the Royal *French* Standard; and their *Gens d'Arms* are all either cut to Pieces or drowned in the *Mayne*. Mr. *Ranby* has under his Care about 150 *French* Officers. Lord *Abemarle* and Colonel *Driver*, and some other Officers had their Horses shot under them. But his Majesty, thro' all the Time in the thickest of the Battle, received no Hurt. We have taken Prisoners a prodigious Number of *French* Officers, amongst the rest Monsieur *Fonten*, Son to the *French* Ambassador at the *Hague*, who tells us that their General *Noailles* was very much wounded. We are now in the Field of Battle, and the Dead and Wounded are a dismal Sight; yet it is pleasant to see many of our common Soldiers strutting in Hats and

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and Feathers and fine Gold Trimmings, which they have taken from their conquered Enemies. I am just going to Supper, having neither eat nor drank since Yesterday at Noon, yet never was in better Spirits in my Life. The first Opportunity you shall have a more particular Account from

Your humble Servant.

P. S. We hear the Emperor is coming to *Franckfort*, in order to be under the Protection of the King of *Great Britain*.



Whitchall, June 23.

This Morning Mr. *Parker*, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived at the Duke of *Newcastle's* Office, with the following Letter from the Right Honourable the Lord *Carteret* to his Grace.

Dettingen, June 22, 1743.

My Lord,

HIS MAJESTY (God be prais'd) has this Day gained a very considerable Battle. The *French* passed the *Mayne* at this Place, with about 25000 Men, and have been forced to repass it with considerable Loss. I write this from the Village near the Field of Battle, which the *French* were in Possession of; by which Means we have secured our Conjunction with the *Hessians* and *Hanoverians*, in Number about 12,000, which are within two Leagues of us, and to intercept whom the *French* made this hazardous Attempt, which has failed them. His Majesty was all the Time in the Heat of the Fire; but is in perfect Health. The Duke received a Shot in the Leg, which pierc'd the Calf; but the Bone is not hurt: He is very well, and in high Spirits. I must refer the Particulars of this great Affair till To-morrow or next Day. General *Clayton* is kill'd; and we have taken several General Officers Prisoners, and many Officers of the *French* King's Household in their fine Cloaths. The Army lies all Night under Arms. I am in a Cottage with Marshal *Neiperg*. The *Austrians* behaved themselves with great Gallantry. The Duke d'*Artemberg* is wounded with a Musquet-Shot in the Breast. This is a good Beginning of the Campaign, the Emperor's

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peror's Auxiliaries having received a considerable Check, and they were the Aggressors.

I am ever, with the greatest Truth and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most humble,

And most obedient Servant,

CARTER.

P. S. The *Hanoverian* Artillery has had a considerable Share in this Victory. The Battle began at Ten in the Morning and lasted to Four, when the Enemy repassed the *Mayne* with Precipitation.

F I N I S.



[1]

816. m. 28

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TO THE
 LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN
 OF
 TASTE
 IN
Great-Britain and Ireland,
 OWEN SWINY, &c.



HAVING been several Years employ'd in the Contrivance and Superintendency of a Collection of Pictures, fit for the Gallery of a Man of Taste, he has, at length, with much Labour and Expence, complicated it.

THE Pieces (twenty-four in Number) are supposed to represent the Monuments of the *British* Monarchs, the valiant Commanders, and other illustrious Personages, who flourish'd in *England* about the End of the seventeenth, and the Beginning of the eighteenth Centuries.

THE Subjects are of his own Invention, and elegantly executed by the Pencils of the most celebrated Painters in *Italy*.

THE Figures, the Landships, the Buildings, and other Ornaments, are painted by different Hands; yet the Harmony of the whole is so well preserv'd, that each Picture seems to be the Work of one great Master.

IN each Piece is plac'd a principal Urn, wherein is supposed to be deposited the Remains of the deceas'd Hero.

THE Ornaments are furnish'd partly from the Supporters and Arms of the respective Families; and the Ceremonies supposed to be perform'd at the several Sepulchres, as well as the Statues and Basso-Relievo's, allude to the Virtues, to the Employments, or to the Learning and Sciences of the Departed.

HIS principal View in this Undertaking, is to perpetuate (as long as the Nature of such Things can permit) the Remembrance of a Set of
British

British Worthies, who were bright and shining Ornaments to their Country.

BUT as this Collection of Paintings has been separated, and the greatest Part of it placed in the Gallery of an illustrious Nobleman, at too great a Distance from *London* to be frequently or conveniently seen, by the generality of People, he resolved to engrave the whole Work, that it might come into the Hands of many.

THE Memories he endeavours to transmit to Posterity, are those of their late Majesties

King WILLIAM	Earl STANHOPE
Queen MARY, and	Earl CADOGAN
Queen ANNE } in one Piece	Earl COWPER
King GEORGE	Lord TORRINGTON
Archb. TILLOTSON	Lord SOMERS
Duke of DEVONSHIRE	Lord RUSSEL, and
Duke of MARLBOROUGH	ALGERNOON SYDNEY } in one Piece
Marquis of WHARTON	Lord Chief Justice HOLT
Earl of ARGYLE	Sir CLAUDESLEY SHOVEL
Earl of DORSET	Sir ISAAC NEWTON
Earl of SUNDERLAND	Hon. Mr. BOYLE
Earl of GODOLPHIN	Mr. LOCKE, and
Earl of ORFORD	DOCTOR SYDENHAM } in one Piece
Earl of HALLIFAX	Mr. ADDISON.

THE eight Pieces already finished, *viz.* those to the Memories of King *William*, Archbishop *Tillotson*, Duke of *Marlbrough*, Earl of *Dorset*, Earl of *Godolphin*, Earl *Cowper*, Sir *Claudesley Shovel*, and Sir *Isaac Newton*, will serve as a Specimen of the Work; which is to consist of fifty Copper Plates, *viz.* twenty-four Sepulchral Pieces, twenty-four Inscription-Plates (ornamented with Emblematical Figures) the Frontispiece, and the Title-Plate; all of the same Size with the Sepulchral Pieces, *viz.* two Foot two Inches in Height, and one Foot five Inches in Breadth.

TO which will be added (if the Encouragers of this Undertaking shall hereafter think fit) not only the Characters of the above-mention'd deceased Worthies, but likewise those of many of their Contemporaries, who made considerable Figures in the Court, the Camp, the Church and State, as well as in the several Branches of useful and polite Learning, and who contributed largely to the carrying the Reputation and Credit of the *British* Nation to a much higher Degree than it was ever at before; with a succinct Account of the most memorable Transactions in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Queen *Anne*, and King *George*.

THE Whole to be adorn'd with Vignettes, Busts, Medaillons, Culs de Lampes, and other proper and elegant Embellishments, designed and engraved by the most celebrated Masters in *Europe*.

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HIS Ambition reaches no further than to see this Work publish'd with the Magnificence befitting it ; which, from the great Expence attending it, is impossible for him to do : Therefore he hopes the Nobility and Gentry will favour the Undertaking with their Protection.

AND he promises to deliver them a more compleat Work of the Kind, than has ever yet been published in any Part of *Europe*.

THE Price of the eight Pieces (already engraved) is Two Guineas.

THE Remainder will be finish'd in two Years, and deliver'd out by two, four, or eight, at a time (to those only who take the first Prints) in Proportion to the same Rate, *viz.* Five Shillings and Three Pence each Print.

THIS moderate Price will, he hopes, satisfy the World, that his chief Aim is to make the Work as universal as he can, by making it as cheap as possible.

N.B. *The Prints marked Mac. S. are choice and perfect Impressions.*

THE Names of the Painters and Engravers are, as usual, at the Foot of each Print.

The M O T T O S.

Exerſe Miſſus ſuccurrere Sæclo.

King William.

*Compoſitum juſ faſque animi, ſanctosque reſceſſus
Menti, & incoſtum generoſo pectus honeſto :
Hæc cedo, ut admoſveam templis, & farre litabo.*

} A. B. Tillotſon.

—— *Diram qui contudit Hydram,
Notaq̃ e fatali portenta labore ſubegit,
Comperit invidiam, ſupremo ſine domari.*

} The Duke of
Marlborough.

—— *Quem, Tu Dea, tempore in omni,
Omnibus Ornatum Voluiſti excellere rebus.*

} Earl of Dorſet.

*Ingentes, Oculo irretorto,
ſpectat acervos.*

} Earl Godolphin.

Silent, arrectiſque auribus, adſtant.

Earl Cowper.

O Nimum cælo & pelago, conſiſe Sereno.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel.

—— *Vivida viſ animi pervicit, & extra
Proceſſit longe flammantia Mænia Mundi,
Atque omne immenſum peragravit Mente Animoque.*

} Sir Iſ. Newton.

TO THE
Ladies and Gentlemen
OF
TASTE, &c.

THE
HISTORY

OF THE
Arbentian Society,

For the Resolving all
Nice and Curious QUESTIONS.

BY A
GENTLEMAN,
WHO GOT

Secret Intelligence
Of their Whole Proceedings.

To which are prefix'd
Several POEMS,

WRITTEN BY
Mr. Tate, Mr. Moreaux, Mr. Richardson, and others.

Felix qui potuit suorum cognoscere causas. Virg.
Non enim argvitur quicquam est cunctis apertum.
Lucr. lib. 4.

Ανδρῶν νῦν ἐκτανθῶν τιπὶ δόρῳ ἐν ἀγορᾷ. Isocrates.

L O N D O N :

Printed for Thomas Doolittle, and are to be Sold by the
Booksellers of London and Westminster, Price 1 s.

516.3.7

Ladies and Gentlemen

OF

FASHION

T H E
HISTORY
O F T H E
Athenian Society, ²⁵

For the Resolving all
Nice and Curious **QUESTIONS.** ^{816. 12. 12. 135.}

B Y A
GENTLEMAN,
W H O G O T
Secret Intelligence
Of their Whole Proceedings.

To which are prefix'd
Several P O E M S,
WRITTEN BY
Mr. Tate, Mr. Motteux, Mr. Richardson, and others.

Felix qui Potuit Rerum cognoscere causas. Virg.
Nam nihil egregius quàm res, est cernere apertas.
Ab dubiis ————— *Lucret. lib. 4.*

Ανδρῶν τὰδε ἐπαινήσας περὶ δὲ τῶν σι *σας. Isocrates.*

L O N D O N :

Printed for **James Dowley**, and are to be Sold by the
Bookfellers of *London and Westminster.* Price 1 s.



The EPISTLE DEDICATORY, To the Gentlemen of the ATHENIAN SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,

EVER since my *First Thoughts* of writing this *History*, I have frequently consider'd whom I should select, as a fit *Patron* of my Endeavors this way; but these Considerations still concluded, that you, who on the *firm Foundation* of your own Excellence, have establish'd your selves in the Esteem of the more solid part of Mankind, without the *Auxiliary Support* of any great Man's Assistance; that *You* who had no *Reluctance* to cherish your first Essays, or guard your *Rising Merit*, were able to Patronize that, which chiefly aim'd at giving the World a Draught, in little, of what it ow'd to your *Improvement* Performances. If it were not, that most Writers have a sordid present Gain in View, when they design a *Dedication*, I am confident, we should see few *Noblemens Names* at the beginning of their Works, since it must be confess'd, 'twould be more for the Advantage of their Reputation, to chuse one another for Patrons; a Writer being better qualified to defend that, which he has once espous'd, with his *Pen*, than any Great man, with his empty *Name*, or a long *Catalogue of Titles*. At least I am sure, no man will think my Choice improper, when he shall consider, how well able you are to *protect my Failings* with your *Invincible Pens*, against all those, who shall hereafter attack them. Nor will the *Defect* of what I have writ, make me at all despair of your favourable Reception, since every Action ought to receive its Value from the *Intention*, not the *awkward manner* of Performance. My *Will* design'd your Honor, tho' my *Pen* has not come up to the *Greatness* of my *Aim*. I was no sooner convinced by what you published, of the Possibility of carrying on so *Noble an Undertaking*, but I resolv'd to attempt this *History*, which I hop'd to perfect without the knowledge of any of your *Learned Society*, being sensible that your *abounding Modesty* would endeavour to stifle that, which might bear the *least resemblance* of a *Panegyric*, in the Eye of even the *Envious*; but by the want of Caution in some concern'd in the publishing it, I found, before the last sheet was printed, one of your *Society* had Intelligence of it, whose *Letter* may convince the World, that this Fear of mine was not without *Just Ground*. But I will not pretend wholly to justify myself, for publishing this *History* without your Leave, since a thing of this nature, indeed, merited better Helps than I had to the compiling of it, and none were capable of affording them effectually but your selves; yet it was an Error of the *better side*, a *Trespass* caus'd by a too unconsidering *Esteem*, and *Value* for your *Noble Undertaking*, and no less *Performances*, which have not only engag'd me in this Affair, but alwaies to be, as I must here subscribe myself;

Gentlemen,

Your Admirer, and Humble Servant,

R. L.

To the Athenian Society.

THE Warmth your Beam; produc'd you must excuse;
Your Commendation first inspir'd my Muse:
Your friendly Praise supports her feeble Wing;
You both invite, and teach her how to sing.

And, while by Art your charming Numbers move,
Her Wood-wild Notes instruct her to improve.

Censure, in this Attempt, can only say,

That I my Debt of Thanks too poorly pay;

That from your Bounty I my Tribute raise,
And but return the Product of your Praise.

Yet Mortals thou to Sacred Altars go

With Presents which the Gods did first bestow.

We treat them from the Stores which they dispense

Not to Requite, but show our grateful Sense.

To sing your Toils let abler Eards aspire,

While I at distance silently admire,

How much oblig'd your Country is to you,

If Wit, and Learning, here, those Charms renew,

That Art's Admirers once to Athens drew.

If either Conqu'ring Rome for Knowledge sought,

What Miracles have you for Britain wrought!

Who Athens home to us at your own Charge have brought!

Aspiring Lewis's self must yield to you,

In that sole Praise which he can call his Due:

Translated Learning France too dearly buys,

Whom cheaply your Compendious Book supplies.

N. Tate.

This Difference too your Preference secures,
His Aim was Glory, Publick Good was Yours.
For while you move the various Orbs of Wit,
Conceal'd the great Intelligences sit.

Atticæ Societati.

DOcta cohors, Musis & Apolline nata secundis,

Per quam Cecropiis vita resurgit avis,

Cujus luce novum nostra decus additur Urbi,

Visir, & arctas minor aura plagas,

Eja age naturæ penetrabilia pande latentis,

Invitam excuties, quæ licet usq; Deam.

Fortis languenti præbe medicamina mundo,

Phœbeumq; tuo lumine redde diem.

Lux divina Sophi Titania lumina vincit,

Et penetrat terras, & super astra volat.

Quin pergis victuram in sæcula promere chartam,

Quin Sophiæ sequeris liberioris iter?

Ingens restat adhuc messis, novus ordo laborum:

Auxiliatrices sperat Apollo manus.

Barbariem, moreiq; feros manus Attica ademit,

Nec subigenda tibi monstra minora manent.

P. Moriceux.

The same in English.

To the Athenian Society.

Sons of the Muses, at whose welcome Birth
Aspirious Phœbus cheer'd the dropping Earth,
By whom once more old Learned Athens liv'd,
Our great Metropolis new Fame receives,
And a more gentle Air our Northern Climes receives,
Go on, descend to Nature's deepest Cell,
The gloomy Night that veils the baseful Dame dispel.
Help a whole World which doth your Aid implore,
And scattering Beams of Light our golden days restore.
Learning's diviner Rays the Sun's outstep,
And pierce the Globe, and range the loftiest Skie.
In never-dying Lints your task renew,
Through Learning's boundless Sea your course pursue,
Vast undiscover'd Regions wait for you.
The mighty Work much Art, much Toil demands,
And even Apollo wants assisting Hands.
In dismal Shades the ancient World did live,
Till Athens Wisdom did its light display;
Athens once more must change our Darkness into Day.

P. Motteux.

To the Athenian Society.

ERe Science was, or Learning had a Name,
Dilated Memory recorded Fame:
'Twas long before Forgetfulness was born,
Or Wit could find out Ignorance to scorn:
When Men could back Six hundred years relate,
And still pursu'd their very distant Fate.
Deeds sooner far than Men did dye,
And long-protracted Life forgot Mortality;
Wide as the Heaven their Thoughts did rove
To Affions great, the extensive Soul.
Letters and Books the Helps We use
To keep expiring Sense alive;
Needless to Them, who could at once grasp,
In their unbounded Knowledge all was known;
Who had with Time their Race begun,
And still liv'd on as if they'd Time it self survive.
Nature bestow'd her youthful Store so well,
That none could want, and therefore none excell,
And so impartially adorn'd the Mind,
That equal Knowledge did inform Mankind.

Thus when our Fathers (taught with Guilt)
That huge stupendious Scall-case built,
We mock indeed the fruitless Enterprise,
Successful Actions never pass for Wise:
But was the Dreadful Bill in being, 'twould show
To what degree that untaught Age did know
Who Nature's Voice unequally divide,
And turn'd the Globe into a Piramide,
While Heaven seem'd more to apprehend it, than deride.

Strange uncouth Dialects from Heaven succeed,
And Universal Clouds of Jargon spread:
Confusions here in horrid Squadrons join;
And here King Ignorance began his Reign;
Old Knowledge either bore Imperial Sway,
But found a strange, a sensible Decay:
And tho' the Old Monarch seem'd to keep the Throne,
The Tyrant Ignorance usurp'd as his own.
Two Thousand years the Usurper had prevail'd,
And on his Darling Sloth the Crown entail'd;
While the old drooping Monarch saw his Fate,
But wanted Power to save his ruin'd State.
Two Sons he had, Youths of Angelic Birth,
That promis'd fair, to reform the Earth,
Wisdom, and Learning, Twins of blooming Hope,
That sink his Fear, and all his Comforts prop.
Of all his numerous Progeny, these alone
Remain the Hopes of his declining Throne;
The rest opposing his approaching Fate,
Sunk in the Ruins of their Father's State.
But when the Darlings of the Parents Age,
He timely rescued from the Tyrant's Rage;

For these he car'd; for these to Heaven he pray'd,
To Latium one, and one to Greece convey'd.
Inspir'd by Insult, with a mutual Rage,
Eternal Wars with Ignorance they wage;
From Athens one, and one from Rome, inspire
The glad some World with their own Genial Fire;
So Form did Chaos, light, the Dark expel.
As Athens Rome, and Rome the World excel:
The Usurping Troops, by their own Guilt subdu'd,
Fled from th' approaching dawn, while none pursu'd
The enlighten'd world new Altars gladly raise,
And form new Triumphs to the Victor's Praise.
Wisdom, and Learning, aged with Renown,
Enjoy an ever'd an Eternal Crown;
Their Empire to the World's Extremes extend,
And Viceroy to remoter Kingdoms send,
Their faithful Agents through the world disperse,
And these we sing in our Immortal Verse;
These now we sing, and willing Tropics raise,
To their just Valor, and their Master's Praise.

To the Athenian Society.

When the Mysterious Nothing first was world
Into a Chaos, thence into a World,
By that great Fiat, (greater much by far
Than the strict Bounds of ancient Maxims were,
Which said, From Nothing Nothing can appear)
Metbinks in that great Work, that mighty Change,
I saw the Immaterial Beings range,
And crowd towards the Sight, as Mortals gaze
At some unknown prodigious Comets blaze;
But when they saw the sweet, the lovely Face,
And curious Harmony the Wonder grace,
Their Admiration lost it self in Praise.
Thus meaner We, whose low and humble Birth
Derives its Haif at least from Native Earth,
When first the Spreading Fame, the Ramour run,
That Athens had another World begun,
And clear'd the gloomy Shades of Ignorance,
And form'd new sparkling Orbs
This soon employ'd each Tongue; all Ears and Eyes
Were full of Athens, and the Enterprize.
But when the searching Age began to find
The greater Aim, the Good that was design'd,
Chang'd into All, and cultivate Mankind;
The deep Amusement pall'd, and in its room
Deserv'd Encomium's crowd, and bring their Offerings home.

D. T.

To the Athenian Society.

SOON as our fetter'd Souls from Time are free,
All things in Heaven, just as they are we see:
No dark Conjecture, no obscure Suppose
Confounds the knowledge of each hidden Cause;
But easie Nature's beautiful Form appears
Disrob'd of the thick Veil, which here she wears,
The Chain of Causes, and their Order shins,
And clearly shew, they're fram'd by Hands Divine.
Ye Great Unknown, this You have aim'd at Now:
And tho' coy Nature flies our searching View,
Willst clouded Reason's scoop'd within this Cage,
Yet you have thus far bless'd this happy Age;
Whate'er the searching Study of the Wise
In things divine, and natural yet have found,
Whate'er from your own Observations rise,
From your sublime Retreat you scatter all around.
The Man, who dead in Ignorance lay,
Now Speak, and Think, reviv'd by your bright Day
Before, they had a meer Promethean Frame,
Till you inform'd their Souls with the Celestial Flame.
Go on — Learning, and solid Truth advance,
They're Noble Subjects, for such Noble Pens:
Let your Opposers Trifling Jests pursue,
They write for MINUTES, but for Ages You.

Charles Richardson.

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
Athenian Society.

I AM sensible, that the more *Judicious*, and *Learned* may, with a great deal of Reason, condemn me, as guilty of an unpardonable *Rashness*, in attempting a *Province*, so extremely above my Abilities, as the writing the History of a *Society*, whose Learning and Wit have justly made so considerable a figure in the World; yet I must, with Vanity enough, own, that the *Nobleness* of the *Undertaking* has born me up so far above any Apprehensions, that (like a *Souldier*, who resolves on some brave Action) I cast off all thoughts of those obstacles, which might frighten a cooler *Considerer*. And since 'tis confess'd, that to aim at *Noble Ends* is enough to merit Applause, I had rather undergo the Severity of the Criticks (who, I have reason to think, will not be so favourable, as to forgive the Faults of the Performance for the Greatness of the Design) than lose the Glory of having first offer'd at it. I will agree with them, that it is to be wish'd, that the Great SPRAT would oblige the Age with a *Second-Best History* of the *Second-Best Institution*, for the promotion of Learning, and removing that *Epidemic Ignorance*, which exercises so incredible a Tyranny over the more numerous part of Mankind: From such a *Pen* the World might expect Satisfaction, and the *Athenian Society Justice*; the Charms of his *Stile* would engage all to read, and his Wit and variety of Learning give them proportionable *Idea's* of those Excellencies, he would commend to them: And indeed, none but *He* (whose Thoughts are so true and fine, and whose Language so fully, and clearly expresses his *Conceptions*) or a whole SOCIETY learned as themselves, can be thought capable of acquitting so illustrious a Task with that *Strength*, and *Perfection* it deserves.

This Consideration would not a little discourage me, if I had not *This* to obviate the Difficulties it brings; That great part of this Book shall be drawn from the incomparable Works of this SOCIETY, who are, indeed, their own Historians, and most worthy to be so; for, their whole design is not only to improve KNOWLEDGE in DIVINITY, and PHILOSOPHY in all their parts, as well as *Philology* in all its Latitude, but also to commend this Improvement

to the Publick, in the best method, that can be found out for *Instruction*; which is or ought to be the End of every Writer, unless he aim rather at Amusement, than Information.

If the *World* would be so favourable, as to admit of what I have said for an *Excuse*, I hope the Gentlemen that compose this SOCIETY, will pardon my Boldness in presuming to give an account of their *Undertaking*, who am not at all concerned in it, and have not the Happiness of being acquainted with one *Member* of it, since what I shall here advance proceeds from an esteem of their Design, and the great Value I set upon their *Performances*, which are sufficient to convince those (among which number I my self was at first) who were startled with the seeming Impossibility of the *Project*, that notwithstanding it was so difficult, yet they have fully come up to what they first pretended to.

The *Design* as well as *Performance*, seems so extraordinary, that when I reflect on it, I often admire, that the general, nay, universal Advantage it brings, should never have inspir'd any one to have thought of it before now; till I consider, that the Good of Mankind was not the aim of the *Grecian Philosophers*, so much as their own Personal *Glory*, and *Pride*, which they built on their own *Knowing* more than the rest of the World, who had not the Leisure and Abilities to spend their whole Life in Disquisitions, or Disputable Notions; and to maintain this, 'twas necessary for them not to communicate Learning to any but their immediate Hearers, who by word of Mouth were to deliver it to their Successors in the Schools. This made all their *Doctrins* confin'd to their *Gymnasia*, their *Porches*, and *Gardens*.

Some of them were so fearful of having their Sentiments known, that they wrap'd all their *Notions* up in Mysteries, as hard to be understood by any, but their own Scholars, as those Chymical Tracts, we have now, which treat of the great *Hermetick Work*: This was the cause of the different Representations of the Philosophy of *Pythagoras* in particular; and I think 'tis not doubted by the Learned, but that most (if not all) of those Absurdities, which are attributed to him,

proceed only from the uncertain Guesses of his Opposers, and Enemies, who were never admitted into his School, or had a true knowledge of his Opinions; though perhaps the *Pythagoreans* themselves did much contribute (notwithstanding their great veneration for his Memory) by their Ignorance, to the Ignominy of their Master, for they learned chiefly by Tradition, to which we may reasonably suppose, that every Successor, in their School, (who was an Arbitrary Dispenser of these Mysteries) added, at least by way of Comment, which, in a Generation or two, incorporated with it, and all past for his.

If we pass from Greece to Rome, though *Politeness* and *Learning* diffus'd themselves into a larger compass there, yet their principal Studies were Oratory, and the Art of War, on which all the Preferments of that Commonwealth turn'd; for, as for Philosophy, it was built upon the Greek bottom, and *Cicero* was the first that brought the Roman Language acquainted with it: Both before and after him, they that were that way inclin'd went to Athens, then the only University (if I may call it so) of Europe, or had Masters from Greece, as *Plutarch*, and his Nephew *Sextus*, and *Apollonius*, may witness, who were all three Tutors to Emperors, and all three *Greeks*, besides many others which I omit. The Vanity, and great Value these Philosophers, that were sent for to instruct the Romans, set upon themselves, satisfies me, that I have no great cause to wonder, that in Rome this Project was never thought of, since the Learned, whose Province this must have been, would have lost that Esteem they then possess'd, by making what they knew common to as many as were capable and willing to understand them; whereas their singularity in Knowledge gave them Privilege to the highest Insolence: For, when the above-mentioned *Apollonius* was sent for by the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, from *Chalcedon* to Rome, to read Philosophy to his adopted Son *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* (surnam'd *The Philosopher*) after his arrival at that City, never went to wait on the Emperor, and being sent for by him, return'd this Answer; that *It was not fit, the Master should attend the Scholar, but the Scholar the Master*: This Pride of his was so temperately born by that generous Prince, (in that more a Philosopher than *Apollonius*) that he only smil'd, and said to his Servants, *Does he then think it farther from his Lodging to my Palace, than from Chalcedon to Rome?*

From hence is evident what Honour was paid them (by the highest Powers on Earth) for the Opinion of their Knowledge, and also what Satisfaction, and Pride they took in it: So that it is not strange, that they should persuade it as necessary to their Followers, and by consequence deprive them of all Thoughts of making Learning more common. But, that a Project of this nature would have been very grateful to the Ro-

mans, I think, is manifest by the general Inclination of their Youth to Learning, of whom such vast numbers flock'd to hear *Carneades* during his stay in that City, (when he was sent Ambassador from the Athenians) that *Marcus Cato* made a Speech against him in the Senate, (to whom his Embassy was already in some suspicion) and told them, That considering the whole Youth of Rome were such Admirers of him, it were an easie matter for him to persuade them to any thing. This discovers so great a desire of Knowledge in them, that, I am confident, whoever should have set such a Design on foot there, would have been exalted among their Gods, and had divine and immortal Honour paid to his Memory.

It is less to be wonder'd, that the Churchmen, who at first took up the *Platonick* Principles, to engage in the Controversial War, with the Heathens, did not promote any thing like the Subject of my present Discourse, since they were too much employ'd in Disputes, on the old Foundation, to think of any new Progress in Learning; and after they had with success managed this Philosophy of *Plato*, to the Downfall of Idolatry, their *Tribe* began to employ it against one another, till their Contentions, as well as Learning, found a Period in that Inundation of Barbarity, which swallowed both them, and the Roman Empire up together. After an Age of universal Ignorance, the Clergy again put themselves upon Learning, at least assumed the Name of it; but it is not to be wondered, that they, who, out of the ill-understood Work of *Aristotle*, composed an absurd Body of Philosophy, kept up the unreasonable Humour of confining the Sciences within such narrow Bounds, that many an Age scarce produc'd one Layman, that knew any thing of Letters, because as it had gain'd the Philosophers Veneration, so it would add to that which the bigotted World already paid to their Character, for by this means the Clergy became undeniable Oracles in both divine, and prophane Knowledge.

The School-mens Heads were too much taken up with *Subtilities*, and *Notions*, deduct'd from these Principles (they too being all of the Clergy) to devise any means of making the rest of men wiser than before.

But that which gave me the greatest cause of wonder, was, that since the benefit of Printing, Books, and consequently Learning, grew more general, and with that an universal Inclination of most men to spread it still farther, that nothing of this nature should by none of the Great men, and Virtuoso's of our own, or foreign Nations be found out, before about a year since.

I am not ignorant that there is a Book called *Sphinx Theologico-Philosophica*, that bears some resemblance to the Athenian *Mercur*, but then it differs so much when you come to peruse it, that if it had not been to obviate some mens unreasonable Fancies, I would not have nam'd it; for, there the Author

chor proposes his Difficulties, and solves them himself, but with an endless number of vulgar Errors, grounding all his Answers on *ill Authorities, School-Divinity*, and those antiquated Systems of Philosophy, which were compos'd (as I said before) out of the misunderstood Writings of *Aristotle*, who, if we may credit his Letter to *Alexander the Great*, never intended, any one should reap much Knowledge from them, except his own select Scholars; for, that great King being fired, with generous Ambition of excelling all Mankind in Knowledge, as well as Power, when he was in-

form'd that *Aristotle* had published his (a) *Acroamatick Books*, sent him a (b) Letter of Reprimand, in which were these words:

(a) So called because few only, and those select, were admitted to hear that Philosophy: from *Acroamata, discipularis, Haurio*. Many learned Authors agree, that these Books were his *Physics* and *Metaphysics*.

(b) I am not ignorant that some conclude that these Letters are spurious, yet others are of a contrary opinion, and prove at large the several Absurdities in these *Acroamatick Books*, which so great a man as *Aristotle* could not be supposed to be guilty of.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΑΡΙ-
ΣΤΟΤΕΛΕΙ, & ΤΕΛ-
ΕΙΝ

Alexander to Aristotle.

Healib.

Οὐκ ὁρῶνς ἐμὴν
ἐνδοξὴν τὰς ἀκροαμα-
τικὰς καὶ λόγων. Τίτις δὲ ἐπὶ
δοκίμῳ ἡμῶν καὶ ἀλλῶν
ἐκ τῆς ἡς ἐπιστολῆς
λόγους, καὶ πῶς τὸν
καίτοι; ἐγὼ δὲ βασι-
λεὺς εἰμι καὶ τὸ ἀεὶ
ἐμμελεῖς ἢ τὸ δόξαν
ἐμμελεῖς

YOU have not done well to publish your Acroamatick Books, for now I would feign know in what we shall excell the rest of Men, if that Learning in which you have educated us be made common to all: And indeed, I profess I had rather excell in Knowledge than Power.

To this Letter of *Alexander*, *Aristotle* returns this Answer.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ Α-
ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡῳ, & ΤΕΛ-
ΕΙΝ

Aristotle to Alexander.

Healib.

Ἐγὼ γὰρ καὶ αὐτὸ
πῶς ἀκροαματικὰν λόγων,
ἀλλὰ καὶ δὲν αὐτὸς ἐν-
δοκίμῳ ἐν ἀκροατικῇ:
ἐγὼ δὲ, αὐτὸς ἐνδοκίμῳ
καὶ καὶ ἐνδοκίμῳ. Ἐν-
τε γὰρ καὶ πῶς τὸ
ἐμμελεῖς

YOU writ to me about my Acroamatick Books, which you judge should be kept as a Secret, and not divulged: For your satisfaction therefore know, that they are published, and yet they are not, for they can be under-

stood, only by such who have heard me deliver them.

From hence we may suppose what Exactness and Reason there was in Systems, compos'd after this Model; and I assure the Reader, the Author of the fore-nam'd Book falls yet lower, and dwindles into Old-wives Tales, and common Sayings. In short, if any man of Sense shall happen to see that Book,

they will find, that it bears no likeness to the *Athenian Mercury*; but the form of Question and Answer, the Authors of which Method, the Gentlemen of this Society, are far from pretending to be, and it was made choice of, as the only way of satisfying every ones Curiosity, and Doubts, when each propos'd his own. I never yet (upon enquiry) could understand that any thing like this was ever advanc'd either before this time, or in any other Nation.

England has the Glory of giving Rise to two of the noblest Designs, that the Wit of Man is capable of inventing, and they are, the *Royal Society*, for the experimental improvement of Natural Knowledge, and the *Athenian Society* for communicating not only that, but all other Sciences to all men, as well as to both Sexes; and the last will, I question not, be imitated, as well as the first, by other Nations.

This leads me into a consideration of the Advantages, this Undertaking has afforded the World; which are so many, and so evident, that I may seem to the Judicious to lose time in endeavouring to demonstrate, what every man of Sense must acknowledge: Yet, to silence the Enemies of Reason as well as of the *Athenian Society*, I shall instance in some few particulars, as first, the promotion of Printing; for, as that *Art* contributed extremely to the spreading and progress of Learning, so has this Project made grateful Returns already, to the encouragement at least of the Masters of that *Art*, witness the Controversie with the *Anabaptists*, the *Quakers*, and with Mr. *Jones*, on the Subject of *Usury*, which though it be stretched into too great a Latitude, by the Practices of some, yet is with no Reason in the World absolutely condemn'd by him; as this Learned Society have already made evident to any discerning Judgment: Nor has the little Endeavours at an Answer, by some nameless Scribler, mov'd me at all to think otherwise, he having not answered any Proof the Society brought (nor indeed do I believe he understood great part of them) but with a canting, inconsistent, Ramble, hastens to the end of his mighty Vindication. I shall say no more of this Controversie now, because it is not yet finished; and the other I shall have occasion of speaking of in the Second Part of this Discourse.

But the Bookellers and Printers are not the only Gainers in this Affair, that Branch of the Royal Revenue, the Post (I mean both the General and Penny-Post) being not inconsiderably improved by it, they having in the first year received some Thousands of Letters: So that it seems to me the Interest of the Government to espouse the Quarrel of this Society, so far as to suppress any Interloper, the Result of whose unjust Endeavours must be the Ruin of such an increasing Advantage to Their Majesties Interest. But I shall say more of this in my last Part; and here shall leave the Benefit, that arises from the *Athenian Mercury*, to the Purles of both

both the Publick, and Private, to consider a little of that which the Mind, the nobler part of Mankind, will reap from it, that being its chief aim, and design, the others but accidental.

What an improvement this will be to Learning, I presume, none, that will give themselves leisure to reflect, can be insensible of; for a diffusing Knowledge, among all that Heaven has made capable, must certainly be the occasion of more Discoveries, in Truth, and Nature, because the number of the Learned will be encreased; of the Learned, I say; for, I cannot see any reason why Languages should be thought so necessary an Ingredient for the composing a Scholar, if it were not for the opening the Secrets that are locked up in them; which Prison this *Noble Society's* Undertaking will in time free 'em from; for, indeed 'tis very hard, that those whose Pockets could not arrive to better Education, and yet are blest with abler Brains than many who spend their time in Books, should be hindered from those advantages they could so well make use of. The *French* have remov'd in some measure this Obstacle, and made all Authors familiar to every one, that can but read and understand their own Mother-tongue, by translating all Books of any value into their own Language. 'Tis true, we have imitated them a little in that way, but under a different Capacity; for here there are a sort of little Ignorant Foreigners, who understand neither our Tongue, nor that from whence they translate, employed by the Booksellers on this difficult Task, because they murder a noble Author cheaper, than a Man of Parts will do him Justice, and like a *Spaniard* will live upon a Clove of Garlick, and work hard for what will but suffice to buy 'em a great Coat to keep 'em from the Cold: This is the cause, we have few good Translations. Whereas the *French* are more accurate, because they who give themselves to Undertakings of that kind among them, are such whose Business is Learning, and who are otherways provided for, than to depend on the Generosity of a Bookseller for their Bread. And whilst a business of that consequence is carried on by such Hands, we have no reason to expect any greater Performances.

But had we the good Fortune to have all the Arts and Sciences, and all the fine thoughts of all those great men that have writ, they would be so voluminous that many a man of Sense would labour under, as great a difficulty, as before, both for time to peruse and Money to purchase them: But this difficulty is quite removed, by the *Athenian Society*, for One hour in a week is all the time, that is required to peruse them, and Two pence weekly sufficient to purchase those Papers, in which, every one may find the Marrow of what great Authors have writ on any curious Subject; with the improvement of many ingenious, and learned men upon it. Nor is the Reader confined to that silly Magistral Argument of some of the old *Arifto-*

telians, an *ipse dixit*, but is only desired to yield to the force of Reason it self, and what Authorities are brought, will easily be seen to be supernumerary Proofs, unless about Matter of *Fact*, and the verity of any Passage in History, as that of *Josephus* about our *Saviour Jesus Christ*, which can be decided by nothing but the Testimony of all Ages up to the time when such Book was writ; which is a much more natural, and rational way to come to the Truth, than by the conjectural Arguments of some opinionated men of this present Age, who would needs prefer a meer Ghess to a Cloud of Witnesses, a method quite contrary to all the Justice and Proceedings in the World.

If the Reader will consider what I have said, I am confident he can't but in Justice acquit me of *Flattery*, when I shall say, that all the Endeavour of the great men of all Nations, and Ages, from the beginning of Learning to this time, have not contributed to the encrease of Knowledge, so much as this Institution of the *Athenian Society*. What the Ancients did, I have already, in a few words discussed, and tho' I will not deny, that the Advance that has been made, since the Restauration of Learning, is very extraordinary, yet it must be granted that it falls short of this. 'Tis true, it was great to cast off Authorities, and to have Recourse alone to Reason, and Experiment, the only sure Foundation of all Learning, without which we spend out our Years in painful Study, to fill our Heads with false, and empty Notions, foreign enough from *Truth*, which is the aim of all Study; for, without a pretty good assurance of *that*, the Mind can never be satisfied. But though the Treasure of Knowledge encreased so vastly, yet the Possessors of this Treasure did not grow much more numerous than of old; so that the Benefit of it reached only to such, as could go to the expence of Studying at the chargeable places called *Universities*, (few else being the better for this new Revolution in the Empire of Wisdom) most of the rest of Mankind were an ignorant Generation, that bore the Form, the Shape, the Image of Men, and had the use of their Tongue to make known their Thoughts, but it was only to discover, how very little difference there was betwixt them and their younger Brothers the *Brutes*. The Learned dealt with Mankind, till now, as some bigotted Clergy-men do, in giving the greatest part to Ignorance here, as they do to the Devil hereafter. I confess those few, and imperfect Translations we have, did a little refine the Conversation of a great many, who had not the good Fortune to be skill'd in Languages, but those Books are (as I have hinted before) *too large, too difficult, and too dear* for several, that are as willing, and as fit to learn, though they have not so good a Purse to spare, either their Money, or their Time on them, from their necessary Occasions of getting their Livelihood. But the *Society* have opened an easier way, and set Learning in so fair

PART I.

the Athenian Society.

fair a light, that won, with its Beauty, every one must with eagerness embrace it, in a form so agreeable to all Capacities; and those, who are so near a Kin to their *Bodies*, as not to care for the Embellishments of the Mind, will have a clearer Mark set upon them, of fordid Ignorance.

If these, and many more are the Advantages, that will accrew to the Public from this Undertaking, I believe the Learned will receive no less, I mean those who are not so full of themselves, that they cannot with Patience peruse the Works of any one else; for, all the knotty points of Philosophy, Divinity, Mathematics, &c. which have employ'd the curious part of the World thus long, are form'd into Queries by the Inquisitive, and answered with an abundance of Reason, by the Society, who are not only men of Parts, but also blest with a Temper that is *Industrious to the highest degree*, and by consequence must give a general Satisfaction in their Performances, to the best of Judges in every Science.

But here methinks I see some plodding, grave, Gentleman, that has been at the Expence of many a laborious Year, to gain the Mastery of *Latin, Greek, and Hebrew*, with a supercilious frown, condemning this Society, not for falling short of their first Pretence, but because they keep up too close to it. For, says he, *What Honour will be due to Learned men, that have spent so many years in the Study of Languages, and the Criticisms of them, if the Kernel of that Nut, they are so long a cracking, be given to every illiterate Fellow, that understands not what's Latin for the Book he reads.* This desire of Honour, and Veneration, and to be esteemed something more than Men, has been the cause of the small Progress of Learning in former Ages, as I have already shewn, and therefore ought to be cast away with the other Fopperies of those times, which obstructed the Growth of Knowledge; and the Gentlemen of this Kidney may satisfy themselves, that the number of *Illiterate Fellows* will be much less, and yet the Skill in the Languages be in as much esteem, as it deserves, as long, as the study of ancient Authors, especially the Poets (which can never be delivered in any other Language with that Force, and Beauty they have in their own) shall be valued by the Ingenious; Criticisms will still be pleasing, though a thousand times repeated, and to be a Critic, 'twill be necessary to understand the original of those Books, that reach them to be so: Etymologies of Words, and Terms of Art will require some Skill in Languages, &c. Nay, this *Athenian Project* will rather contribute to that; for, the nature of many men (especially those that are very curious) is, to desire to see the Author itself, from whence such admirable things are drawn, which will oblige them to study Languages, to be able to understand them. So that that sort of Learning is in no fear of being lost, since now, it

maybe, some Hundreds may be excited to it, which otherwise had never thought on it.

But I cannot imagine, why a man may not be Master of as much Sence, though he understand never a word of Latin, as if he were perfect in the darkest places of *Persius*; nor if his Sence can be thus improv'd, can he come under the Contempt of *Illiterate*? But to satisfy these Sparks, that are for the keeping the World in Ignorance, let them not be so uneasie, for, I dare engage, there will still be Fools, and Blockheads enough for them, that will not make use of this Advantage.

Some of the *Roman* Pedants found the same fault with *Cicero's* Design in translating the Philosophy of the *Greeks* into Latin, for fear it should make Learning, or at least its Professors, too cheap. But, as that did not deter him from prosecuting his Undertaking, so this cannot be supposed to weigh at all with the present *Athenian Society*, who have undertaken a Province of more general Good, and carried it on with no less Force, and Wit.

Here I must not forget that Great, and Universal Good this Design affords to any Troubles of Mind, in removing (to use the words of the first *Mercury*) those Difficulties, and Dissatisfactions, that shame, or fear of appearing ridiculous by asking Questions, may cause several persons to labour under, who now have opportunities of being resolved in any Question without knowing their Informer; and (I may add, without being known themselves. And that these People might be wholly satisfied, the same *Mercury* says farther, thus—*And if at any time, the Answer is not so satisfactory as they could wish, let them, as directed by the Advertisement, mention in what particular, and they shall have a fuller satisfaction in the next Paper.*

To enlarge upon this would be superfluous, since every man, that is affected with any such Trouble will find, how much Ease, Advice will afford him, especially when he can have it without discovering himself to be grieved. It must stop many a desperate Hand, which unnaturally else might attempt upon the Breast, foolishly imagining, that an end of this Life would put a Period to their Sorrows, when it only adds an infinite Encrease to them. Methinks there is something divinely mysterious in this, that I can consult so many able Heads, on my private Distractions, and yet that they should still remain a Secret. Nay, they who propose these Questions are not the only that receive the Benefit of the Answer, since that may serve for many at the same time, under the same Exigencies, and even Posterity that has not yet a Being, will be indebted to it when in the like Cases, which will happen again. With good reason therefore has the Designer of the Emblem of that Society placed an Angel directing such unfortunate Desperado's to apply
G them:

The HISTORY of PART I.

themselves to them ; for if any thing under a Divinity can avert their Misery, it must be the force of their Reasons.

Having thus given a rough Draught of some of those Benefits which this Undertaking has, and will produce to Mankind, 'tis fit that the World know its Benefactor ; and indeed Justice requires, that *he* who first design'd, and propos'd it, should have that Reputation, that is due to him, and have his Name known to Posterity, who will not have a little share in the Obligation. He therefore who form'd the first Idea of this great, this noble Project, was Mr. **Dunton** the Book-seller, for whom all the *Mercuries* are printed ; the Tenth of *March*, 1697, he first brought the Embrio into form, and, as I am informed, there were two occasions which gave Life to it, the first upon reading that of the *Acts* 17.21. *For all the Athenians and Strangers that dwell there gave themselves to nothing else, but to tell, or hear some News [or rather new things.]*

—This has relation to the foregoing Verses, as I shall observe when I come to speak of the Reasons why they call themselves *Athenians*. His frequent reflection on this Text concurring, in time, with some great Injury he had received, gave Birth to this happy thought. For, being solicitous how he should be instructed in that Evangelical Lesson of forgiving Injuries, as it were by some Divine Instinct this Method came into his Head, by which both himself and others might be satisfied in that, and any other Doubt, without being troublesome to those, who would perhaps be not very well pleas'd with resolving Quarries, and Doubts, unless they saw some Advantage, beside the Good of the Quar-rift.

The Thought seems to be accidental (as we are apt to think all things for which we can give no positive Reason) like the Birth of a great many other great things ; for, all the greatest Events have had Rise from some Accident, without a premeditated Design. Were I a *Pythagorean*, I should imagine that it was a reminiscence of something like what had happened some Thousands of years ago in some far Country or other, which he had observed in the transmigration of his Soul through all parts of the World ; and that, as some things, or words we observe, when we see, or hear any remarkable thing, will bring the whole to ones Memory, so these concurring Circumstances had the same effect upon him ; but since we cannot find, that there ever has been any such Design set a foot in any Nation, or Age, I must quit my *Pythagoric* Fancy, to come to a nearer Ghess.

I have observed in History, that there are certain * Critical Minutes, in time when strange, and unforeseen things come to pass, and that a Dream, a random Word, an unforeseen Action has begot mighty, and surprizing Revolutions, as well as great, and noble Arts. Thus *Martianus*, who was af-

terward Emperour of *Constantinople*, travellin : near *Philippolis*, finding a man dead out of a Ficty of those days, alighted from his Horse to bury him, which whilst he was doing, some of that City coming by, took him for the Murderer, and being brought to the Scaffold, by this strange Accident, was delivered by the Confession of him, that was really guilty ; and this gave Rise to his low Condition. A more public Turn was that *Philippicus*, who telling his Friend *Tiberius* (who by his means had gain'd the Empire of *Constantinople*) that he dream'd an Eagle alighted at his Head, was banish'd immediately into a barren Island, and from thence to the City *Chersona*, where living in great Content, without any sollicitous Thoughts about his Banishment, (so far he was from thinking of Empire) but *Justinian's* coming against him to take his Life, made him assume a sudden Resolution of taking the Name of Emperour ; and the successful Event shew'd it was more than an Accident, that put that Thought into his Head. To mention all the Revolutions in History, which were begun by such Accidents, would swell to a Volume, though very little to my purpose. What was the original of the Noble Order of the Garter, but, the accidental falling of the Countess of *Salisbury's* Garter, from her Legg, in the King's presence ? There is nothing so divine as Music, (for, as *Cowley* says,

*All that we know of the Blest above,
Is, that they sing, and that they love.)*

yet this was first thought on by the accidental Observation of the different Sounds a Hammer made upon, an Anvil. Gunpowder, so wonderful in its effect, and power, and now of so universal use in Martial Affairs, was found out by an Accident, which is so well known, that I need not mention it. The Art of Memory owes its Birth to a fatal Accident ; and it was necessary that the Banqueting-house of *Scopa* should fall down, and kill all the Guests, that *Simonides* from thence might observe the Order, and Method of the Art of Memory. So it was necessary that Mr. **Dunton** should have received an Injury, that the World might be oblig'd with a Design of as great a value. All the study of that great Master in the Mathematics *Archimedes*, could not resolve that Curiosity which *Hiero* King of *Syracusa* propos'd to him : Nor could he imagine how to find how much Gold, the Goldsmith had stole, without destroying the Work, to know by ocular demonstration, till going by chance into a full Bath, the Water ran over the brim as his Body enter'd, this Accident brought the Solution into his Head, full of which, he ran from thence, naked as he was, to put his Thought into execution, crying out aloud all the way that he went, * *I have it, I have it.*

* *Accidit in
probo quod non
spectatur in anno.*

* *Exposita, "Eu-
pura.*

To omit the Mariner's Compass, and a great many other noble Inventions, the discovery of the new World it self was at first but a random Thought of *Columbus*, from the observation of the setting Sun, with a *quid si*. Mr. *Danton* has done more than *Columbus*, for he has not only found out a way to discover new Worlds, (for the Industry, and past-Performances of the *Athenian Society* promise not a few new Discoveries in Nature) but also how to People the thinly-inhabited Kingdoms of Philology, with a more numerous Generation. I have heard some of the Would-be-Wits object against this Design, merely because invented by a Bookseller; but that is so foolish a Flaw to find in it, that it discovered their Ignorance, as well, as Partiality; for first, several noble Inventions have had more unlikely Authors; to instance only in that of Printing, designed by a Soldier, (though a certain Writer has dubb'd him a Knight from a Trooper, (*Equus* being an equivocal word) than one that deals in Wit and Learning, and may well be supposed to converse with many of those Authors he sells. And next, the Learned know, that *Scaliger* was a Bookseller, and *Stephanus* a Printer.

Having thus let the World know to whom it is obliged for this Advantageous Project, 'tis but Justice that it give him that Encouragement, the usefulness of his Design deserves, and not buoy up the Ungenerous, and Unjust Attempts of any Interlopers, who wanting Wit to invent any thing of equal worth, meanly Usurp upon the Right of another, and aim to live upon that Crop which was manured by his Industry, and Charge. Every considering man, must needs think, that it cost him not a little to establish it, and bring it to the knowledge of the World, and therefore he ought, in Reason, to reap the Profit of it. If the little Inventor of any small Mechanic Instrument, for the public use, have so far a Propriety in it, as to deserve that Royal Security, a Patent, that none shall enjoy the Advantage of his Industry for above Fourteen years, till his Labour be in some measure rewarded: With much higher reason ought the Inventor, or Designer of this Noble Institution, which contributes, as I have made appear, to all manner of Knowledge, and the general Benefit of all Mankind, since none are so Great, or so Inferior, but may make use of his Discovery. 'Twould be ingrateful therefore, as well as unjust, in every one, not to defend him in the possession of that, which in Equity is his Due, by discountenancing those who would invade his proper Right. But I shall say more of the Interlopers in the last part of this Discourse.

Having passed through the Novelty, and Usefulness of the Design of the *Athenian Project*, and given an account who invented it, and by what Accident it was first thought of, not omitting the Charge the Undertaker has been at to bring it to that establishment

it is now in: I hope it will not be esteem'd a Digression, if I add a word or two in consideration, of the Difficulties, which might justly have frightened the Authors from complying with the Importunity of the Bookseller in the performance; for, 'tis evident from their Works, that they foresaw 'em.

They must be men of more than ordinary Resolution, as well as Learning, as their Performances shew, else the great Pains that is required to go through this Undertaking, would have hindered them from entering into this Society, which, as themselves well observe, seems calculated for Objections; for, it is no easie matter to give a good Answer to the curious Enquiries into Nature, experimental Knowledge, and nice Reason being the only Guides, as well as the only Satisfaction in those Affairs. Divinity brings far greater Difficulties with it, since in Controversial Points (and there is no point of Theology, but what has been controverted) variety of Opinions are endless, and Disputes may be drawn out into Volumes; yet this could not dash their Resolutions of contributing to the Publick Satisfaction, what Reason, and the highest Probabilities afforded, and a reasonable man can desire no more, since they have often assured the World, that they pretend not to an Infallibility, and shall be willing to acknowledg their Errors and, publish any Sentiment, that any of the Ingenious, shall send to them upon any Subject, both in Natural Experiments, and Reasons in opposition to their own. Nothing can be more candid and ingenuous, than their Letter to Mr. *Travesty*, part of which I must transcribe, to shew the Reader that I speak not at random; 'tis thus—

Mr. *Travesty*,

I F at any time our Answers are not so satisfactory as we could wish, if you will, as directed by our Advertisement, mention in what Particular, you shall have a fuller Satisfaction in our next Mercury. If this won't suffice, we farther assure you, whatever Questions you dislike, shall be all answered anew by us (Common Equity to our Quærists obliging us to it) and in new Answers to the said Questions, our Reader shall meet with all the Objections you send us, the best of your Thoughts, and our own Improvements thereon.

For a farther Proof of this, let them that think this not enough, consult the Preface to the Second Volume. This Promise they have comply'd with as often as any Objector has thought fit to give them his Reasons for what he said.

But the Pains, and Industry that were required to return good Answer to every Persons Query, was not the only Difficulties, since when they had done that to the best Standard, and beyond the Exceptions of the Learned, they could not expect (as indeed they

they exprest in their second *Mercury*) to please every Body, that being an impossible Task: And, 'tis plain from their Introduction to their first *Mercury*, that they did not think they should appear in Print, and that in so nice a Design without Opposers. For, as the incomparable Cowly says, in his *Pindaric*, on the Royal Society,

*Whoever would depose Truth advance
Into the Throne usurp'd from it,
Must feel at first the blows of Ignorance,
And the sharp points of envious Wit.*

This as they foresaw, so they have met with in abundance, both from their private Quærists, and public Enemies; though indeed most of the Efforts that have appeared in Print, have shewn more Gall, than Brains, and taken a great deal of pains to convince the World how little they were guilty of *Wit*. For this Reason they may almost forgive their avowed Opposers, because they punish themselves in the very act of Injury against them, by the loss of their Reputation both as to *Sence*, and *Morals*, though that they perhaps value not very much. But there are a sort of very civil, dear, caressing Animals, that with the air of a Friend are more troublesome than the most able Adversary. I am afraid (says one) I shall be a Poet, direct me how to avoid that Fate of the common Proverb, *Poets are poor by Destiny*. Nay, some of the Quærists are so full of their own dear selves, that they are restless, till they see their impertinent Niceties satisfied in Print, and think the World is obliged to give way to be entertained with their Follies. As for example; one witty Gentleman, who had a mind to make Love in *Mood* and *Form*, desires to know in the next *Mercury*, for (adds he most surprizing, and wittily) *Lovers are impatient, how he may attain to an effectual form of Courtship*. — Another something angry with the haughty port of Indignation, tells them, — *He (even he) wants to know why those Questions he sent about six weeks since, are not yet answered*. He adds very gravely, I think my Questions deserve a Thought as well as any Bodies else. There is nothing certainly more uneasy to a man of *Sence*, than to be pestered with a Fool; nor for a man of *Piety*, than to be obliged to hear Blasphemy, Atheism, and other Prophaneness, but this Society being composed both of men of *Sence* and *Piety*, (though I am sensible some of the Town Wits, and Beaux, will think the last but a canting Commendation) have had abundant cause to exercise their Patience. *Horace* had never half the Fatigue with the Poetaster, as they must have had, with both Male, and Female Impertinencies. One would know, whether any two men have the same number of Hairs; another is troubled with a squeamish Conscience, and would know if it be lawful to eat black Puddings; a third, a great Enquirer into Mysteries, and I believe very studious of *Cornelius Agrippa's*

occult Philosophy, would know what the King of France, is doing at that time. 'Twere endless to run through the Follies they have been troubled with; and I shall not meddle with the other, that fall under Prophaness and Atheism, abundance of which they, in their Prefaces to the first, and second Volumes, have let the World know they have received, which but to repeat in the Quærist's words, would be like selling of Poison in the streets to every one that passes them.

Though I have not run through half the Difficulties which presented themselves to the Noble Authors of the *Athenian Mercury*, upon a consideration of the mighty Task they were going to undertake, yet no private Inconvenience could deterr them from the Public Good.

Having done the first Projector of this Design, some Justice already, I think my self obliged not to forget that Great young man, who first, like * *Jason*, dared so boldly to venture out into the Billows of the Critics, and lead the way to the rest of the *Hero's* that were to go in search of the Golden Fleece of Wisdom, and Learning. I am sorry I must not let the World know his Name (for it was begun by one) who had so great, and generous a Zeal for the general Benefit, that he would not let those Difficulties I have mentioned, or any other Consideration outweigh it: No, he only kept the Nobleness of the End in his view, fixing his Eye on the farther brink, that he might not see the breadth of the Stream he was going to leap, or to exprest the noble Thought in the best of our English Poets own words, Mr. *Dryden* I mean, in the Conquest of *Granada*.

* *Valerius
Flaccus in his
Argonauts.*

Almahide says to Almanzor.

*Alm. Great Souls discern not when the Leap's
too wide,
Because they only view the farther side, &c*

That which follows is also applicable to the same Great young man.

*Alm. — There's a Necessity in Fate
Why still the brave, bold man is fortunate:
He keeps his Object ever full in sight,
And that Assurance holds him firm and
right, &c.*

'Tis no small difficulty to determine which was the greatest Wonder, the Boldness of the Undertaking, or the Ability he has shewn in such unripe years in the Performance. *Hercules* his destroying the Serpents in the Cradle, has found Work for the Poets a great many Ages. But he has done more than all the *Herculean* Labours, at an Age when the rest of Mankind are but ripening; for, the mighty *Sence* he writes, will not let me doubt, but that he foresaw what infinite *Hydra's* he was to engage with: But he has

perused it to a Miracle, shewing the Scholar without the *Pedant*, the Philosopher without the stiff, and obscure Expressions, and superfluous Repetitions of the School, but every thing he writ in the first Mercury, had a pleasing genteel Air, and neat Turn through every line, and discover'd profound Reason could be lodg'd in a youthful Head, and that it met there with a Softness, that did not obscure its great, and severe Ideas. This his Boldness, Learning, and Ingenuity, ought to endear him to every man, that pretends to value Excellence. And though I confess my self the most unworthy of his Conversation, yet I must assume the Vanity to boast, that no man can value his Acquaintance, and Friendship more, though I have not yet the Honour to know him, having never had but once, and then only, a transient sight of him.

I am sure, nothing but his Modesty, or the Envy of some impotent Aspirers to the Names of Authors, will say, that what I have here advanc'd about him, has any relish of Flattery; since I have the Judgment of more than one of the greatest Scholars of the Age, to justify my Sentiments; but I will not forestal what I believe they themselves may some time, or other communicate to the World.

I shall conclude this First part of my History with the Reasons, why they assumed the Title of *Athenian*, for even that has fallen under the merciless Phangs of the Would-be-Critics. If they had taken the Name of *Lacedemonian*, indeed it would have looked something odd, and as if it were done in spite of Learning, to borrow a Title from that place, which scarce ever afforded a Philosopher, or any Man of Learning; but the *Athenians* were the most curious, and inquisitive People of Antiquity, as that Verse I have before quoted out of the *Ætæ*, demonstrates, which I shall add here to the two foregoing Verses of the same Chapter, v. 19. *And they took him, (viz. St. Paul) and brought him into Mars street, saying, May we not know what this NEW Doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is.* Ver. 20, *For thou bringest certain STRANGE things to our Ears; we would know, therefore, what these things mean.* Ver. 21, *For all the Athenians and Strangers that dwell there, gave themselves to nothing else, but either to tell or to hear NEWS, [or rather new things.]* This, as it gave occasion to the first rise of the Design, so it is enough to justify the Title that was chose for it, because the Business, and end of it is to answer the Niceties, and curious Enquiries into Arts and Sciences.

All that know any thing of History, or have read any of the old Authors, must be sensible, that *Athens* was in that veneration with Antiquity, that it was the only place of Study in those days, and from thence was all *Europe* civiliz'd, and taught Arts, and Sciences. *Cicero*, in the Introduction to his Offices, which he writes to his Son, at that

time hearing Philosophy there, that he had the advantage of not only having *Cratippus* for his Master, but even in *Athens* itself, as if the place added to the facility of his Learning, and he adds the reason of it, because the Examples of so many wise men, that had flourish'd in that City, could not but stir him up to Emulation; for, there *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, and all the great Philosophers, learned, and taught; there were the Schools of every Sect, and scarce any (I might say none) that were received into the number of the Wise, and Learned, that were not beholden for their Education to *Athens*: Thither *Anacharsis* came from *Scythia*, and was so taken with the Laws, as well as Wisdom of the *Athenians*, that endeavouring to introduce both into his own Country, he was killed by his Brother, and King: There *Demosthenes* liv'd, and flourish'd in Oratory, and *Sophocles*, and *Euripides* in Tragedy: There liv'd *Eupolis*, *Cratinus*, *Aristophanes*, (though the last was born in *Rhodes*, yet he lived there, and excelled in their Dialect) and *Menander*, all Comic Poets. *Demosthenes* was so great an Orator, that he excelled not only all the *Grecians*, but put in for the Palm of Fame with *Tully* himself, and if he carry it not from him, yet holds the Balance in equilibrio. The Value the Government of *Athens* put upon the Learned in all Sciences, afforded Encouragement to the Ingenious, to improve them. Both Comedy and Tragedy owe their Birth to *Athens*; and indeed, the Dramatic was more in esteem there than Epic Poetry, being the more immediately useful for Man's Life, Comedy correcting the Vices of it, and Tragedy (by Examples more powerful than Precepts) stirring the Minds of Youth up to Heroic Actions, and keeping Virtue in esteem, by shewing its Reward, and the Punishment of Vice: Though 'tis said of *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*, that one represented the Accidents of Human Life, without regard to that Poetic Justice, as they too often happen; the other, as they ought to have been. The Esteem these Dramatic Poets were in, may appear by two Instances, one of *Eupolis*, the other of *Euripides*: *Eupolis* having writ Seventeen Comedies after the old Method, with a great deal of Liberty exposing the Vices of the People, was slain in a Sea-fight betwixt the *Athenians*, and *Lacedemonians*. *Athens* relented his Loss so much, that it made a Law, That no Poet should after that venture himself in the War, such necessary Members of the Commonwealth, that wise State thought them. When the Death of * *Euripides* was known at *Athens*, (who some say was killed by the Dogs of *Achelaus*) there were several Embassys dispatched to *Macedon*, to obtain leave to convey his Body to his, and their own Country, but *Achelaus*, would not part with the Treasure of his Bones, notwithstanding

* The worst of *Euripides* was, that he hated Womenkind, so that he was commonly called *Musen-juine*.

ding their repeated Importunities. Nay, I may call the great *Homer* an *Athenian*, since *Athens* was not the least of those Cities, that contended for his Birth, which are enumerated in a Greek Distic to this Sense:

*Seven Cities strive for mighty Homer's Birth,
Athens, Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Sala-
min, Chios, and Argos.*

Ἑπτὰ πόλεις ἀνέζησαν αἰεὶ βέλων Ὀμήρου,
Σμύρνα, ῥόδῳ, κολοφών, σαλαμίν, χίῳ, Ἄργεϊ,
καὶ χίῳ.

Next to Poets, we must remember Painters, and Statuaries, which flourished in *Athens*; of the latter *Phidias* was the most excellent, but consult *Pliny's* Natural History, 36th Book, and there you will find a full account of both. The World was not more obliged to *Athens*, for Philosophy, Oratory, and Poetry (to omit Statuary, and Painting, just mentioned) than for History, as *Thucydides*, and *Zenophon* may evince (to omit *Herodotus*, who only retired into the *Athenian* Territories, from domestic Tyranny, where the Muses always found a secure Retreat; and tho' he was not born an *Athenian*, would dye one.) *Thucydides* was the best of the Greek Historians, being so impartial a Writer, that in the *Peloponnesian* War, which he was going to write, he paid for Intelligence of the Transactions on both sides, that so he might perfectly find out the Truth, justly suspecting, that as both Parties would palliate their own Losses, so if he knew the Affairs of each only from themselves, he

should never arrive at the Truth. And it is to be wish'd, that none but a man of * Quality, and Estate, would meddle with compiling of Histories, who are or ought to be above the Partiality, and the weakness of being biass'd by Affection, or Interest, it being more below the Honour of a great man, to falsifie the Truth to Posterity, than to be guilty of a Lye in Conversation.

* For such was *Thucydides*, deriving himself from *Miltiades*, and *Cimon*, two of the *Athenian* Commanders, and they from *Exeas*, and so from *Jove*.

Xenophon too was an *Athenian*; he took up the History of the *Peloponnesian* War, where *Thucydides* left off, and was the first Philosopher that writ an History: And, 'tis the Opinion of *Cicero*, in his Book *De Oratore*, that *Xenophon*, in his *Hæc Alia*, consulted not so much the Truth of the Story, as his Design of forming an Example of a Perfect Prince, and Commander, for he was a Soldier, as well as Philosopher, and Historian. 'Twould be endless to mention but the Names of all those that have flourished in every Science, and Art in this famous City. From what I have here produc'd, will sufficiently appear, that since all the Arts, and Learning of the old World owed their Beginning (nay, and perhaps Perfection too, though afterward lost in the inundation of Barbarity which from the North over-run all *Europe*) to *Athens*, with just Reason did this Learned Society make choice of that Appellation, whose Aim it is to advance all Knowledge, and diffuse a general Learning through the many, and by that civilize more now, in a few years, than *Athens* it self did of old during the Ages it flourished.

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE Athenian Society.

IN the First part of this History I have given you an account of the Novelty, Advantage, Inventor, and occasion of this Noble Undertaking. I have touch'd upon the Difficulties that attend it; the Noble Daring of the first Author; and, lastly, I have advanc'd some Reasons, why this Society assumed the Title of *Athenian*. In That, I brought

you to its beginning; in This, I shall (with all the Brevity the Copiousness of the Subject will allow) proceed to its Infancy and Growth, and from thence pass to the Manly Performances of the Society, when established.

Though the whole design of this Institution may be gathered from what has been said in the First Part, yet I think it necessary

to premise an entire Prospect of it here, since that will not a little contribute to the satisfaction of the Reader, by avoiding Obscurity and Confusion, setting things in as clear a Light as possible, and in that form, which the decency of Order requires.

"That, which they first propos'd to themselves, was not only to answer all manner of nice, and curious Questions, in *Divinity*, *Physick*, *Law*, *Philosophy*, *History*, *Poetry*, *Mathematics*, *Trade*, and all other Questions propos'd by either Sex, or in any Language; but also to give an account of the most considerable Books, printed in *England*, or transmitted to them, from foreign parts; and to accomplish this effectually, the Undertaker, resolving to spare no Charges to gratifie the Ingenious, setled a Correspondence beyond Sea: And tho' all this were enough to expect from the extraordinary Parts, and Industry of any Society of no greater extent, yet they resolving to spare no Labour, proceeded farther by inserting the Conferences, and Transactions of several *English* *Virtuosos*, and whatever the *Genius* of our Nation would relish in the *Acta Eruditorum Lipsiæ*, the *Paris Journal des Sçavans*, the *Giornali de Letterali*, printed at *Rome*, the *Universal Historical Bibliothekue*, and other learned and ingenious Essays of other Nations. That so, as our Merchants supplied us with the Manufactures, and Commodities of all Countries, we should not want that Production, so much more valuable in its self, and in the esteem of every wise man, their **Cult** and **Learning**, whatever the curious and brisk *Genius* of the *French*, the Floridness of the *Italian*, and the Industry of the *German*, the Gravity of the *Spaniard*, should from time to time gratifie their several Countries with, this *Great SOCIETY* have generously, and successfully imported into *England*, and, by that means, made all Nations contribute to the Power and Glory of our Empire of **Cult**, as the conquered World did of old, to the Grandeur, and Wealth of *Rome*; this a far more noble *Tribute*, and a far more exalted *Glory*, every man in Justice therefore ought to honour them with the august Name of **Patriots**, above most that stand blustering Candidates for it.

"Yet farther, to make their Endeavours the more satisfactory to all men, this Society have all along invited every one, that has any Experiment, or curious Instance, which they know to be *True*, and Matter of Fact, circumstantiated, with time, and place, to send them to them. These Experiments, and Instances they not only promis'd to insert in their *Mercuries*, but also endeavour to find out a *Demonstration* for those, which the senders could not. So great is their admirable Zeal for the Good of the Public, and the satisfaction of all curious Enquirers in natural Speculations.

All these great *Points* of this *Mighty Design* could not possibly be brought into the we-

ly *Mercurie*. which had not room to contain the hundred part of the Answers to those *Queries*, which they soon receiv'd; therefore for the speedier satisfaction of *Querists*, and the publication of all these *Curiosities* I have spok'd of, they judg'd it absolutely necessary, at the completing every eighteen Numbers, to print twelve more of Answers to *Queries*, by that means, if possible, to obviate the Impatience of some of those, who sent their Doubts, and *Curiosities*, to be resolv'd: These made up one Volume, to which as a *Supplement*, that is to perfect their Design, is added, (I mean to the four first) the Abstracts of all Books of value, both domestic, and foreign, with curious, and diverting *Dissertations* upon several nice Subjects. The fifth Supplement, to comply further with their *Querists* Importunities for speedier Answers, is compos'd of the Resolution of Doubts, as the single *Mercuries* are. What shall be the Subject of their future Supplements, I shall have occasion to speak of in the third, and last part of this History.

Though what I have mentioned already may seem the Labour of Ages, yet they still went farther, and we find very early, their Resolution of gratifying the World with a new System of *Philosophy*, a thing as much desir'd, as wanted, that of *Aristotle* being so false, and that of *Descartes* so imperfect. I shall say no more of this Work here, because I shall have occasion to speak of it again in the third part.

But, that the World might be fully acquainted with this whole Design, they have frequently published it, both in the *Mercury*, Volumes, and Supplements, and any one that desires, may read it summ'd up all together in their Fifth Supplement: So that none can plead Ignorance, that shall intrench upon their Design, and Method, and none can be dissatisfied, that they have not a full account of so many Advantages they may reap from the several Endeavours of this *SOCIETY*. Here it will not be improper for me to give some account of the Method they propos'd to themselves for the prosecution of their Design; for that is indeed a necessary part of it: That Order which Justice required they made choice of; that is, that those *Queries* that came first should be first answered, unless a greater Good interpos'd, as the answering any *Popular Query*, that might be of service to the Government; for, the Public Good, is granted by all men, I think, to be preferred to the Private: Or some curious Accident, or remarkable Providence, that's Matter of Fact, and wants a demonstration. Here too the general Advantage comes in, and then 'tis but fit that Particulars of less consequence should expect a little, and give way. Next, some extraordinary Scruple of Conscience, which wants a speedy Answer: And for the satisfaction of such, I think, no reasonable man, but would willingly admit his less weighty Query should be interposed a while, since he

is sure after that to come in, in his Turn.

Farther, that the Querists should not be disappointed in their expectations of Answers, by their faults, they have laid down these excellent Rules.

I. To look over the Indexes of their Volumes, to see if their Queries are not already answered to their satisfaction.

II. That none send obscene Questions, as not fit to be answered by any that pretend not to as great Disbauchery as the Senders of them.

III. No Riddles, or Equivocations, &c. because (as they very well observe in the Preface to the Fourth Volume, whence I have taken this) they are of no use to the Public.

IV. Nothing, the Answer of which may be a Scandal to the Government, or an Abuse to particular persons.

V. Nothing, that may be destructive to the Principles of Virtue, and sound Knowledge.

VI. That no Querist send above one, or two Questions, at the most, at one time, for then they will be the sooner at liberty to send again, and perhaps something more curious, than what they sent at first.

If every one would but observe these necessary Rules, they would not meet with those Disappointments, they complain of; but if they will observe no Method, or Reason, but their own Fancy, and Whim, 'tis juster to punish their Vanity with Neglect, and Contempt, than for the sake of such unaccountable Gentlemen, to break all Order, which is the Life of all Performances. Let them act but regularly, and the Society desires they may be as Nice, and Curious as they please.

Nor can I omit a Method proposed to the Society by some ingenious Well-wisher to their Designs, for a farther satisfaction of the Querists, this being the proper place to insert it. This Gentleman having considered the Fatigue of the SOCIETY, in receiving so many Letters on one Question, sent them a Project for their Ease, which they have publish'd in the Preface to their Fourth Volume, and there approv'd of it; 'tis thus. — That every Querist set two Letters to every Question he sends, and some number, consisting of three Figures, thus — A. B. 231, or A. C. 312, B. H. 132, H. J. 721, R. N. 472, &c. for it is not likely that any two should light upon the same Letters, and Numbers too; so that if they are publicly acknowledged in the Mercuries to be received, by inserting the Letters, and Numbers, with those marks at the end of each, the Querists would soon be satisfied, viz. those marked thus (*) will never be answered, as coming under some of

the above-mentioned Exceptions: Those marked thus (+) have been answered already, Vol. n. Those marked thus (4) will be answered in their order.

Having thus given the Reader a View of the Design of the Athenian Society, and the Method they propos'd to themselves, and others, I shall now proceed in that form I have set down in the beginning of this Second Part.

A Paper entituled the Athenian Gazette resolving, weekly, all the most nice, and curious Questions, propos'd by the Ingenious, dated Tuesday March the 17th, 1690, was the first Essay of this Noble Undertaking, that the World was gratified with: Which, tho' it were the Performance of one only, as I have said, yet gave the critical part of the Town as great a satisfaction in what it contain'd, as it did admiration at the strangeness and seeming-impossibility of the Attempt. This satisfaction was so general, that in the third Number, I find Queries came in so fast, that publick notice was given to send in no more, till those were dispatched, that were sent already: An evident Argument, that the number of those that sent had some Belief, that the Society were able to comply with their desires, else it had been foolish to have been at the Expence of writing, and sending. In the second number the Title is altered, from Gazette, to Mercury, the reason of which they give in their Twelfth, in Answer to this Question. — What is the Reason of your changing the Name of your Athenian Gazette, into that of the Athenian Mercury? Gaza (says the Author) signifies a Treasury, and therefore we reserve it for the general Title of our Volumes, designing to entitle them, the Athenian Gazette, or Cassical Mercury: And Mercurius signifying a Messenger, is the more proper Title for the single Papers, which run about, to Coffee-houses, and elsewhere, to seek out Athenians.

But as this Undertaking was too great for any one man to go through with (yet if any one man could, the first Author did enough to convince us of his Ability to do it) it was thought fit, both for Ease, Dispatch, and the fuller Satisfaction of all men, to receive in several Members to the composing a just number, for compleating the Undertaking, by having men qualified with all sorts of Learning, that so all sorts of Questions might receive just Answers. I presume it will not be ingratul to any Reader, if I here give him an account of the Qualifications of the several Members (though there is scarce one of them, but what might be call'd a Master in every Science) which make up this Learned Society. I shall therefore set them down in that order the nature of their Studies, in my Opinion, requires, without any regard to the particular Merit of their Persons, to which I must (with a great deal of regret) confess my self a Stranger, though I have

have had an imperfect account of some of them, from those that did pretend to be acquainted with them.

A Divine.

A Philosopher.

A Physician.

A Poet.

A Mathematician.

A Lawyer.

A Civilian.

A Chyrurgion.

An Italian.

A Spaniard.

A French-man.

A Dutch-man.

The last four are rather Servants, than Members of the Society, like the Interpreters of Princes, to give a faithful account of such Quæries that may be sent in their several Languages, that the Society may come up to the just Thoughts of the Quærists, and also to give a perfect Translation of those several pieces of Wit, and Learning, which, I have said, were brought from beyond Sea, to be delivered to us in our Mother-tongue: From these the Society can be fully satisfied in the Idioms, and nicest parts of each Language, which few but the Natives (and of them only the Learned) understand. So careful they are of giving their own Country the genuine Sense, as well as Marrow of all the stranger-Authors they make free of our Tongue.

The other eight afford so ample and so just a Theme of Praise, that nothing but my Ignorance of them, can hinder me from giving the World a more particular knowledge of them: And this confines me much against my Will to the *Divine*, the *Physician*, and *Mathematician*, tho' I shall have occasion, in the pursuit of this Discourse, to touch upon the Performances of most, if not all of the rest.

As *Divinity* is the most sublime, and sacred of Studies, so I think my self obliged to begin with the *Divine*, and I am satisfied that the rest of this *Learned Society*, will subscribe to this just Preference, I give him, if not for the veneration of his Character, yet for his own proper *Merits*; so great is the *Reverence* of his Person, the Profoundness of his Knowledge, not only in the Holy Scriptures, Councils, Fathers, and the rest, that compose that mighty *Science* of *Theology*, but also in every other *Art*, that comes within the number of the *Liberal*, the most barren Subject growing fertile, and divertive, to admiration, by the *Genial warmth* of his *WIT*. How great, and apparent are his Zeal and Abilities in the direction of *Souls*: How extraordinary, and how general is the satisfaction he gives the *Doubtful*, and *Troubled in Mind*! how strong! how invincible is the Reason, with which he confirms the wavering, and confutes the *Heretics*, and *Atheists* of this *Profligate Age*! Then, what can farther contribute to the Progress, of *Piety*, and Learning, than the *Manly sweetness* of his *Style*, for what'er he writes is *soft* without *Affectation*, and *Satire*, and *learned* without *Pedantry*. Yet if all these *Vertues* were wanting, the affability, and agreeableness of his *Temper*, and Con-

versation, the tender Compassion he has for the Sufferings, of his fellow-Creatures (above the consideration of which all his stupendous Learning, and Parts, are not able to transport him) both in spiritual, and temporal Exigencies, were enough to draw as great a Veneration from all, as is lawful to pay to *Man*. Finally, since *Actions* are more valuable, than Words, his *Deeds* give a nobler, and truer Character of him, than I can presume, with the inability, and weakness of my *Pen*, to draw. All that I shall therefore add, is, that if it were possible that any such thing could be, as an *UNIVERSAL PRIEST*, certainly his *Duty* would be to take care of the spiritual Good of all *Mankind*; and then, I am very certain, that *None* would be more *worthy*, and *more justly qualified*, than *HE*, who has beforehand shewn, in all his *Writings* and *Actions*, so *universal* a Concern, and *Zeal* for all, that bear the glorious Image, of his *MAKER*. So truly apostolical are his Inclinations, that all *Pains*, all *Labor*, all *Watchings*, and *Prayers*, tho' for the most inconsiderable of men, are far more delightful to him than *Glory*, and *Honours* to the *Ambitious*, *Wealth* to the *Miser*, or *Pleasure* to the *Voluptuous*, nay, than the Embraces of his *Mistress* to the faithful, and long-sighing *Lover*: But all these fleeting Joys, which so dazzle, and invite the World, are too little, too inconsiderable to give a just Idea of that of His, which makes a near approach to those, it has not entered into the Heart of *Man* to imagine. It were to be wisht, that a great many of the Clergy would have him in view, as a sure direction of their Behaviour, since an imitation of his *practical Virtues*, would soon remove the *Odium*, too great a number of them lye under, and confute the prophane Enemies of that *SACRED BODY*, by the most prevalent of Arguments, *EXAMPLE*.

All these Excellencies were very well known to Mr. *Dunton*, so that he could not imagine any one more fit to propose this Design first to, than him, who being not a little sensible of the Benefit, the generality would reap by it, gave him all the Encouragement in the World, that is, a *promise* of his Assistance, when he had once set it on foot; for, 'twas fit first to see, whether the Town would relish the *Blessing* with that Justice, and Applause it deserv'd.

Tho' this Discourse be not designed as a *Panegyric*, but *History*, yet I cannot prevail with my self to think this short account of some of the Members of this *SOCIETY* any deviation, or digression; or if it were, yet I cannot (and I am sure all, that love Learning, and Ingenuity will easily forgive, if not commend it) pass over the *Physician*, tho' I confess, it would be more prudent, and pardonable, to say nothing than not enough of an illustrious Subject, but as, *Who was ever in Love, and Wise?* is received as a just Excuse, for the Failings of a Lover, so I hope, the more moderate, will grant me, that it is

equally hard to admire, and be silent, when the *Object* of ones admiration presents it self.

It was said of a certain Great man, that if all the Libraries in the World were lost, and not one Book remaining, that the general Knowledge He was Master of, was capable of teaching Mankind, all the Arts, and Sciences in perfection, the same I can wish Truth, and Justice say of the *Physician*, who carries the whole Circle of the Sciences in his Head; but that which is most admirable, and rare in one of his Profession, KNOWLEDGE, and WIT, *make him not prophane*; Piety, and Religion illustrate all his actions. Never was any Question propos'd by ingenious *Malice*, or *Curiosity*, however *new*, and *surprizing*, but with all the *readiness*, and *facility* in the World, he gave not only fair, and amusing *Ideas* of it, but full, and most *evident Demonstrations*. It is no satisfaction at all to me to meet with Wit, and Learning, in a man of a little *low Soul*, and *ill Principle*, because I cannot understand how he, that has a just notion of things, should not make a better choice, for the regulation of his Mind; so I am wonderfully ravish'd, with Delight, when I find the contrary, as here in this Great, this Learned, this Good, and this Ingenious Man; for, he is so generous (a very uncommon Virtue) that he could never be prevail'd with, to admit of any other Consideration, for his Trouble, in this Affair, than the Good of the Public, thinking it so much below him to mingle Interest with so noble a Design, that I am confident it would be the only certain way to make him forsake it, to press any Reward, besides what it contains in itself, for, *Virtue is its own Reward*, in his Opinion: Yet he is far from condemning those, whose Circumstances (too often the Fate of the Ingenious) will not allow them to imitate him in this Generosity, since 'tis confest very lawful for any man, to live by his PEN, as well as any other way. Besides, many great Divines, who, we may justly suppose, have the Good of many in their Eyes, do yet set no small, or inconsiderable value on their *Copies*; tho' it must be granted, that he excells them as much in this, as a free Agent does a mercenary one. I can say no more of him, than that he is a worthy Companion of so great a man, as the *Divine*, I have spoke of just before him.

All that I have to inform the World of the Mathematician, is, that he is the Person that first put the design in execution, whom I mention'd in the First Part; and I shall only add here, that his Learning is as universal, as his Sense of things is *fine*, and *curious*. So that this Society seems to be compos'd by something more than human Judgment, in selecting able men, since each of them is sufficient to perform this mighty task alone.

By what has been said of these three *Members*, we may reasonably suppose, that the rest are not ill match'd. And, as in the search

of the Secrets of Nature we illustrate the more obscure, by the more evident, so here we may, by those I have been able to get some account of, guess at the Excellence of the rest, the greatest part of which will not accept of any pecuniary Gratuity at all.

This Society being compos'd of such pious, and generous, as well as learned men, I wonder what they could propose to themselves, who endeavour'd to tempt, and persuade them to forsake the first Undertaker, on a poor mercenary Consideration. Could they imagine, that such men would be guilty of so much *Baseness*, as to forget that Obligation they had enter'd into (for, I am inform'd, they oblig'd themselves never to engage in the like Design for any one else) never to desert Mr. Dunton? Could they have so weak an Opinion of that *Worth* they courted, as to press an Action upon it, which must necessarily fully all its Glories, and make it of no value? But these men had nothing in their Thoughts, but the supplanting their Neighbor, in his right, they would else have foreseen the Answer, they without doubt receiv'd, *That if it were an Immorality, nay, Injustice for another, though never concern'd with Mr. Dunton, to interfere with his design, because it was entirely his own Project; how much more ungenerous would it be for them, who have enter'd into a Friendship with him to betray that Trust he had reposed in them, when he might (had it not been for the Esteem, and Value he had for their Justice, and Parts) have engaged those that perhaps would have proved more generous.*

The vast Offers that have been made them, with no Success, shews, that Mr. Dunton knew his men very well, he would never else have had the Courage, through all Difficulties, and Oppositions, to have pers'd the Design, till in spite of all Obstacles he established it; which if he had never done, there had been no *Motive* for Interloping, few being willing to quit the Paths of Just, and Right, where no Advantage invites. Nor is it to be wonder'd in our Age, that, when he had rais'd his Project to a *Staple Commodity*, others have endeavour'd to rob him of his Profit, when they were, at no Charge to bring it to perfection, who would not perhaps have regarded it, if it had been first propos'd to them. Thus, I am confident, few Booksellers in Town would have given Ten pound for the Copy of *The whole Duty of Man*, before it had been printed at all, yet now there is none, but would give an Hundred pound for it: They whose Timorousness hinder them from venturing upon any thing themselves, are alwaies very eager to pursue, what another with success has undertaken. But these interloping Gentlemen were extremely deceiv'd, when they made their Applications here, where they alwaies found men that knew the Obligation, and Value of their Word better than to forfeit it for that which they never esteem'd, that is a little *mean Lucre*, and *trifling Interest*.

Having

Having thus given the World an hasty Sketch, of the Qualifications of the Members, I shall return to their Undertaking.

It would, I believe, be superfluous to dwell upon the Antiquity, and easie Method of teaching by Question, and Answer, since *Cicero*, in his *Tusculan Questions*, approves of it as the most useful, and ancient: And *Plato* practis'd it; nay, we find in the Tenth Chapter of the first Books of *Kings*, that the *Queen of Sheba*, went to prove *Solomon*, with hard Questions. I shall therefore say no more for the Proof of its Antiquity, since every one that considers it, must soon observe how much it will contribute to the improvement of Knowledge, when all the several Heads of the Nation, at least all those that love Enquiries, are busied to find out the most difficult, and least-understood things, for the Society to resolve, which could no other ways be effected, but by Queries and Answers.

The Design being form'd into these methods I have describ'd, and the Society now establish'd, it was necessary, that they should have a certain time, and place of meeting together, for their mutual Conversation, but chiefly, for consulting altogether, on every Answer before it was permitted to be published: *Smith's Coffee-house*, for the convenience of its situation, in the middle way of all their Abodes, was the first place agreed on for this, and Friday the day; but, finding that House too public, by the great number that flock'd thither, on purpose to hear, and see the *Athenians*, that being appointed for the reception of all the Queries, the Society thought fit, for the greater Privacy, to remove to some other place, since their Modesty never aim'd at their own Personal Glory in their Performances, as is evident by their concealment of their Names all along, with so much Regret to all those whose admiration of what they had writ, would not let them think it sufficient to converse only with their Papers.

There is such a desire of being known, in most Writers, that they all have that beginning of the first Copy of Verses in *Cowley* in their Heads

*What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the Age to come my own?*

that the Author of *The whole Duty of Man*, was almost the singular Example of Contempt of Nominal Fame, till this Learned Society put in for his Rivals in that noble Self-denial; yet neither can, with all their Humility, avoid that Reputation the World pays, even to themselves, since every one imitates the *Athenians* of old, erecting within their Minds Trophies to the unknown Worthies, as they did Altars, in their Temples to the unknown Deity. And Mr. *Swift*, in his Ode to this Society (printed before the Fifth Supplement) concludes very well;

How strange a Paradox is true!
That men who liv'd, and dy'd without a Name
Are the chief Heroes in the sacred List of Fame.

But, tho' the World continue ignorant of the Names of these Gentlemen, yet it is highly sensible of the Advantages it has already, and is still likely to receive from their Performances, into which I shall now enquire.

There are no greater Enemies to Wisdom, and Learning, than vulgar Errors, and Superstition (if they will admit of a distinction, and are not the same) as long as the first remain, Men go upon a wrong Principle, rejecting all that may seem to oppose that, which they have received, and settled within themselves, as TRUTH, by so reverend, and awful an Authority, as Immemorial Tradition, which they look upon, as the diligent Observations of their Ancestors, a Name that has always been of too great a Veneration with most Ages, and by that has proved the irresistible Patron of an abundance of Absurdities, especially in Philosophy: And there is nothing more evident, than that no man can possibly arrive to any true, and sound Knowledge, till such false Guides are remov'd, which led him out of his way. I am confident, wherever the other prevails, there is not much likelihood of any considerable Progress in Wisdom; for, 'tis the Mist; or rather MIST of the Mind, in which the Judgment wanders after the deceitful glimmerings of an *Ignis fatuum*, or else fears, and shuns every Light of Truth as such, knowing no medium betwixt these two Extreams. These Ills are indeed inseparable Companions; for, vulgar Errors always beget Superstition, and Superstition cannot subsist without vulgar Errors. One is the Tree, the other the Fruit: Vulgar Errors are the Springs which feed the Stream of Superstition, and till those are stilled, 'tis not to be expected, that will cease to flow.

This Learned SOCIETY seems to have been very sensible of this, by the great care they have taken, in consulting those erroneous Notions, which are commonly received, as often as they presented themselves in any of the numerous Queries that have been sent them: And they have very well observ'd, that there are a great many omitted by the ingenious Dr. *Brown*, which are, in my opinion, as necessary to be remov'd, as any he has observ'd. I shall mention a few particulars, viz. That a Coal is to be found under a Plantane Root, at one time of the year, more than another: That these later Ages are more ignorant than their Predecessors, and that we find out no such useful Arts as our Forefathers have done. This the Society have very concisely, and clearly removed, which tho' I cannot omit, yet the Brevity I am confined to obliges me to contract: The most invincible way of Argument, is by *Delemma*, which

which they have taken in the decision of this point, viz. 'The invention of *Useful Arts* is 'either *infinite* or *finite*; if the first, we must 'conclude (by Experience) that at length 'growing too numerous, some would be lost, 'and supplanted by others, which would not 'be, if the first were more useful: — If 'finite, they can be but once invented, and 'then our Ancestors have only the advantage 'of having lived before us; for the improve- 'ments that we see daily made on former 'Inventions, give us reason to believe, that 'if we had lived before them, we should 'have done no less. They prove farther, 'that none of those Inventions the World 'enjoys was found out by One, or at once. 'That the *Myrmecides* of *Ælian*, and *Pliny*, 'with his Ivory Chariot, with Horses, and all 'in so small a compass as to be covered by 'the Wings of a Fly, was outdone, in the 'Twentieth year of Queen *Elizabeth*, by 'Marc *Scalio*, in his Chain of Gold drawn 'by a Flea, and his Lock and Key made of 'Steel, weighing but a Grain. And I must 'add, that the Ship of *Myrmecides* was out- 'done by a Gentleman of *Lyons*, who not 'only made one much less, but also gave a 'Motion to it. And for a further Proof, 'they refer us to the Transactions of the 'Royal Society.

'Tis a vulgar and general Error, that to de- 'ceive the Deceiver is no Deceit; which is very 'well remov'd in the Twentieth Number, and 'Tenth Question of the Second Volume. 'Tis a no less common Opinion, *That Men dream* 'of things they never thought of; which in the 'Seventeenth Number, of the Second Volume, 'and in the third Query, they confute in this 'manner. 'They deny it to be possible, un- 'less in a *Divine Dream*, where both the 'Thing, and the Notion, should be revealed 'together. They grant, that the Fancy has 'Power to joyn things together, when they 'are before in the *Mind*, or to create Mon- 'sters, and *Chimeras* out of *real things*, sleep- 'ing, as well as waking. For example I have 'the Notion of my self, a Horse, a Road, 'Thieves, Water, Air, Fire, a House, Day, Night, 'or whatever else you'll name, treasured up 'in my Memory: These my Fancy may 'shuffe together, and to represent such *Acci-* 'dents as I never thought of in the Day-time. 'But they deny that there is any Imaginary 'Transaction that passes in our Sleep, but 'we have all thought of the several parts, 'and things which go to the composing of 'it, though perhaps not in the same order as 'there. For the Reader's farther satisfaction, let him consult the place above quoted, and there he will find full, and ingenious Arguments for a farther proof of this.

To run through all that they have obser- 'ved in this nature, would make my Book 'swell beyond its designed bulk. I shall there- 'fore pass over those curious Confutations of 'that Error, so commonly receiv'd, *That a dead* 'Corps bleeds when touch'd by the Murderer; 'which they have treated of, both in the

Second, and Sixth Volumes. I will not in- 'sist upon that Opinion, *That Others are* 'smooth one year, and rough the next; and to *Fi-* 'cissim, in the Second Number of the Second 'Volume, which they deny. I have not room 'to repeat all those witty, and ingenious Ar- 'guments they produce to obviate that com- 'mon Notion, *That a man cannot be twice in* 'Love, Vol. 2, Num. 6, and Query 3. for the 'ingenious discussion of which, as well as of 'many more, I must refer the Curious to 'their Works, only I cannot omit mentioning 'two, or three out of many which have a 'nearer relation to *Superstition*. 'Tis true, 'Dr. *Brown* has taken notice of most of these 'tho' not all) but yet the Advantage to the 'Public is no less, than if they had been the 'original Remarks of the Society, since they 'communicate them to the many, who are 'most concerned in them, the Learned being 'generally now pretty free from those sordid 'Trifles.

Superstition is not only that supernu- 'merary Formality, and ceremonious Obser- 'vations in Religious Worship, but also that 'regard which too many have to, *pure Acci-* 'dents, as the certain Heralds of *Destiny*: And 'this proceeds from our * *Fear, and* 'Darkness of a future state, the * As Juvenal has it, — genus humanum dicitur caligare futuræ 'Ignorant, or *Superstitious* being 'unsatisfied in all Conditions of 'human Life; in Prosperity they

either fear a Change, or hope an Encrease, 'and this Fear, and Desire pushes them on to 'seek, by some means, to know the Fortune, 'that is to attend them hereafter; and not 'content with their present Happiness, wreck 'their Peace with foolish and unnecessary 'Cares for to-morrow. And those in *Adversity*, 'uneasie under their Sufferings, with a great 'deal of willingness permit themselves to be 'flattered by hope of better things, but impa- 'tient in bare Expectation without Certainty, 'they fly to *Superstition* for it, which gives them 'generally an ambiguous, and amusing Pro- 'mise, and tho' it be as variable as the Oracles 'of old, they will all, like *Pyrrhus*, and *Cræ-* 'sus, interpret it to their own advantage, and 'indeed flatter themselves, that it so evidently 'complements their coming Success, it needs 'no Interpretation. That these vulgar Errors 'should carry away the *Vulgar*, is not so much 'to be wondered, because they build their cre- 'dulous Faith upon *Hearsays*; but that the In- 'genious, and Learned should be so far mis- 'led, who one would think regulate their Opinions 'according to the Rule of Reason, is very sur- 'prising. Thus I cannot but wonder to find 'Tycho *Bræhe*, running back to his House with 'no small consternation, and apprehension of 'an impending Evil, if the first thing in a 'Morning, he met an old Woman, or if an 'Hare cross'd the Path he was going, or any 'such trifling Accident that day confin'd him 'to his House, and perhaps it did him this 'Good, to pore upon his own new *Systeme*, 'with admiration, or in those of *Ptolemy*, and 'Copernicus with Contempt, and Anger.

Among that vast number of those superstitious Follies, which England abounds with several have been sent them, to omit, *Whether Crickets, Batts, Owls, Ratts, Ravens, &c. are ominous; and how they come to know the fatal Events that are to come?* Because Dr. Brown has taken notice of them, I shall only instance in one, which that great man has not mention'd, and that is in the fourth Query, the ninth Number of the second Volume; *Whether there is any Crisis of Time, wherein persons have extraordinary Accidents, as to Fortune, and Misfortune?* Which general Error when they have at large confuted, they conclude very well; — *That he that acts without Reason, and believes things for which he can give no account at all, deserves to be excluded the Society of Rational Creatures.*

But of all these Superstitions, which the *Epidemic* Desire of knowing our future Condition (in this life, not the next) has produc'd, there is none more pernicious, and of greater esteem, and authority, than judicial *Astrology*, which because permitted (to the Scandal of Christianity) gathers the face of Lawfulness, and Certainty with those, that are not sensible of the Tricks, and Deceits that are made use of by those that practise this pretended Art, and such as know not that it is as much against the Law of GOD, as that of Reason.

I am of opinion, that this Society has in nothing more contributed to the substantial Service of the Fair Sex, than in undeceiving them in that point, since the Ladies are more generally carried away with the Belief in this pretended Knowledge, than men (not that I think my Sex free from the Contagion, or that it has reached all theirs) and have an implicate Faith in e'ery

Astrologer, as the Romans had in the time of Juvenal, thinking all as sacred, and infallible, that he says,

as the Scripture it self. Thus when they are solicitous, on the weighty affair of Marriage, or the Death of a Husband, or other Relation, or the Constancy of a Gallant, they immediately repair to Oraculous Partridge, Gadbury, and the rest. What a ridiculous bustle was here, not many years ago,

*Quædam
Dixerunt Astrologis credunt a
sine relatione Ammonis.
Juven. Sat. 6.*

about *Le Croy*, the French woman that pretended to this Insight into Futurity? And how many e'ery day subsist, like the Kingdom of the Devil, by these LYES? But the Society have beyond answer confuted all the vain Pretences of these Impostors, in the First Volume, and Sixth Number, shewing the Fallacy of their Foundations, by Reason, and their own Rules, and have beside added some Reasons more familiar to those, that are not skill'd in their Principles, by the most obvious Inconsistencies in Nature, which the meanest Capacities are capable of judging of, and in the Fourteenth Number, *Question the Fifth*, produce several undeniable Texts of Holy Scripture, to prove the unlawfulness of it. 'Tis with a great deal of Reluctance that I omit the particulars of their Arguments, because they are, in my Opinion, the strongest, and most curious I ever read on this Subject; but Necessity obliges me to it, since it cannot be expected, that I should give an Abridgement of e'ery Question, that is well handled in all the Six Volumes, that are already extant, because that would swell this History to as great a bigness as all they have writ, since they have been so short, and close to the point in every one, that it is impossible for me to be more concise, and preserve the Force, and Beauty of their Arguments.

Having thus shewn you how they have destroyed these Enemies, that most oppos'd the Growth of Knowledge, and Progress of Wisdom, 'tis time that I lead you now to a short view of some few of their farther Performances, in as many Sciences as I am able to bring in, within the narrow compass, that remains of this Second part; but considering the number of those admirable Solutions I find both in Divinity, and Philosophy, I am at a stand how to proceed, for the equality of their Worth, would engage me in e'ery one; so that I must only follow my own Fancy in the Choice, not the Merits of the Cause, which can be no Rule where there is no difference.

To begin therefore with Divinity, out of many of as great Excellence I take this, which I find the Subject of the Tenth Number, of the Second Volume, and prosecuted in the Supplement to the Fifth.

§ The sum of the Query, and Proofs sent with it, is this:

Whether Sin might be excus'd for	{	1. God's Honor,	{ by the manifestation of his	{	Wisdom. Power. Justice. Holiness. Mercy. Love.
		and 2. Man's Happiness,			

The Quærist having taken the *Affirmative*, the *Society*, with more Piety as well as Reason, take the *Negative*, the quite contrary following from the other, to what the *Quærist* would needs persuade: As, first, — It destroys God's *Wisdom*, true *Wisdom* consisting in chusing right, and just means, to attain a good End; but *Sin* is a bad means, forbidden by himself to Man for the best of Ends; and the Perfection of the *Creature* consists in imitation of his *Maker*: So that the making God the *Ordainer*, and *Cause* of *Sin*, is to make Him guilty, and Man innocent; which could ne'r conduce to the manifestation of his *Wisdom*, but the contrary. Again, it destroys his *Justice*, for Justice, in respect of Punishment, alwaies supposes a Subject capable of Rewards, and Punishments, and farther supposes a *Law*, by which It must judge, and distribute them, none of which can be if *Sin* be *absolutely ordained*, and *unavoidable*, and yet punished with *eternal Torments*, since all agree that absolute Necessity excuses any thing. — Farther, Where is *Mercy*, if God save a very few only (as some would have it) and punish all the rest of Mankind, for what they could not avoid? Nay, what he has forc'd them to commit? Then — Where's his *Holiness*, and *Pate* of *Sin*, if he himself ordains, and causes it?

As to the second Branch of this Query — *Man's Happiness*, &c. 'tis as false as the other, if taken all together: That he had never died without *Sin*, is granted; but it follows not, that if he had not died, he had not been glorified, since like *Enoch* he might have been translated to Glory.

But to clear the first Branch of this Query a little farther; First, if God ordained not *Sin*, how came it into the World? 'Tis answered, — By *Permission*, God being not obliged to hinder it, but indeed obliged not to hinder it, if he would have, as he design'd, *Man* a free Agent, *Permission* having no Influence on a free Agent, it answers all those ends of the Quærist's Ordination, viz. the manifestation of his *Wisdom*, *Power*, *Justice*, &c. in raising Man, after his Fall, when penitent, and punishing him when finally impenitent. Besides, this Position of the necessity of *Sin*, takes away all *Sin*, and consequently makes the Supposition it self of God's ordaining *Sin* ridiculous, and impossible. Again, — If *Sin* were necessary, 'tis clear (from what has been said) there could be no eternal Punishment; but 'tis evident from the Word of God, that there is eternal Punishment, therefore, &c.

Thus far the Tenth *Mercury*, of the Second Volume, to which the Quærist, sending some Objections, not answers, in the fifth Supplement, the same Member of this Society has delivered, and confuted them, with that evident, and convincing Demonstration, that

nothing in Nature can be more fine. The whole Dispute is too long to be here inserted, and too good to be cramp'd into an imperfect *Abridgement*, for the Soul of the Argument spreads it self through every line, and is all in all, and all in every part; so that would do the Author of that incomparable piece, whom I honour, a great deal of Injustice, by giving so ill a Representation of his Performance: And I am sensible I shall scarce merit Pardon of him for what I have attempted in this kind above, therefore I must desire the Reader not to make a Judgment of the force of this Authors Argument, by what I have produced, since I only aimed to give such a View of them, as might invite those that should chance to see this rough Draught, to consult the Original, where they will find them in their Life, and Perfection: And I am pretty confident, that what I have inserted, contains so much of its primitive Beauty, as to provoke an Ingenious Curiosity to pursue the end I proposed. But farther to enflame his Desire, I shall give some of those profound, and invincible Reasons that Discourse I mentioned in the fifth Supplement contains.

Some men are of opinion, that there is no Science, worth studying, or at least satisfactory; but the *Mathematics*, because they carry such a visible demonstration along with them, in all their parts, that the Mind rests satisfied in the Truth, and Certainty of the Operation it has employed itself about. I will agree with them, that there is no greater, or more reasonable Inducements to read, or study, than Evidence, and high probability of arriving at Truth, else we wander in the dark, and spend our time in the pursuit of Shadows; and therefore I must recommend this Dispute to the perusal of every one that loves to converse with Demonstration in Argument, since there is nothing in the Mathematical Arts so self-evident, as this (out of many) — If Necessity excuses external Punishments (for that is the aim of the Proponents Arguments) what did Christ dye for? what Justice did he satisfy? what Benefits did he obtain? not the preserving us from eternal Death? for the Quærist says, there's no such thing, Necessity takes it away. Not saving us from temporal Death, for that we all suffer. Not from other temporal Punishments; for he owns the Good have them rather more than others. Is he a Saviour, to save us from nothing? It can't be from our Sins, because they are necessitated; nor from the Devil, because

God has * delivered us up to him, that he may compel us to Sin, nor to bring us to Heaven; since according to him all must go thither, nay, Judas, and all; nay, there's no other place for them to go to, and therefore they can't miss it. And how, I would fain know,

* For that is the necessary consequence of the Quærist's preceding Arguments, see File Num. 10, to 24, of the Supplement to the Fifth Volume, and this will be very clear.

does this manifest God's Wisdom, in the death of his SON, when at this rate it undeniably follows,

that

that he died for nothing at all? Tho' this be enough to shew, that what I have said is not without just cause, yet I cannot but add another from the same Discourse, it containing so much of Wit, as well as Solidity, and Reason.

— If I conclude (says the Quarist) *Mens ways* to be not of himself, whereby I deny *Free-will*, I can then the more easily forgive, nay, love the worst of my Enemies. — But (replies the incomparable Author) he might as well talk of a couple of *Clocks*, loving, and forgiving one another; they are all wound up, and must necessarily strike on without any Choice of their own; they can neither hate, nor love, according to his Notion, but are determined, or necessitated to do either.

— Does not the Doctrine of *Free-will* (perfits the Quarist) set men together by the Ears? Nay, Persecution it self has a share in it, by persuading us, that *Mens ways* are in themselves, which makes it the more difficult to pardon them? This is so ridiculous an Argument, especially for him to advance, that holds the necessity of all our Actions, that the Author with a great deal of Justice presses it close to him, in the most sensible part of men of his Principle, I mean his temporal Interest.

— Why there's no help for't — (replies this Author) so the World will still believe, and many a poor Pickpocket must suffer for't, whose Hand Fate shuffled into his Neighbor's Purse, and Neck in the Noose, before he was aware of it; nay, so necessarily, so irresistably, that it is the highest Folly in the World for him to seek to avoid it. However, would the Quarist himself but live up to this noble Principle, he would undoubtedly have all the Shoplifts in Town his Customers, when at home, and all the Gentlemen of the Road his Attendants when abroad; for he could not in Conscience prosecute them, and have them hang'd for robbing him, which they could no more avoid, than he being rob'd. But, it seems, he's yet to learn, that there is Charity even in Justice, and that the Divine Being himself, as one of the Fathers says, is as merciful in building a Hell, as in framing a Heaven.

Here I cannot omit the *Millenium*, Volume the Fourth, Num. 6. tho' I can say no more of it, but that it was done by the same Hand, and by consequence the Spirit, and Life, which abounds in this I have touch'd upon, will be found in that Question; and this I can assure the Reader, he will find no small Pleasure in the perusal of it, there is such a clearness of Thought, and Expression, as well as greatness of Learning, and Reason, for he proves it from many places of Scripture, as well as the Testimony of the most ancient of the Fathers, that is of the first, and second Century, as Papias, Justin Martyr, Polycarp, Clement, and afterward Irenæus, Lactantius, Tertullian, Methodius, and still lower, St. Cyprian, Nepos, Apollinarius. Not that the words of all these Fathers are quoted in the Mercury, which would take up a

whole Volume, as the Author observes, but he affirms them to be of the same Opinion as Justin Martyr, and Methodius whose words he inserts.

I would also recommend those that are curious in *Controversial Divinity*, to peruse what another Member of this Society has performed against the *Anabaptists* proving *Infant Baptism*, by the holy Scriptures, and primitive practice of the Church, beyond the weak, and ridiculous Efforts of his Adversaries to answer. For a confirmation of what I here avow, consult the fourteenth Mercury of the fourth Volume, the eighteenth of the same Volume, and the last twelve Numbers of the fifth Volume, where you'll find confirm'd what I have said, that this Society is compos'd of men of such general Learning, that each will still the mighty Task alone; for this Controversy was carried on by the same who first began this Noble Design, and this I hope will prevent the Enemies of this Society from charging me with Flattery, when I shew such weighty Grounds for what I say.

Tho' this be an Age that delights not much in Accounts of this nature, relating to Religion, yet I must so far trespass upon the Quists, as to add a word, or two, on their practical Divinity, for there is not a greater Vein of Piety runs through all their Writings: than in all their Actions, and their Endeavours to render other mens actions of the like Perfection: And this will appear from their Mercuries, which endeavour'd with Reason, and Argument to second the Commands of the Government in the several admirable Papers which treat of the present designed Reformation; as Numb. 2. of the 2d Volume; where not only the reasonableness of bringing such a Reformation about is clear'd, but also Methods propos'd for the better effecting it: Though I believe neither they, nor indeed the Government, did ever imagine to bring it to that Perfection, that it should affect all Degrees, Sexes, and Principles, for that is a moral Impossibility, yet they had reason to think it would have that awe upon most, that the Pious would not meet with such frequent, and open Objects of Debauchery, and Prophaneness, and that is as much Comfort to a Good man, as to a man of Sense to have a Fool silenced by Authority, who else would be continually prating. I know several have objected, that putting the Laws in executing against Debauchery, would but encrease the number of Hypocrites, but I shall not fear to answer, that Hypocrisy itself is better than Scandal, that being but a private and particular Ill, this general, that by borrowing the Face, and outward form of Virtue (and by consequence) makes some Attonement for its private Ills, by giving a (seeming at least) good Example; whereas Scandal, familiarises Vice to every one, and makes all appearances of Virtue ridiculous.

What

What can be more conducive to the general practice of Virtue than an able Assistance to those Sinners, who have a desire to be converted, but are with-held by the *Tyranny* of an habitual *Sin*, which perhaps, as it is the greatest Obstacle to most of our pious Intentions, and the most difficult to overcome, so it bears down the good Resolutions of most men. Any one that has ever read *St. Austin's Confessions*, will easily perceive (if he be so happy to be free from personal Experience) how a *Habit clogs the Soul, and pinions its Wings*, that it may not fly toward its Divine Creator, by the help of long abdicated Virtue. Oh how often did it tugg, and pull back *St. Austin*, with a thousand worldly Considerations! How did it lay open all its gilded Baits, and struggle for a long time with the powerful Grace which God sent to his assistance! But as there is no corporeal Disease (if we believe some learned men) for which Nature has not provided a Cure, so much less is there any spiritual Malady, for which God has not provided an abundant Remedy, which our spiritual Physicians (at least those that value their Duty, and know the Obligation of their Character) apply to us as our several Distempers require. This the *Athenian Society* have done most admirably well in this difficult point of *Vabité*. First, in discovering what a *Habit* is; and next, that it may be overcome, and lastly, the best Methods to do it: For the first two I refer the Reader to the first Number of the third Volume, and shall here only hint upon some of the Heads of the last; as — *An Habit always has its contrary, and may be broke by the use of those Methods which constitute its Contrary, or by removing the Occasions by which it is increased and continued.* As for example; 'A Fire is extinguished by Water, or by not supplying it with Fuel; for Drunkenness, Whoring, or Uncleaness, &c. the Cure is by practising the constitutive parts of Temperance, and Chastity; or else by flying Occasions, in these cases the *Parishian Discipline* is best, Overcome by flying; other Remedies are prescribed in the same place, as communicating ones Failings to a Friend, especially a Divine, whose Advice, and Prayers may not a little assist: And here the prescriptions must be observed unfeignedly, and not used as some do those of Doctors, flinging them away, tho they pretend to have taken them, since in spiritual Sickness, without taking the Medicine, there can be no Cure. As great a Step as can be made in this Affair, is to get a *well-informed Judgment, the Art of knowing things as they really are in their own Nature, and the business is almost done to their Hands.*

This I have insisted the more upon, because it is of general use, and therefore, I hope, those who have a desire to take to the Paths of Virtue from a Habit of Vice, will consult the *Mercury* I have quoted, which will

not a little contribute to their Ease and Satisfaction.

Next to *Divinity* I shall place *Philosophy*, as approaching next in Dignity. Here their Performances have been no less extraordinary, as will appear from the beginning of their Undertaking, where the most difficult, and sublime things have met with a Resolution. In the very first *Mercury* we find no less than the *Eternity of the Soul* decided, &c. in the second, the *cause of the Sea spouts* given; and the *cause of saline quality of the Sea*, &c. In the third, even the *cause of the ebbing and flowing of the Sea*.

This is a Question which has given a great deal of Fatigue to the Learned of all Ages, and some will have it, that *Aristotle* died with Grief, because he could not find it out, others, that he flung himself into the Sea, saying, * *If I cannot understand thee, thou shalt contain me.* * *Si non possum capere te, tu capies me.* The Opinions of it were as numerous as the Philosophers that handled it; to omit the rest, *Plato* held, that the *Flux and Reflux* proceeded from certain Gulphs in the bottom of the Sea, which like *Squirrs* suck'd in the Water first, and then spouted it out again. *Apollinus Tyanens* (who was extremely well skilled in *Spirits*, if we believe *Philostratus*, in the Life of that Philosopher) will needs have it, that certain *Spirits*, at the bottom of the vast Deep, are continually puffing, and blowing, which gives motion to the Waves, and causes the ebbing, and flowing. Others held, that there were some Fires under the Waves, which made it boil like a Pot, and that when that Fire went out, the Sea ebb'd. Some of equal Absurdity, think the Sea to be (or rather contain) a great Animal, and that as it turns, and moves from side to side, it causes the ebbing and flowing. There have not been a few that have held the Moon to be the efficient cause of this Motion: Others (among which number, if I mistake not, *Galileus* is Chief) are of opinion, that the *Sun*, as it gives Motion to the other parts of the * *World*, causes this Revolution of the Waters, tho' they be but a part of that Globe we call the *Earth*, and therefore would not be supposed to have a different, or at least a peculiar motion to themselves, from the same Cause, supposing that the *System of Copernicus* is true of the diurnal Motion of the Earth.

There is another Opinion built upon this *Systeme*, which is this; That the diurnal Revolution of the *Earth*, upon its own *Axix*, is the only cause of the Flux, and Reflux of the Sea; for as other Waters, that are conveyed in Pipes, will rise to as great a height as the place from whence they first descend; so these of the Sea, upon the descent (if we can term any part of that Motion so, which has an equal reference to, and distance from the Center) of the *Earth* flow down, as far

as the Shore permits, but being there stop'd, rebound up again as much the other way; which is the ebb, and flowing. But this is no less absurd than any of the rest I have inserted; for, first, if this were the cause, there could be no such variety of Tides, as is well known, since the Earth turns upon its own Axis, in an equal space of time, as well as with an equal, even, and constant motion, without any rub: So that we are to seek in the most difficult part of this wonderful motion still: For, How comes it to pass, that the Tide flows some fathoms more in some places than in others, and that constantly, and therefore not caus'd by any accidental Wind driving in upon that Shore? But there remains, as great a difficulty as to the cause of the seven times flowing of the *Euripus* in a day. Lastly, if there be such a descent in the motion of the Earth, as to make the Waters fall down to the brim, as I may call it, then by the same Rule, they would fall out when that part of the Globe came, to be perpendicular downward; for, if there be a descent, there must be a lowest part of that descent, and then what I have urg'd would infallibly follow. 'Twould beendless to run through *all* the Absurdities of this last, as well as those of the other opinions I have related, which might well follow, when they never considered all the Consequences of the Doctrin they advanc'd. The *Society*, in their third Mercury, decides the Question with more Reason, and Certainty, in this manner. — 'What is the reason of the *Sun's* motion, but the necessary Law of the *Creation*, or the first-establish'd Order of Nature? For, had the Sun been fixt in any one part of the Element, the opposite part of the Earth would have been burnt up, and all the rest frozen, and consequently the whole Gobe of Earth rendered incapable of fructifying. And as the motion of the Sun was necessary in the Order of Nature, for all those Beings that depend upon it, so it was equally necessary that the Sea should have a particular *Commission*, or Order, from its Creator (the only efficient Cause) for a *Flux*, and *Reflux*, else it would have stagnated, and corrupted, and by consequence unfit for *Procreation* of *Fishes*, and *Navigation*. For the Objections which are or can be rais'd against this, consult the *Mercury*, and there you will find them answered to your full satisfaction.

But if you require some more immediate cause of this Motion of the Waves, Vol. 5, Numb. 6, Quest. 2, refers you to an ingenious Book, writ by a Member of the *Society*, called, *The Visions of Souls before they enter into the Body*; and in the 23d Dialogue of that Book you will find your Curiosity answered in a most witty and surprizing manner, I must needs say, the whole Book is an extraordinary Piece of refined Notions, entertaining Wit, and great, and well-digested Learning, and indeed, too much above the Capacities of most of our English Readers, to

sell well; for if it were but understood, I am confident; nothing that this Age has produced would be more grateful to the Curious: And if it were translated into French, that Nation would value it, and be sensible, that the *English* had as noble, and speculative a Genius, as any of them; but the Humour of most men, and some that pretend a little to sense, is to give censure of a thing according to the Vogue, tho' they never saw it themselves, tho' perhaps (as I am sure in this case 'tis true) that proceeded from the Ignorant, (which being the more numerous, make up the Cry) or those at least who did not understand it.

But what can be more fine than their Discourse upon *Individuation*? A point confess'd by the great Mr. *Boyl* (as they observe) of the most *nice*, and *difficult* nature. I shall transcribe it, because there can be no Abreviation so well done, but it must be an Injury to its Excellence.

The Question is this: — *What is Individuation, or wherein consists the Individuability of a thing?*

—— 'It may n't be improper (pursues the Author, for I omit the Preface of it, which is a kind of an Apology, because I think it needs none) to run through the different Orders of *visible Beings*, and search them all for a distincter Idea of it [than the *Schools* afford.] To begin with those Species of Body, which are not properly organized, and have neither Life, nor Sense, as *Stones*, *Metals*, &c. in these *Individuation* seems to consist in nothing but greater, or lesser: Take the less part of a *Stone* away, you may still call it the same *Stone*: Like an equal part with the Remains, that *Individuation* ceases, and they are two new *Individuals*: Divide a *Stone*, &c. as long as you please, every part of it will be a *Stone* still, another *individual Stone*, as much as any in the Mountains, or Quarry 'twas first cut out of, even tho' reduc'd to the minutest Sand, or, if possible, a thousand times less. But when we take one step farther, and proceed a degree higher, to the *Vegetable Kingdom*, the Case is far otherwise, and indeed Nature seems to be still more distinct, and as it were careful in its *Individuation*, the higher it rises, till at last it brings us to that great *Transcendental Individual*, — the only proper *uncompounded Essence*, — the One God blessed for ever. To return to Plants, — their *Individuation* consists in their singular *form*, *texture*, and *order* of their Parts, whereby they are disposed for those uses to which Nature has designed them, and by which they receive and maintain their Beings. For example, a *Tree*, from whence tho' you take the Branches, it grows, receives Nourishment from the Earth, maintains itself, and is still a *Tree*; which the parts thereof are not, when separated from the rest; for we can't say every part of a *Tree* is a *Tree*, as we can of a *Stone*, every part of a *Stone* is still a

Stone. But now, — if this Tree be cloven in two, or more pieces, or fell'd by the Roots, this *Contexture*, or *orderly Respect* of the Parts each to other, ceases; its *Essence*, as a Tree is destroy'd, its *Individuation* perishes, and 'tis no more a Tree, but a Stump, or a piece, or pieces of Timber. Let's proceed a degree higher to merely *sensible Creatures*, who are not so immediately depending on Earth, the common Mother, as Plants, nor rooted to it, and as it were a part of it, as they are, but walk about, have, in respect of that, an *Independent Existence*, and are a sort of Worlds by themselves: And here the *Individuation* consists in such a particular *Contexture* of their *Essential Parts*, and their relation one toward another, as enables them to exert the Operations of the sensible, or animal Life. Thus cut off the Legs, or any other parts of an Animal, 'tis the same Animal still; but cut off its Head, or take away its Life, and 'tis no longer that individual Animal, but a meer Carcass, and will by degrees resolve into common matter again, or rather be transmigrated into some other form. To ascend now to the highest Rank of *sensible Beings*, the *Rational*; the Individuation of Man appears to us, to consist in the Union of that *thinking Substance*, which we call the *Rational Soul*, with any convenient Portion of *fitly-organiz'd Matter*, we hope 'tis no *Heretic* to assert, that any Portion of Matter duly qualified, and united to the Soul by such a Union, as we experience, tho' we cannot well explain, is immediately individuated by it, and together with that Soul, makes a Man: So that if it were possible for one Soul to be clothed over and over, at different times, with all the Matter in the Universe, it would in all those distinct shapes be the same Individual Man. Nor can a man be supposed, in this case, to differ more from himself than he does when he's an Infant, and just past an Embrio from himself, when of Adult, or decrepit Age, he having in that line changed his Portion of Matter over, and over; has been fat, and lean, sick, and well, lost by Bleeding, Excrement, Perspiration, &c. gained again by Aliment, and perhaps not one Particle, or but very few of the First Matter, which he took from his Parents, and brought with him into the World, now remaining.

How noble, and how abstruse a Question is here handled with the greatest Brevity and Perspicuity in the World! How knotty a Point render'd ease to any tolerable Understanding, without losing one jot of its majesty or profoundness!

Here I should add that admirable desertation of the nature of Opium, Vol. 6, Num. 4, Quest. 4. done by the Physician, and that of the fam'd *Talismanical Science*, Num. 7, Vol 5, and of *Specific Remedy*, and also the Questions about several indifferent Matters; Hate of the Angels, Schism, Equivocal Generation

monsters, Transfusion of Blood, Muscular Motion in Lunatics, Mutation, Circulation, and Abduction. And the first Question of the 9th Mercury of the 5th Volume, about *Navigatation*, all incomparably and concisely done by the same hand; but that I have already transgressed my Bounds, and I should injure these excellent Performances by abbreviating them, that of *Navigatation* not being capable of being made one single word shorter than it is in the Mercury.

Tho' 'tis impossible for me to run through all those Questions in Philosophy, which this Learned, and Ingenious Society have handled with equal Excellence, yet I cannot but recommend the several Discourses relating to the Soul of Man; for, in their Volumes already publish'd, they have discussed all that can any way relate to it. The Queries I shall here insert, which, I question not, will invite every curious Enquirer to consult the Answers, which are extraordinary.

1. Whether the Soul be eternal, or præ-existent from the Creation, or contemporary with its Embrio.

See { Vol. I. } V. 1. 1. } this is very
Numb. 1. } N. 6, 12. } well an-
Quæry 2. } Q. 1, 3. } swered.

2. Transmigration of Souls. — V. 1. N. 7. Q. 6.

3. Is the Soul subject to Passion? — V. 1. N. 8. Q. 9.

4. What are the Souls of Brutes? — V. 1. N. 9. Q. 2.

5. Whether the Soul of Man knows all things to come, but is hinder'd by the dulness of bodily Organs? — V. 1. N. 26. Q. 10.

6. In what condition is the Soul of an Infant, as to its natural Faculties? and what sort of Thoughts of the things it sees, and hears, may it be supposed to have? — V. 1. N. 2. Q. 13.

7. Whether Souls separat'd by Death from the Body, retain their Individuation, or are all turn'd into one common soul? — Ibid. Q. 12.

8. In what part of the Body is the Soul? — V. 2. N. 1. Q. 13. & N. 7. Q. 2. & N. 29. Q. 5.

9. What defect is there in the Souls of Persons born Natural? — V. 2. N. 2. Q. 4.

10. What are we to think of the Definition of the Soul — that it is the first Act of an Organical Body having Life in Power? — V. 2. N. 2. Q. 7.

* *Aetius primus corporis organici, in potentia vitam habentis.*

11. Whether Women have any Souls? — V. 2. N. 3. Q. 11. To which I join this; Is the Soul of Woman inferior to the Soul of Man? If so, will that superiority continue eternally? — V. 5. N. 3. Q. 2.

12. Whether the immortal Soul was breathed into Adam with the Animal, or, before, or after? — V. 2. N. 5. Q. 17.

13. Upon a bare relation of any thing, an Idea of the thing related is at the same time represented to the Imagination, but when he speaks of God or the Soul, we have none at all. — The reason of this? — V. 2. N. 7. Q. 9.

14. Whether

14. *Whether our Souls, going out of our Bodies, pass into any local circumscribable place; or, whether they assume certain Vehicles, or subtle Bodies, retaining the same characterizing forms, which their terrestrial Bodies had?—* V. 2. N. 7. Q. 3.

15. *Whether the separated Souls have any knowledge of Affairs in this World, &c.* Ibid. Q. 5.

16. *Whether separated Souls know one another, since they have not the Organs of Seeing, Hearing, Speech.* Ibid. Q. 6.

17. *Where do Souls go immediately on their separation from the Body?* Ibid. Q. 7. & 8. and V. 3. N. 25. Q. 7. and V. 4. N. 29. Q. 1. V. 2. N. 7. Q. 10.

18. *Whether has a Man three Souls, or no, viz. the Supreme, which they call the Mind; the Sensitive, which they call an Image; and Rational, which lies, and knits the other two together?—* V. 2. N. 7. Q. 9.

19. *What have the Philosophers (guided only by natural Reason) conceiv'd by the future state of the Soul?* Ibid. Q. 11.

20. *How are we to understand the Union of the Soul, and Body, since the Soul is pure immaterial Substance, and the Body a gross organiz'd Substance?* Ibid. Q. 12. & Vol. 3. N. 15. Q. 11.

21. *Whether the Soul of Man be a Transduction, or an immediate Infusion; if the former, what tolerable Exceptions may we have of the way and manner of a Bodies begetting a Spirit? If the latter, how comes it to be defil'd with original Sin?* V. 2. N. 16. Q. 15. In relation to this, see also Num. 22. of the same Volume, where several Objections about this are very well answer'd.

22. *Whether all Souls are equally happy in Heaven?* V. 3. N. 8. Q. 5.

23. *Whether the Soul of a Child that dies after 'twas quick in the Womb, be happy, or miserable eternally?* Ibid. Q. 6.

24. *Whether the Souls of studious and learned men, are more perfect in the World to come than the Souls of the Ignorant, and Illiterate, &c.* V. 3. N. 25. Q. 8.

25. *Where's the Soul of Man, when in a Swoon?—* V. 3. N. 29. Q. 3.

26. *Whether the Soul, after Death, be in an active or unactive state, during its subsistence without the Body?—* V. 4. N. 28. Q. 5.

27. *Whether the Soul can be absent from the Body for a limited time, without Death, provided the Body remain tenentable?—* Ibid. Q. 6.

28. *Is the cause of Death, or a separation of the Soul from the Body, in the Soul, or in the Body?—* Ibid. Q. 7.

29. *Whether the Soul does alwaies actually think, or no?—* V. 6. N. 6. Q. 2.

There are other Questions relating to the Soul, which I have not set down in this place, the Brevity I am confin'd to not only denying me that, but also room to make any mention of what other Philosophical Questions they have answer'd. I must there-

fore desire the Reader to supply this defect in me, by consulting their general Index, which will be publish'd suddenly in an alphabetical order, as they have given public notice; there they will not only find what I have omitted, but also all other Questions relating to the Mathematics, Physic, Law, Criticisms, Anatomy, and all the other Branches of their Promise of answering all manner of Questions in every Science, and Art, if of any Use, or Advantage, general, or particular; for, I shall only here give a short Direction to two or three in each Science. For *Mathematical Questions* therefore consult Vol. 1. N. 5. Q. 5. & N. 15. Q. 3, of the same Volume, and Num. 4. Q. 7, of the Sixth Volume. For *Physic* see V. 1. N. 15. Q. 5. where is the original cause of the Gout. See farther, V. 5. N. 7. Q. 2. & Q. 4, of the same Number. Anatomy in general is well improv'd, since *Hippocrates* learnt it of *Democritus* in the Suburbs of *Abdera*, from the dissection of Brutes gathering the Anatomy of Man, as the same *Hippocrates* testifies in his Letter to *Demagoras*: And I am confident, that by the Answers this Society have given in this Art, (which is a part of the *Delphic* Precept of *Know thy self*, which therefore is the reason, I suppose, * *Juvenal* lays it must be kept in Heaven) will make any impartial Judge sensible of their Ability in that as well as the rest of the Sciences, for your own satisfaction, see Vol. 1. N. 23. Q. 6. & Vol. 2. N. 12. Q. 6, and several other places, where the most curious thing in this Art are discuss'd. For Law, see V. 1. N. 5. Q. 7. & V. 1. N. 18. Q. 12. and a great many other places. For *Criticisms*, V. 1. N. 21. Q. 7, & 9. and other places in the Sixth Volume.

I am sure the *Wits* will think it high time for me to dismiss these grave, and sublimer Subjects, and to come nearer their Province; for I am sensible that *Theology*, and *Philosophy* require too much of *Thought*, and too much strength of *Judgment*, to be Entertainment agreeable to their airy Genius, which relishes nothing but a trifling Jest, a Quibble, or at most a pleasant Banter, as they call it. These Gentlemen are so wholly possessed with the Spirit of Gaiety, that they think all things dull that are solid, tho' 'tis very hard, they will never give us leave to be serious, under the severe Penalty of their Displeasure at our Performances. But that they may have no cause to think I have quite forgot them, if they will be so complaisant to meet me half way, and give for once a step or two from their eternal Banter, to true Wit, I will now descend to gratifie these partial, and incompetent Judges of Wit, and Learning, and shew them, that the Athenian Society do sometimes unbend from their severer Studies, to make a grateful mixture of the pleasant with profitable, that they might not give the least cause to any to think their Endeavours any way imperfect: But they make not a Business of a Delight, or think, that the Life of a man

* *E cœlis descendit, præstat sapientia.*
Juven.

man of *Sence*, and *Reason*, should be taken up with no higher Contemplation, than the continual view of the lighter Performances of *Wit*. This I must inform these Gentlemen, that they'll seldom find any of these *easy* Essays of this *Society* without a just mixture of *Learning*, for that is so much a Part of them, that it gives a lasting Beauty to their very Diversions. I shall instance in one particular, which some (I am pretty sure without consideration) have been pleased to exercise their *unintelligible* Talent of *Banter* upon; I mean the Answer to this *Query*; *Whether Fleas have Stings, or whether they suck or bite when they draw Blood from the Body?* This *Query*, we may see by the Author, was sent by one of the fair Sex, and the Resolution is compos'd not only of true Wit, all the *Similes* being *ex re nata*, not dragg'd from all the corners of the Universe, to be cramm'd in by Head, and Shoulders, as those of some men are, who have not gain'd a little Reputation by them, but also of a curious enquiry into the form, and parts of that little, and domestic Animal, which tho' so common, yet of so wonderful a composition. This I find the first *Query* of the 17th Number of the first Volume; which if any true Judge of Wit will consult, I question not but he will with a great deal of readiness subscribe to what I have said of it, and only blame me for the Modesty of my Expression. In the very next Mercury you will meet with a no less entertaining Discourse on this *Query*; *Whether Beauty be real, or imaginary?* The *Query* is nice, but the Answer is incomparably fine. Farther, let the Reader peruse the third, the thirteenth, the fifteenth, and sixteenth Numbers of the second Volume: The Subject of the two last I cannot pass over in silence. (1.) *Whether it be lawful for a young Lady to pray for a Husband?* (2.) *A Lady desires to know when she shall have a Husband.* (3.) *Is it better to live single, or marry?* are the three *Queries* propos'd in the fifteenth Number, which are answered with that Ingenuity, and Reason, (an Ingredient seldom found in the *Gallimaufries* our Scriblers generally dress out for public view) that it cannot but bring the extreme satisfaction to any one that pretends with any Justice to value himself as a man of Wit, and *Sence*. The first *Question* of the sixteenth Number I shall say no more of, but that the Reader may see, that as it is of the same nature with the first in the former Number, so it appears to confess the same Authors. See farther in this kind Num. 4. and the 13th of the third Vol. and Num. 3. & 13th of the fourth Volume; and several places I have omitted in each Volume.

In the fifth, and sixth Volumes I find the *Society* endeavouring a farther diversion of the *Witty*, by several Essays in Poetry, in answer to *Queries* sent them in Rhime; this being indeed the necessary result of their first Promises, of answering all manner of *Questions*. In this, as well as in all their other Per-

formances, the *Society* propose to themselves the Service of Religion, and I hope the *Wits* will not wholly condemn them for pretending to Poetry, and Piety at once, since tho' *Quarles* has scandaliz'd Devotion with wretched Verse, yet *Beaumont's* *Pijce*, &c. that admirable Poem *Spencer's* *Fairy Queen*, designed an Encomium on all the noble train of Virtues; the *Steps to the Temple*, and other Verses of *Crashaw*, who was commended by the incomparable *Cowley*; nay, the *Plagues of Egypt*, the Paraphrase on *Isaiah*, and other Pindarics of *Cowley* himself shew, that Poetry is never so elevated, and fine, as when employed on Subjects of that nature: Nay, *Virtue* is so far from not being the proper Subject of Poetry, that nothing else, indeed, is: For, if we believe the best of Poets, and Critics, and examin the Rules laid down by them for both Dramatic, and Epic Poessie, we shall find, that the aim, and end of the first, is to reward *Virtue*, and punish *Vice*; and the business of the latter is, not only to draw its Characters truly virtuous, but to make them successful, as the Piety of *Aeneas* (and most, if not all of his Trojan Companions) in *Virgil*, of *Godfrey of Bulloign*, *Tancred*, and * *Rinaldo*, &c. in *Tasso*, of *David*, *Jonathan*, &c. in *Cowley*, may satisfy: So that I have reason to conclude, that that Poet, who pretends to write without this Aim, is either ignorant in his Art, or guilty of perverting its sacred Laws. All this being thus evident, the more equal Readers will, I question not, be very well pleas'd, when they see this *Society* in their Poetical Mercuries, in lofty Numbers presenting a formal Challenge to *Vice*; and as two Opposites are best distinguish'd when set together, so here a *Virtue* in one Column, and its contrary *Virtue* in another, must render the first as odious, as it really is, and enhance, if not the *Beauty*, yet the *Efseem* of the latter. To perform this with the more force, and majesty, the *SOCIETY* have, with a great deal of Reason, made choice of *Spencer's* *Stanza*: This new Project for the promotion of Religion is confin'd only to one *Virtue*, and one *Vice* at a time, that the other half of the Paper may be free to answer such *Queries* that are sent them in Verse, as shall any way merit to be taken notice of.

Before I dismiss this point, I think my self obliged to make some Remarks on the Poetry this *Society* have already gratified the World withal, because some, that with no little Ardour aspire to the name of Critics, have been pleas'd to pass none of the most favourable Judgments upon it: I confess indeed these Sparks are not so kind, as to give us any Reason for their Procedure in this Affair, or to discover those Defects they

* For the Character of *Rinaldo* is Virtuous, notwithstanding his Amour with *Amida*, which was the effect of her Enchantments more than his Inclinations; his Repentance of this falling, his Prayer on Mount Oliver, before his attacking the Enchanted Forest, and the rest of his Actions, justify my placing him in this Number.

have found out, supposing that their *Arbitrary* Sentence is sufficient to prove a Guilt; perhaps that may be of great value with those who blindly depend upon their Judgment, but we that are so arrogant to believe an *iple dixit* no proof, must take the liberty to question their *Decission* as very partial.

I wish these mighty Critics had given us some Standard for the Excellence of Copies of Verses, or had rang'd them under some of the known Heads, nay tho' they had ran as far as the Division of * *Plato*; for then I could with the more ease have made an examination of them, and have obviated those Objections, they had made, but when Men speak at random, without giving any reason for what they say, it is sufficient to be as positive in our denial as they were in their affirmation, 'tis not, being as convincing, as it is.

But to shew the World that I am not afraid to bring the Poetry of the Society to the Test, I shall, according to what Standard I shall think *Just* (since they have given me none) examine it, with that impartiality which becomes not only an Historian, but a Critic. Every one that has ever essay'd any thing in Verse cannot but be sensible of the difficulty of bringing every part to that *decorum* which is necessary for the beauty, and per-

* *Ut in vita sic in oratione nihil est difficile, quam quid deceat videre: utrum appellare Græci, nec decorum.*

— Hujus ignoratione non modo in vita, sed sapissime in Poemate, & Oratione peccatur.

fection of that way of writing, without which as * *Cicero* observes, there are not a few faults break into *Pose*, as well as *Prose*. What this necessary *decorum* is may be gather'd partly from. * *Horace* in his Art of Poetry, to avoid Ob-

scurity, *Trifling*, *Bombast*, *meaness* both of thought, and expression, and *affected copiousness*, which is a spinning out a Thought into various, and synonymous Expressions, and this last *Claudian* is very much given to, notwithstanding the Character *Scaliger*, gives him.

If we can't find the Society guilty of any of these faults I think (by so good an Authority as *Horace*) we may conclude their Poetry cavill'd at without any just reason. But I shall confine my self to one Copy of Verses which was writ

to the Author of the late Pastoral Poem, in the first *Mercury* of the fifth Volume, for tho' the Poetry, they have as yet publish'd be not very voluminous, yet the examination of all would take up more room than I can spare, and out of one or two Examples a Judgment may be made of the rest. In the foremention'd Poem I am sure there is nothing that falls under any of those Errors I have set down; there is a Poeti-

cal genius shines all through them, the thought and expression admirably match'd like a Noble Soul in a beautiful Body, nay something nearer a kin to each other, and nearer of a Nature: but before I say more of them I'll transcribe 'em, which will not I am sure be ingrateful to the Reader.

Yes --- by each Fountain, River, Stream, and Grove,
By all the pleasant Haunts the Muses Love,
By them themselves, and great Apollo too,
I'll swear I hardly love them more than you.

(me so?)

Say dear unknown, what is't that charms

(flow?)

What secret Nectar through thy Lines does

What Deathless Beauties, in thy Garden,

(grow?)

Immortal Wit, in Nature's easiest drefs,

A Paradise rais'd in a Wilderness.

Tho' harsh thy Subject, Haggard, and unkind,

And rough, as bitter Blasts of Northern Wind,

Thy divine Spirit, corrects each ruder sound,

And breaths delicious Zephyrs all a-round.

Thus can our Kindred Art, and Painters Care
Make even Storms, look beautiful and fair.

But whilst I praise, I must accuse thee too,

When thou hadst done so much, no more to do.

When to the brink of Boyne thy Hero came

There to break off the Chafe of Him and Fame.

Where had been Albion now, had he thus stood,

But floating in another Sea of Blood?

To leave him when the Floods crept soft along

And Silver Boyne listned to hear thy Song,

To hear the Naisds sing, what thou dost write

As when she rose to see thy Hero fight:

See him, all o're with Springing Laurels, spread

And all his Angel Guard around his Head.

This wields his flaming Sword— the Rebels fly;

And That, the fatal Ball puts gently by.

Which Britains Mighty Genius shook to

(see

And trembl'd at the danger more than He.

This, sweetest Bard, hadst thou proceeding sung

How had the Woods, how had the Valleys

(rung!

And Pollio's learned Muse, who sits above

The Shepherd's admiration, and their Love,

Had deign'd thee Smiles, as all the World

(Esteem,

Which dares not sure dislike what pleases him.

What can be more fine, and sweet than these Verses? What more Poetical? What more correct? and if at any other time their Poetical answers come not up to these, there are several reasons for it. First, because several Queries are sent in Verse, which would be more to the purpose in Prose, for there are subjects not so proper for Verse. 2^{dly}, Because they design'd 'em otherwise, as for example *Burlesque*, as the first Query of the 11th. Number of the 5th. Volume, which in its kind is very witty, and pleasant; and the 6th. of the same *Mercury*. But then there are the Answer to the 4th. Query, and the *Epithalamium*, very fine; and Lastly, when

the subject is not so Noble; as that of this, which merited no less, than the Society has said of it. I cannot omit an Epigram I find in the 51th. Number of the 7th. Volume, which is this,

(have shown,
Whatever Borrow'd Lines our Works
Thus We dare swear, that thine are all thy own.

I find scarce one in *Martial* comparable to this, except, *Pauper Cinna vult videri, & est pauper. Martial* too often playing upon words, which tho' more tolerable in Latin, than English, yet I cannot bring my Palate to relish. The Vertues of an Epigram, are, a dilucid Shortness, and an Acumen, which is the Soul, Life and Spirit of an Epigram, without which 'tis flat, and insipid, nor can I endure a long Introduction to that, which lies within the narrow compass of a word, or two, the Wit of these being not sufficient to recompence the tediousness of the other, nor could I 'till I saw this ever with patience admit of any thing of that kind in English.

Upon the whole I think that Character which *Julius Caesar Scaliger* gives of *Claudian*, is justly the due of the Poetical Member of this Society, viz. * That

* In lib. 4. Persicæ.
Maximus postea
Claudianus, sub
argumento Ignobilis
oppressus, addidit de
ingenio quantum Dicit
mater. e. Felix in
et calor, culus non
infusus, temperation
fructum, dicit can-
anda. Nomen non af-
fectat acente dicit
mala, sine ambiguo.
Tho' I do not un-
derstand with what
Justice Scaliger urges,
the Ignobleness of his
Subjects or Argument
when all he has writ,
is upon the noblest, as
Gods, Princes and
Consuls.

All I have to add in this point (because I have not room for a long Critical discourse on Poetry) is that they have not only attain'd all the Beauties of Verse, but have also had in their eye the very end, and aim of Poetry, which * *Horace* di-

* 1. Aut prodest
volunt, 2. Aut do-
lectare potest. 3. Aut
divitiis & laude, &
reuerenda dicere vita.

* Omne tultu
dicit, qui in suis
tultu dicit.

vides into three parts, Pleasure, Profit, and both together: But he concludes the last to be the * best, which comprizes both the pleasant, and the profitable. Some one of these ends if not all, are observable in every Poetical Mercury I have yet seen. In fine, I think; the opinion of one that was so much a Poet as to be Author of those Latin Verses in the 13th. Numb. of the 6th. Vol. is a sufficient defence of their Abilities in Poetry, since he, that could write so well must be a competent judge.

I shall conclude this second Part of this

History, with a defence of their Complaisance for the Fair Sex in Answering their Queries, which has been extremely censured by the Wits, and other Emulators of the Society, who have themselves in the 13th. Number of the 3^d. Volume, obviated the main Objections of these Sparks, that hate the Fair Sex, because they are their slaves I believe, and 'tis pitty they are not so generous to let their Names to their Queries, that the Ladies might know their haters. In the Mercury I mention'd there is this Query sent them. — "Whether it does not weaken the Credit of the *Athenian Mercury*, that the Authors of it descend to such a pittyful Employment, as to take notice of Feminine Impertinences? To which the Society answer, — That they are troub'd with ten, perhaps an hundred Masculine Impertinencies for one Feminine. (They might have added this Query to the Number) Whereas on the other side they have Letters from the Ladies, without the boasted advantages of Learning, which are of so great concern, and carry so much weight, that they dare not, without considerable Time, and Thought, attempt their Answer. The Society proceeds farther in the same Mercury in this manner, — For meddling with Questions of Love, Courtship, and Marriage, we might say, we design'd thereby to mingle the Dulce, and the Utile. and a little farther, — But we scorn to excuse what needs it not, but rather ought to be Gloried in, since tho' some things of this nature, may be pure Batters of Gallantry, yet there are very many Questions, which not only have an influence, on the happiness of particular Men, and the peace of Families, but ev'n the good, and welfare of larger Societies, and the whole Commonwealth, which consists of Families, and single Persons.

Tho' this is sufficient to justify their answering the Ladies Queries, to any moderate, and considering opposer, yet lest the rest shou'd imagine that I beg the Question, and that I take that for granted, which they deny. I shall wave the Word of this Society, that they have received several weighty Queries, &c. from them, and prove by undeniable Examples both of the present, and the past Ages, that the Women have as Nice a sense of things, and as good Judgments too, as most Men. 'Tis true, that here in England, the Women are kept from all Learning, as the prophane Vulgar were of old, from the Misteries of the Ancient Religions; and therefore, are not generally so agreeable, in Conversation, to Men of Parts, and Sense, because, a new Dress, Dance, Play, &c. is all they can discourse of, tho' this is far from holding ev'n here in England through all, for there are a great many, who in spite of the Tyranny of Custom, will steal some Minutes from the Needle, to improve their Minds, and this Society, without doubt, will with their performances envite a great many more, to the same, when they shall see the Beauties

Beauties of Philosophy, in so sweet, and easie a Dress, and then their Conversation would be far more agreeable to the wiser part of the World, than the impertinent Chatter, too many (not by their own faults) are now guilty of. This is evident to any man, that has ever been in France, and convers'd with the Women of the better quality there, whose Apprehensions are more quick, and discourse upon any Subject, or in any Science, I will not except the most profound parts of Philosophy, more *à propos*, and ingenious, than the Men; their Wit, and Notions are indeed extremely surprizing. I am confident, by the acquaintance I have had the honor to have with some of the Refin'd of that Sex here, that our English Women would not be inferior to them in any qualification of the Mind, if they were but blest with as happy an Education: Nay, I am apt to think, they would as far surpass the French Ladies in Knowledge, as in Beauty.

The entertaining Notions of Philosophy, are not the only Subjects of the Ladies Studies in France, *Madam de Maintenon* will prove, that the weighty movements of State-affairs are not above the direction of that Sex: And she that writ the Memoirs of the Court of Spain shews, that they are capable of making politic Observations on the nicest Occurrences. *Madam Dacier* is an extraordinary Proof, that the most crabbed Studies are not look'd into by them, without the greatest success. Her Endeavours on *Plautus*, *Terence*, and *Horace*, shew, that Women are capable of being as nice, and critical Judges of Sense, and Learning, as Men; nay, those Essays I have mention'd of this French Lady, excel all that has been done in that kind, particularly all the Pedantic Labors of those plodding Jesuits who have publish'd Notes upon the *Classic Authors*, for the use of the *Dolphin*. I am not ignorant, that some will urge, that she was beholden to her Husband, for those upon *Horace*; yet these Gentlemen cannot deny, that *Plautus*, and *Terence* were publish'd when she was yet *Madam la Fevre*.

I cannot but mention the Lady *Donna Olivia Sabuco*, reckon'd amongst the greatest Scholars, she advancing in her Studies, &c. to the end of Spain, and the whole World might receive some Advantage thereby, she began a new and most ingenious method of Physic; she wrote to the most august *Philip II.*, to obtain the establishing of her Followers as the Public Physicians, ——— and in her Treatise call'd *The New Physic*, she learnedly, Dialogue wise, censures the Physic of the Ancients; and most famous Authors have since laid claim to many things, boasting themselves the first Discoverers of them, whereof she had full knowledge, and long before did publish them in her learned Books.

For a farther Proof of this point, I shall, in a few words, touch upon some of the eminent Women of Antiquity: I will pass over the Politic *Semiramis*, the valiant, and no less politic *Thamyris* Queen of *Scythia*, who not only engag'd *Cyrus*, but overcame him, by

outwitting him, destroying him by his own Stratagem. Nor will I instance *Sempronia*, mention'd by *Salust*, in his *Catiline's Conspiracy*, as learned, and witty. Nor will I particularize the fifteen eminent Women, that taught in the School of *Pythagoras*. All that will be necessary here, will be a short enumeration of the Names of some of most Ages, — as *Magalostrate*, a Mistress worthy of *Aemen* a Lyric Poet, that flourish'd in the 27th Olympiade; the often-celebrated *Sappho*, great in Lyric, Elegy, and all manner of Poetry in the 42d Olympiade, with her Friend *Erinna*, and contemporary *Demophila*; *Theano*, the Wife of *Pythagoras*, both a Philosophers, and Poetess, in the 56th Olympiade; *Cleobulina*, about the 70th Olympiade; *Corinna*, *Telestia*, *Praxilla*, betwixt the Battel of *Marathon*, and the Peace of *Antalcidas*; *Aspasia*, between that Peace, and the taking of *Athens* by *Xerxes*; *Cornificia*, among the *Romans*, Sister to *Cornificius* the Poet, in the second year of the 184th Olympiade; *Athenais*, afterward *Eudoxia*, in the Reign of *Theodosius* the younger; and *Pulcheria*, Sister to the same *Theodosius*. Among the modern *Italians*, *Angela*, Daughter to *Anthony de Nugeroles*; *Modesta*, *Lucretia*, *Marinella*, who writ a Poem on the Nobility of Womankind; *Olympia Clara*, *Magdalena Acciaiolia*, *Valeria Muzia*; *Anna Maria Schurman*, a *Fleming*. To these I might add of our own Nation, in the time of *Henry VIII.*, *Sir Thomas Moor's* Daughter, who translated several of her Father's Latin Works, *Mrs. Elizabeth Carew*, *Mrs. Ann Ascue*, *Mrs. Elizabeth Weston*: Nor must I forget Queen *Elizabeth* herself, who was not only a politic but learned Princess; — and nearer our own times, *Mrs. Katherine Philips*, commended by the great *Cowley*; and of my own knowledge, *Mrs. Behn*, who was not only an excellent Poetess, but discours'd very refin'dly on any Subject that came in her way. I could name another that surpasses all these, if I feared not to offend her Modesty, by publishing her name.

This is enough to satisfy the World, that the Society have advanced nothing but Truth in that Affirmation before quoted, and therefore, that their deference to the fair Sex merits not that Condemnation some of the moroser part of the Town are pleas'd to give them. Nor is it at all derogatory to the Reputation of a Philosopher, to meddle with *Questions of Love*, &c. since the contemplative, and refin'd *Plato*, and *Socrates* (to omit other Philosophers) have writ to many lost things on that Subject, that *Maximus Tyrius*, no small Admirer of *Plato*, says, * *That he is amaz'd, to find Plato, and Socrates banishing Homer out of their Cities, for containing light, and amorous things, when they themselves have writ far more light, and amozously.*

* *Me non admiratio tantum habet, sed etiam stupor, cum Platonem, & Socratem lego, Homerum, civitatibus suis arceere, quod*

tam Levia, & lascivia scriberet, &c. — Et paulo post, Cum & Plato, & Socrates Leviora longe ipse scribere, &c.

Yet I find this not objected by any of the Oppoters of these Philosophers, as a Crime, or Defect, they being only here condemn'd by *Tyrus*, because they forbid the reading of *Homer*, for what they thought fit to mingle in their own Works.

This *short View of their Performances* makes it evident, what Advantage the Public will reap from their Endeavours, and how much Knowledge will be in a little time improv'd: For, as they very modestly express it, a diffusing that Knowledge to *many*, which is already familiar to the Learned, is an improvement of it. I will produce their own words, being a very moderate, and much too civil Answer, which they give to a very conceited, and impertinent Quarryist. The Quarry is this; — *Why you pretend to such strange things, and yet in effect tell the World no more than what we all know already?*

This Quarry, so worthy of Contempt, and Laughter, deserv'd no other Answer than Silence; but after they had wittily rally'd it, they give a serious Return with a great deal of Ingenuity, and Modesty even to a Fault, degrading both their *Industry*, and *Ability*, in terming what they do as a Representation of other mens Thoughts, and that all the improvement they make, is only the communicating them to those that knew 'em not before. But I wrong them in not transcribing their own words, which are these: — 'Tis true in some sence, *Nil dictum, quod non dictum prius*, the World is 'Learned, and we wish it were more so; 'the finest things that can be said, are little 'else than *old Sence*, with a new Turn; and

'if ye deny this, all the Orators in it must 'stand still, and neither *Divines*, nor *Lawyers*, get any more than our *Athenian Mercury*: Yet still what one man knows, another man does not, and a diffusing Knowledge is a sort of improving of it, perhaps 'the best way. — And a little after, in the same Question, — 'Besides, we 'are 'pretty confident, there are very many 'Questions here, some of moment, which 'were never before publicly decided, especially in *Morality*, which is by far the most 'useful part of Knowledge: And 'twould be 'no shame for us, should we own, our chief 'aim in this design, were to convey under 'a pleasant Dress *Notions of Virtue, and Honour* 'into the *Commonalty*, and rather make them 'better than wiser; tho' indeed in one 'we do both, and cannot doubt in the mean 'while, but the *curious*, and *ingenious* Spirits 'will seldom take up our Paper, but they'll 'find something or other in it, that both may 'divert, and please them: For the less can 'did Judges, they have done all they can 'against it already, but avail nothing; the 'Paper still lives, and *is still like to do so in spite of all their ill nature*, and finds that reception which we will say the Design there 'of deserves.

I have thought fit to conclude with this Quotation out of the Works of the *Society*, because it is a Recapitulation of all that I have said, both as to their Design and Performances, with a short modest *Vindication* of both, if not a propheticall Assurance of its surpassing all the Oppositions it has or may meet with.

The THIRD PART of the History of the Athenian Society.

HAVING in the First Part run through the *Rise and Advantages* of this *Society*, in the Second their Performances, that are already extant, with a much greater *Brevity* than the *nobility*, and *seriousness* of the Subject required: I shall here anticipate their future Endeavours, or at least give the World a Prospect of those beneficial Efforts it will soon be blest with, from the matchless *Industry*, and *Learning* of the *Athenian Society*, which when compared with what has been already seen, will justly raise all mens Expectation of those yet unthought-of Discoveries. the successful Progress of their Labors, will in time produce, when such great Attempts have been aimed at, and effected in so little a time after their first Rise.

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Their Care seems to have been to provide Means for the improvement of their Knowledge (as I have observed in the First Part) who had not the Abilities of Purse, to arrive to learned Education, and to purchase all those voluminous Books, which treat of those several Arts, and Sciences which are required to the composing a Scholar: This tho' the *Weekly Mercurius* would in time effect, yet more speedily to occur to the Impatience of some, who perhaps may be uneasy, in perusing so many things which tend to the satisfaction of others, to find amongst them what themselves desire, the *Society* have taken care for the compiling a Book entituled, *The young Student's Library*; 'containing the Substance, and Pith of all 'that's valuable in most of the best Books 'prin-

printed in England, and in the foreign Journals from the year 65, to this present time; to which will be added an Introduction to the use of Books, in a new Essay upon all sorts of Learning; written by the Athenian Society.

The Proposals sufficiently shew, that this Work is to be a Translation from the *Universal Historical Bibliotheque*, the *Paris Journal des Sçavans*, the *Acta Eruditorum Lipsie*, the *Giornali de Letterati*, and other foreign Journals, to which the Society will add what is most considerable in the Extracts made by their own Countrymen, that is (to use their own words) by going backward, as well as forward, we may render our account of Books complete. The Preface to the Proposals of printing this Book, shew abundantly the usefulness of it, Extracts having received Encouragement from the Ingenious of all Nations, ever since they have been set on foot, being necessary not only for them, that cannot go to the price of the Books themselves, or have not time to peruse so many large Volumes, but also for all the Learned, who in a little time may here find the Design of every Book, and some observation in the Performance, from whence they may frame a Judgment what Book to buy, and what not, if they are not fully satisfied with it in little; for, the chief Force, and Matter of most Books lies in a little compass, the ornamental parts of Language generally making up the bulk. But I shall give you a concise account of this Book from Mr. De la Crose's Works of the Learned, who having been formerly an Antagonist with the Society, on account of Extracts, may reasonably be supposed not to flatter any of their Performances, especially in that kind: His words are these in his Book for January, 1692.

It consists (says he of the young Student's Library) of Abstracts of Books in several Faculties, as Divinity, Critics, History, Geography, Philosophy, Law, Physic, &c. many of which are collected out of the Journals des Sçavans of Paris, and the Universal Bibliothecque, and, as I hear, accurately translated; but the most considerable, tho' not the biggest part, are two original pieces: The first is written by a Divine, a Member of the Athenian Society, who has spent several years in the study of the Hebrew Tongue, and shews a great deal of Learning, and Piety, in maintaining the Antiquity of the Point-Vowels against Lewis Capel, and his Followers: He pretends they are at least as ancient as Ezra.

The second Original Piece is an Essay upon all sorts of Learning, as Divinity, Physic, History, Poetry, Geometry, Architecture, Music, Civil Law, Canon Law, Optics, Dyaling. Thus far Mont. De la Crose: And I have nothing to add of the main Substance of the Book, but that there will be two English Abstracts added by the Society, and that they will, as the Proposals inform me, supervise the Translations; but of these things you'll be far-

ther informed in the Preface to it, which is now almost finished: And I'll only add this Remark; That the Abstract of the Works of the Learned wholly owes its Rise, and Progress to this Society, all things of that nature having been entirely forgotten in England, tho' of such great use; as appears at large in the Preface to the First Volume, and I suppose will be yet set in a clearer Light in that Monthly Account of Books, which, I perceive by their late Advertisement, is now to be printed only for their Bookseller Mr. Dunton, to begin this next May, and so continue monthly.

I shall say no more of the main body of the Young Student's Library, (which will contain the Substance of above an hundred Volumes, most in-folio) but I cannot pass over the original Piece of the Hebrew Points, it being a thing of that vast consequence, that on it all the Christian Faith depends; for, if there were no points, the Certainty of Scripture is quite out of doors: It consists of thirteen sheets of Paper, and bears this Title;

על קדמות הקודש והעמים אשר ללשון
הקדש.

Or, A Discourse concerning the Antiquity, and Original of the Points, Vowels, and Accents that are placed in the Hebrew Bible.

The whole is divided into two parts, the first part considers the Opinions of Elias Levita, Ludovicus Capellus, Dr. Walton, and others, for the novelty of the Points; shewing the improbability of their Conceits, that the Masorites of Tiberias pointed the Text, from the silence of the Jews about it, their Testimonies against it, the unsuitness of the Time, Place, and Persons of late assign'd for the invention of the Points, from the nature of the Masora, and of the Masoretic Notes upon the Verses, Words, Letters, Vowels, and Accents of the Old Testament; their Observations on all the kinds of the Keri, u, Kerib; the words written full, or defective; the Ittur Sopherim, the Tikkun Sopherim, and the rest of the parts of the Masora, and from other Considerations. The second part proves the Antiquity, Divine Original, and Authority of the present Punctuation, by the Testimony of Jews, and Christians, the universal Consent of all Nations that receive the Scriptures, their quiet possession of the Text, as 'tis now pointed by Prescription, from Age to Age. The Vowels (an essential part of Speech) oft express'd by the Punctuation only. The Obscurity of the Scripture without Points, which yet was commanded to be written very plainly. The Old Testament evidencing it self to be the Word of God, in, and by the Punctuation only, the Anomalies thereof manifesting its Antiquity. The Promise of Christ, Mat. 5. 18. That nothing shall be lost out of the Law, and the Prophets, whereof the Points are so great a part. The manifest Absurdity of the contrary Opinion; and other Considerations;

Together with Answers to several Objections of *Elias Levita*, *Ludovicus Capellus*, Doctor *Walton*, and others against their Antiquity; such are the Testimonies of some *Jews* about the Points. The unpointed Copy of the Law to kept in the Synagogue. The silence of the ancient Caballistical Writings of the *Mishna*, and *Talmuds* about them. The *LXX.* and *Chaldee* Paraphrase reading otherways than our Punctuation directeth. The *Samaritan* Character (supposed to be the ancient *Hebrew*) never pointed. The Novelty of their Names: The superfluity of their Numbers: The possibility of preferring the Sound without the Shapes, and of reading the Bible without Points (as well as the *Rabbinical Commentaries*, the *Talmuds*, and other Oriental Languages, are read without them) by the help of the *Matres lectionis*, or letters *Eva, a, b, v, i*, by the scope of the place, &c. The Silence of *Jerem.* and the Fathers, about them. The Opinion of divers modern Divines, both Papists, and Protestants, against the Antiquity of the Shapes of the present Punctuation. The *Keri, u, Kerib*, being about the Letters, and never about the Points; and the like.

This bare Transcription of the Contents of this *Original Piece* (a sight of some sheets of which my Bookteller, by his Interest, procured me) is sufficient to shew of what great use it will be not only to all Divines, but also to every one that is curious in Enquiry into the original Text of sacred Writ, a Study as much above all others, as the Soul is above the Body. The consequence of this Treatise is, as I have remark'd no less than the Authority, and Certainty of Christian Faith: For, as *Antonius Redolphus Cevalerius*, speaking of the Antiquity of the Points, thus pleads for them, saying, That *They who are of the contrary Opinion do not only make doubtful the Authority of the Scriptures, but wholly pluck it up by the roots; for, without the Vowels, and Notes of Distinction it has nothing firm, and certain.* And this is sufficient to shew the necessity, and usefulness of this Undertaking, and how reasonable a Treatise of this nature is, to obviate the Objections of the Atheists of this Age, that we may give a look to our Fancies in *Belief*, since there is nothing of Certainty in the Bible it self: And if this *Ground* prevail'd, it would easily reduce us all to that part of *Hobbsism*, of veering with every Wind that blows, and changing our Religion as often as Fortune should our Princes to different Perswasions. As for the Performance of this *Divine*, in this *Piece*, the Contents shew, that he has taken notice of all, that can be rais'd against the Opinion he defends, and the many years he has given himself to the Study of the *Hebrew*, and *Original* Tongues, as well as all the *Rabbinical Learning*, leave no doubt, but that Performance is equal to the nobleness of the subject: And according to my small Judgment in that way, if I may be allow'd to ghes at the rest by what I have seen, he has done it with a great deal of *Strength of Judgment*,

Force, and *Evidence* of Argument, and *Profoundness* of Skill. 'Twas the Saying of a great man, that he would easily tell the Progress any one would make in any *Science*, if he knew but the Value he had for it, for earnest Desire stirs up indefatigable Industry, the Mind being never satisfied till it has obtain'd that to which it was born, by the high Esteem, and value it has conceived of it. And no man could have a greater Esteem for any Knowledge, than this *Divine* had for this, as the chief, and obligatory Study of Men of his Character, who were to give the true, and genuine sense of Scripture to the Souls he directed under the pain of *Hoe*, at the last Tribunal, which could never be satisfactorily done by depending entirely upon the Word of other men, without an ability of consulting the Key of those sacred Mysteries it self, I mean the *original Text*: And 'tis to be wonder'd as well as complain'd of, that so many of our Divines, through a *Criminal Supinacy*, do too much neglect this necessary Study, which our *Divine* has employ'd several years in, so much was his Care, and Zeal for the honor, and vindication of the Christian Religion, (by placing it on a firm Foundation) and the Good not only of those Souls under his charge, but also all others who will make any improvement of his Labors, which, by what has been said, may very well be concluded to be accurate, and elaborate, and consequently abundantly satisfactory. And it were to be wish'd, that the same Great man would oblige the World with those other pieces of *Rabbinical Learning* that he mentions in these sheets, having in these I now speak of answer'd what has never been attempted in English.

Nor has any Prospect of any present, or future advantage to his Interest, engag'd him in this laborious Work, he having generously given the Copy to the Undertaker, without the least Gratuity. And indeed his other Vertues, are as well suited to his Character, as these I have spoke of, for he has learn'd that divine Lesson our blessed Saviour inculcated to his Followers, saying, *Learn of me, for I am meek, and humble of heart*, how charming, and excellent soever this Lesson be, yet alas, 'tis followed by a very few, and *Pride is never more visible, than in those, whose province 'tis to press this admirable Doctrine of Humility.* Learning that shou'd teach them to know themselves better, generally transporting them to an insufferable Contempt of the rest of Mankind, but here it has met with a happy Temper, an innate *Modesty*, and a sweet, agreeable *Affability* to all Men, a Charity, not stinted to Factions, Parties, or Religions; but universal like that of the first Institutor of our *Holy Religion*, knowing very well that the perfection of a Christian life is a strict Imitation of our Master, and Founder. How admirably has our Blessed Lord drawn the corrupt Nature of too many of our Hot-headed Zealots, in that Parable of the Good Samaritan, every one pass'd by the wounded stranger, the very

very Priests, gave him not one eye of regard, as not worthy a look of the chosen, till the Samaritan (a People rejected by the Jews as the most infamous, and wicked) came and bound up his Wounds, and took that care of him, which humanity requir'd. I know too many that profess a great deal of Religion, and glory in the name of piety, that will let a near Relation, if of an other persuasion, perish for want of, what his supernumerary Servants enjoy, this is still more odious in the Clergy who shou'd gain Proselytes more by affability, and meekness, necessary Ingredients to the Composition of their Character, and not by Fire, and Brimstone, cruelty beyond the barbarity ev'n of Cannibals, for an accidental misfortune of Education; *Wisdomers may win them to give ear to the Truth*, but such an inhumanity (not to say unchristian hardness) makes all they can say come with the prejudice of being delivered by one, that is not of Christ, since he has given a clear contrary mark of his Disciples. This short digression shews the Excellence of those Virtues this Reverend Divine has made a part of himself, much more noble Qualifications than that extraordinary one of his Learning. I am sorry that my Ignorance of his Personal Conversation, shou'd concur with my inability to deprive the Reader of a farther, tho' imperfect, account of this Divine.

Before I pass from the *Young Student's Library*, I think, to make my account the perfecter, it will not be impertinent if I insert here a view of that Emblem, that is promis'd to be prefix to it, of the Athenian Society, with an explanation of it, a sight of which I procur'd at the Engravers, and both the Society and Bookseller will, I hope pardon me for making it public before its time, since 'tis here mention'd out of honour to their Design.

The Copper-Plate is of a Folio size, and is thus divided, above the Society in an Oval is writ, *The Athenian Society*, this Oval is supported by two Angels, from whence falls down a Curtain of Lawn over the Faces of the 12 Members of the Society, who with Papers on the Table, and Pens in their Hands sit all equally in a direct Line, ev'ry one dress'd in the distinctive Habits of the several Sciences, under which the Queries they

have undertaken to Answer, do fall, —as —the Divine, Physician, Mathematician, Philosopher, Lawyer, Poet, &c. at the other side of the Table, the several Querists present themselves with their Notes, for Resolutions of their Difficulties, in a corner, hard by sits a Monkey (expressing the Quality of the Interlopers by his *Apish* Nature) with the Claw of a Cat whom he holds fast in his Embraces, endeavouring to pull some Nuts out of a Fire, with this label coming out of his Mouth *vivitur ex rapto*, that is *I live by Theft* the Interlopers having endeavour'd to rob the first Undertaker of his subsisting by that Project which he first set a foot, and brought to perfection, and therefore merit that Character, of living on the Spoils of their Neighbours. At the four Corners are four Cities, *Athens*, (where on a Pinnacle is plac'd an Owl Sacred to *Minerva*), *Rome*, *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, in the two first of which Learning once flourish'd, in the two last does now. On the top of all the Emblem, is plac'd a Raven; for several reasons, first because the Raven was the first Projector of the Design, and that therefore is a proper place for him to discover the Approaches of the Cuckoe's that come to invade his Nest, and secondly, because 'tis the Nature of those Birds to have always a Centinel aloft to view all the Avenues, and Approaches of its Enemies, tho' I never heard of an Owl riding on a Ravens back 'till some Modern Authors who resolv'd to invert Nature, as well as destroy all Religion discover'd the Secret and Never-till-then known Sympathy betwixt those two Birds, so much that one wou'd carry the other a *Pick a pack*, a *Pick-a-pack*, but I must pass from these Emulators, or rather Copiers of *George-yard* Wit to proceed in my account.

Below the Emblem is plac'd the Explanation, mark'd with several Letters, which refer to the same in the several parts of the Portraiture, to begin and observe the order I find them in, (A) directs to the 12 Members of the Society, with these Verses.

*Behind the Scenes, sit mighty we
Nor are we known, nor will we be
The World, and we exchanging thus
While we find chat for them, they Work for us.*

B. C. D. &c. refers to the Querists in this Order

B. (1.) D'ye see that Lady in the Mask
We'll tell you what she comes to Ask
Tho' an unconscionable Task
'Tis how her Lover fast to bind,
False, as her self, false as the faithless Wind.

C. (2.) That other brings her Favourite flea
With golden Fetters, Lock and Key
If it has a Sting our Thoughts does crave,
Or only a Tongue as other Females have?

D. (3.) Thinking our Notions too jejune,
Some take their Aim at Madam Moon;
Some bring hard queries, which we crack,
And throw the gazing World the Kernels back

(1. 2.) To
several Lady
Querists.

(3.) Referring to the
Astronomers
and Astrologers.

(4.) Here's

(4.) Refer-
ring to some
Queries of
that Nature
sent by the
Seamen.

(5.) Refer-
ring to the
Mathematical
Queries.

(6.) Refer-
ring to the
Parson's Que-
ries.

(7.) In re-
ference to the
crowd of im-
pertinent
Querists.

(8.) This Stanza has re-
ference to those that go to
hang or kill themselves, who
in the Emblem are directed
by an Angel to apply them-
selves to the Society.

(9.) Refers to Mr. Smith
the Coffee-man, who so far
contributes to this Affair, as
receiving all the Queries
and conveying them to
the Society.

(10.) Referring to what I
said before of the Monkeys
making use of the Cats Foot
to pull the Nuts out of the
Bire.

(11.) Relating to Natural
and Artificial Rarities of
England, &c. of which im-
mediately.

(12.) This refers to the
Raven on the top of all,
an account of which I have
given above.

E. (4.) Here's Honest Tar, who would his Crown afford
Were he paid off, ere he returns aboard
To know what he must ask in vain,
When we shall beat the French again?

F. (5.) Euclid, where art, tho' 'twas before despair'd
Now may'st thou have thy Circle squar'd,
But Art is long, and thou must stay,
Nor Rome, was built nor Athens in a day.

G. (6.) We know, Sir, but too Well, your case
Some powerful Faction right or wrong embrace
Or starve, and die without a Place.

H. (7.) Avoid you rout of Noisy fools
Once more, — you are not in our Rules
Cou'd we but please the Learn'd few,
Which send from far, we cou'd dispense with you.

I. (8.) Whither lost wretches, Whither would you run?
By guilt, or by unhappy Love, undone?
What need you perish, or despair?
If you'd have aid, an Angel shows you where.

K. (9.) This Query's quickly understood
He only Asks d'ye think his Coffee good?
Yet would crowd in, tho' just by the door,
Or would he'd take our Letters in no more.

L. (10.) These dainty Nuts I must not loose
Nor burn my Paws — b' your leave dear puss,
If those that put them there enquire
'Twas you not I that rob'd the fire
How sweet is Interlopers Hire!

M. (11.) All England's Rarities, are gather'd here,
From unknown Earth, Fire, Water, Air;
Thousands agree in such a glorious strife
Or else a moments Work would last a Life.

N. (12.) With Beak, and Talons, Infest
Those Cuckoos that invade my Nest,
And if Minerva yet supply
My Ancient gift in Prophecy
All Scab'd, and Old, they in some hollow Tree shall die.

I am ignorant who design'd this Emblem, as well as who compos'd the Verses I have here quoted, which tho' they come not up to those of this Society, yet naturally enough express what they are design'd for, perhaps much better than if they had been in loftier Numbers, *Emblematis'ts*, seldom thinking it proper to regard the Majesty of *Style*, and *Thought*, when their aim is only a bare narratory Explication. This any one that has convers'd with that kind of Writing will grant; and that Book of *Emblems*, made upon the Emperors, confirms my Position. So that the Poet (as ev'ry Writer ought) considered here the nature of the thing he writ, and adapted his *Thought*, *Numbers*, and *Language* to the Subject.

Having thus given you an account of the young Students Library, I shall proceed to the other things of as great, if not greater consequence, as a new System of experimental Philosophy, upon the four Elements, tho' this will be some while before it see the World, both because time will be taken for the immediate Experiments, and also because this new Project of the artificial, and natural Rarities of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Foreign Plantations thereunto belonging, will employ them on a more general, and entertaining Subject; so that they cannot have leisure, till they have, with the

great assistance they are like to have from the Ingenious, rid their hands pretty well of it. The Reason they deferr'd the Natural History so long, was, because several ingenious Gentlemen, well skill'd in those affairs (to use their own expression) generously offer'd them their assistance, upon which account that their undertaking might be the more serviceable to the Public (which they have always chiefly in their eye) they waited those supplies from other hands, which they were promis'd; for there are several new Assistants, join'd themselves to this Society, for the speedier, and better carrying on of this new Project, if I can call that New which depended upon the former, for the World is oblig'd to the first Athenian Project, for this Undertaking, since the first rise of it, was from a Query sent (the Natural result of the Societies design to answer all sorts of Questions) on that subject, so that it seems, indeed, to be but a New branch that is sprung from the first design, which may in the same manner, give birth, in time, to a great many other, admirable Improvements in all sorts of Knowledge.

This Project will not be a bare Collection of what the best Authors of our Nation have writ, of Rarities Natural, Artificial and Civil, but also of what ever Observations the cu-
rious

rious Gentlemen of all *England* shall make, and communicate to this *Society*, as, besides their own diligent enquiries into all things that fall under those heads: first in the Regions of the Air — All sorts of strange, *Appearances*, and their several *Forms*, *Qualities*; and *Circumstances*, *Noises*, and their several *Kinds*, *Tempests*, *Thunder*, and *Lightning*: *Strange Winds*, their different *Natures*, and *Qualities*, with their several dependances of weather, &c. *Rains*, *Hail*, *Mists*, *Dews*, *Frosts*, *Heats* extraordinary in any particular, as to form quantity, colour, or effects, *Subterranean Steams*, or *Exhalations* that issue out of the Earth, as to their *Quality*, and *Manner*, and *Effects*, &c.

Next, as to fresh *Waters*, their several *Springs*, as to quality, medicinal or other, hot or cold, extraordinary in colour, or any peculiar property, as oily or petrifying, what *Fish* does each afford most, &c. as also *Salt waters*, their different nature, places of difference, and degrees of saltness, their depths, &c. as to *Currents*, *Edies*, *Concourses of Tides*, *Species of Fishes*, &c. where and how.

Next, as to the *Earths*, — what sorts of *Oebres*, *Chalks*, *Marles*, *Clays*, &c. their *Qualities* and *Ule*; *Turfs*, *Coal dugg*, &c. remarkable figures of *Hills*, &c. *Minerals*, their quality, and where prepar'd, in like manner all sorts of *Metals*, &c.

Farther concerning *Plants and Trees* that are unusual and extraordinary, in *Growth*, *Fruit*, *Leaves*, or time of *Blossoming* — *Gardening*, and all the curious *Observations* that can be made as to the *Insects*, *Diseases*, *Cures*, proper to each *Vegetable*, or common to more, or all. Next, as to *Husbandry*, what unsual *Grains*, *Grafts*, &c. are sow'n in each Country, *Improvements* on all sorts of *Land*, and other *Curiosities* in *Husbandry*; new *Inventions* as to *Plowing*, preservation of *Corn*, peculiar ways of *opening*, and *draining Marthes*, *Boggs*, *Fens*, &c.

Farther concerning *Animals*, *Observations*, on *Insects* in their several *Species*, who has observ'd their *Origin*, *Perfection*, *Corruption*, *Diseases*, and *Cures*, the like of all sorts of *Birds*, *Reptiles*, and *Fishes*, and *Beasts*; unusual qualities of each, as to *Generations* and *Bigness*, &c. strange accidents befalling *Men*, or *Women*, prodigious, or numerous *Births*? similitude of *Persons* extraordinary, any thing remarkable for excess or defect in all, and every of their *Parts*, and *Circumstances*, and all the singular *Occurrences* that make either *Man*, or *Woman*, or *Families* more than commonly remarkable.

Farther, as to what *Arts*, are either improv'd or invented, and where, extraordinary buildings of all sorts, *Persons* skillful, and in what chiefly, &c.

Lastly, concerning *Antiquities*, *Seats of Kings*, *Priories*, *Abbies*, &c. *Castles*, *Fortifications*, *Banks of Land*, *Barrows*, *Monuments of Stone*, and any thing remarkable of any or every of them. Of *Councils*,

Parliaments, and *Terms* held, and where. *Old Episcopal Sees*, *Battles fought*, *Armour*, *old Money*, *Urns*, *Lamps*, *Lachymatories*, *Pavements*, *Bracelets*, *Rings*, &c. found, and in whose possession, immemorial *Customs*, and all other *Curiosities*, which may be serviceable to the public, or to private *Persons*.

In the *Third Number* of the *Seventh Volume* you will find all these *Queries* here inserted, which are by the *Society* propos'd to all the *Ingenious Gentlemen* of each *Nation* concern'd, whose *Contributory* help they desire, and will without doubt obtain of all such, who have the least desire to bestow any of their time for the *Honour*, and *Glory* of their Country. *Nature has been extremely fruitful of Wonders in these Kingdoms, that compose the British Monarchy*, and 'tis pitty *Gentlemen of Estates* shoud be carry'd away with a desire of seeing the *Novelties* of other Countries, before they have any tolerable insight into their own, where they were born. Certainly every *Patriot* will not think his time ill spent, which is imploy'd for the discovery, and knowledge of our selves, or at least our *Country* of which each is but part. This *Generous desire*, has inspir'd several *Learned Gentlemen* to offer their service already, as I have observ'd above, tho' I am ignorant of all of them, except one, of whom by accident I gain'd this account. He was the first that offer'd his Endeavours for the carrying on of this design, with which he was so extremely pleas'd at the first notice, that was given of it to the World, and indeed *England*, I believe affords not a Gentleman better qualify'd for this Undertaking, being first, accomplish'd with variety of *Learning*, having great skill in *Experimental Philosophy*, and scarce his Equal in *Chymistry*, a Science which is Mother of strange and wonderful Discoveries, to all these acquir'd Excellences Nature has added a strong, and admirable Judgment, a nice, and curious Fancy, and an extremely happy Memory, with a Temper that is agreeable, and generous, and fortune (or rather Heav'n, for when I see Merit blest with a Competency, I conclude it the effect of a wiser Disposer than partial Chance) has crown'd all (for so it is in spite of *Philosophy*) with a handsome Estate, all which concurring he seems to me, *The Phenix Bowl* reviv'd.

This, *Reader*, is all the account I am capable, as yet of giving thee as to their present, and future performances, which as they have gain'd them no little Fame, and Reputation, so has that same contracted *Enimies*, and ungenerous Opposers, (Vertue when expos'd to the Eyes of the World seldom being without Enemies) whose aim has been (at least of the greatest part of them) to deprive the Publick of those many advantages, I have made it appear, it receives from this Undertaking, and the Performances of the present Members of the *Athenian Society*.

by using what means they can to discourage the gain of the Bookeller, that so he may be fall so beneficial a Project, tho' they could never yet Effect it. The first Opposers they met with were the *Anabaptists*, who, I have shew'd were silenc'd by the Society: then the *demure Quaker* put in for his share, and so to as little purpose, and among the Opposers I must not forget, tho' one of the most inconsiderable, was the *Vindicator* of Mr. Jones, on the subject of *Usury*. But all these were upon particular Controversies, and made Enemies by their being disobligh'd because the Society would not Complement them so far, as to subscribe to their Opinions. But on the 1st of February I find in the Advertisement of the *Athenian Mercury* that somebody else set up a Paper interfering with their Design; but it seems that the Author of that Paper became soon sensible of the *Injustice* of his undertaking, and therefore was not ashamed in a public manner to acknowledge his Error, for I find in the *fifth Mercury* of the *sixth Volume*, a Letter from him to the Gentlemen of the *Athenian Society*, which I shall transcribe.

To the Gentlemen of the *Athenian Society*.

Being at length convinc'd that the Design I was lately engag'd in, did not reach up to that *Mortality*, I aim at, I thought my self oblig'd to desire you to insert this short Letter in your *Mercury*, to satisfy the World of the *Injustice*, as well as fruitless endeavour of such an undertaking. If a breach of the *Golden Rule*, may be term'd *Injustice*, this must be so, since I believe no Man, that is the first Designer of any thing, which by his Industry alone has turn'd to account, will say, he would be content, to have another make use of his Project, and run away with the profit of his Labors. But I am perswaded, the Endeavours of any to interfere with you, would prove in a small time of as little advantage, as the Attempt deserves. For the Town, will not give it self the trouble of perusing both, when it may meet with all in one. But if the Love, which the World generally has for contention, should give a Temporary encouragement, yet the clashing, and Answers, and Replies from one to another, would divert both from the Business, and end of these *Mercuries*, when they shall be fill'd up, with Reflections, Errors, Mistakes, and Recriminations, the Answers to Queries will find but small room, and the impatient Querists be forc'd to wait much longer for a Solution of his Nocties, which must end in the destruction of both Undertakers. In the small time I have been engag'd in this affair, I have had a sufficient Experience of the uneasiness of the *Wits*, and *Would be Wits*, that will be at the expence of sending in their Queries. One peremptorily demands an answer in a time prefixt: Another will not be content barely to demand a speedy reply to a Catalogue of Queries of half a Sheet

of Paper, but threatens upon neglect, some mighty effort of Indignation: And in a little time whoever shall go upon this design, will find his hands full of Business, that he must incur the dissatisfaction of his Querists, for one day brings in more Work, than a Month can dispose of, unless instead of half a sheet of Paper, he would publish weekly two Twelve penny Books, for 25 and 30 Queries in a day were much within the Number I in that little time receiv'd. To conclude since from the beginning of Learning to this day no body started this design but your selves for the weekly diversion of the Curious, I hope you may for the future, enjoy the benefit of it, for I am satisfy'd the profit of any other will never compensate his trouble,
Yours to Command, &c.

This Letter well observes the immorality of such an attempt, since 'tis evident that tho, the Law take not hold of it yet it is of equal guilt to the Robbing of a Man's House or Shop of his Goods, with which he drives his Trade, for a Project of this nature is a *Commodity* in which Bookellers deal, and tho' it evades the Penalty that is laid on those of that Trade, that shall print another Man's Copy, yet it has nothing to justify it self but *Impunity*, like several other Mischiefs, which the Law has not yet provided against, this will appear a little plainer, by a comparison. Our Laws have provided a greater punishment for those that counterfeit our English Coin, than for such, who do the same to any Foreign Money, yet certainly no man, that will pretend to thought, will thence conclude, that, therefore, the Cheat, is less in one, than the other, since the Injustice that is done to our Neighbor is the same, which certainly must constitute the guilt of the Crime. The Gentleman that sent this Letter was (I find) afterward in a very impertinent, and foolish Pamphlet ridicul'd for it, where the Authors (for one would scarce imagine a League of Blackheads should club for such a trifle) says against what is advanc'd in this Letter, that London is as capable of maintaining two Papers of this nature, as two Windmills; supply them both with Queries it will I grant, but I am sure those that did attempt it found by experience it never paid for the Work it set 'em about, tho' they were careful of being at as little charge of Print as they cou'd, Title, Margent, Advertisements, and Algebraical Canons transcrib'd verbatim from Authors I cou'd produce, and not understood yone in ten thousand, and perhaps not by the Transcriber himself, leaving very little room for any matter of Ingenuity or Diversion, and ev'n that was taken up with *Solitary Series*, *Prophaneness*, and *Blasphemy*. But I will not anticipate what I suppose the *Athenian Society* themselves will expose to the World in its proper Colours. Indeed their whole design seem'd to be to laugh, and ridicule *Solidity*, and *Seriousness* out of the World, that so they might make an opener, and more easie Inlet to *Atheism*; and that it was their aim is more than probable from that blasphemous expression of *Surrendering their Maker at the expense of Greenhold and Hopkins*, and affirming that there were many sign'd Relations in Job, and their running God's Judgment on Solomon into ridicule, and a Jest — all which, would I conceive almost prevail with a Man to believe that those reports were true, which were then given of them. That some among them did not believe in JESUS CHRIST, and that the same Lacedemonian should say he would undertake to shew as many absurdities number, for number, in the New Testament as in Spenser's *Alcoran*. But whether these were Calumnies or no, I am sure (if I may judge of their design by what they did publish) they seem'd bent to confound the Minds of the Vulgar, and encline them to *Disobedience*, and *Atheism* rather than to fix them in any thing solid, and serious: In short as the *Athenians* said of their design, That the World was already very Learned, yet they desired to make it more so. So those Interlopers might have said, of their performances, That the World was very wicked already, but their desire, and endeavours should contribute to render it entirely so. What could their design about the testimony of *Josephus* mean, but to bring the very being of Christ into doubt?

doubt? or at least that the Primitive Christians promoted the Kingdom of Heaven by that same way the Devil does his, viz. by Lyes. But what mighty Arguments did these *Anti-Christians* bring, for a Proof of their Assertion? nothing but bare Conjecture, to persuade that at least it was not *likely* that *Josephus*, a Jew, should speak so favourably of *Christ*. Why not? 'tis true he says almost as much of *Christ* as we *Christians* (perhaps more than they do) believe, but what if I should say it is *likely* *Josephus* did believe all that he writ? I am sure I have his words on my side (his words I say, for all these *SPARKS* have said cannot convince me of the contrary) but is it so strange a thing in our days, that a Man should for interest, act contrary to what his opinion is? there were no Preferences among the *Christians* but racks, tortures, &c. they could set up no *Statues* to the Honour of his Memory, which the *Romans* did. He was a Jewish Priest, and one that came over to *Titus*, unable to bear the Extremities of the Siege of *Jerusalem*. But suppose none of these Considerations of any weight may we not as well suppose *Josephus* to have said those things of our *Blessed Saviour*, tho' he continu'd in a contrary opinion as to other things (how hard it was for the Converted *Jews* to quit their *Mosaical Institutions* is evident from the Scripture even after they had receiv'd *Christ* as very God, and very Man, and the true *Messias*) as well, as many other moderate Men, who have justifi'd those of an other persuasion in some Particulars. Thus, tho' it was the opinion of a great many fiery Zealors, that the *Heathens* ador'd the Devil, yet *Dr. Stillingfleet*, the present Bishop of *Worcester*, from their own Authors concludes with a great deal of reason (as you will grant if you peruse a Book, entitul'd, *The History of the Oracles*) that they directed their devotion to the great God of Heaven, and Earth, as the ultimate end of their Worship, and who that has read *Cicero*, *Seneca*, &c. but must believe the same? yet I hope these Gentlemen will not conclude from thence that these Words were forg'd into the Doctor's Book, by some friends of the *Heathens*?

So the *ATHENIAN SOCIETY*, tho' they are no Papists, are such friends to truth, as to deny there was ever such a Person as *Pope Joan*. and indeed *Billarmino* is not to be answered on that point.

Thus much for the Equity of such an undertaking, and the Persons concern'd in it as well as their prophane and trifling performances, for they not only left Divinity to the *Athenians*, (as they first profess'd) but *Philosophy*, and indeed ev'ry thing that was solid, or ingenious; now let us see what encouragement they met with. Just as much as the above quoted Letter prophesied, not enough to pay for Paper, much less for Print, and Copy: This I am positive in, because I made an enquiry of the *MERCURY WOMEN* about it; nor could it be other ways expected, since the *Athenians* took the ready way to suppress it by giving their Readers all the little *Muttal*, that was to be gain'd out of their Oar, purg'd of its more bulky dross, with remarks on their Errors, and their own improvements on their Thoughts: For a farther satisfaction to the Reader, I shall insert their Promise (which they all along perform'd to a title) made to all their Querists; in the 14th. Number of the 6th. Volume, (tho' they often repeated it before, and after in other *Mercuries*.)

'Finding that publishing our *Mercuries* four times a Week, would quite clog our Undertaking, and render it useless, we shall for the future only publish them on *Tuesdays*, and *Saturdays* as formerly, and that we may render our undertaking perfect, we promise our Querists, that in case any Person should interfere with us in our design of answering Questions, they shall constantly find in our *Saturdays Mercury*, Answers to all his Questions whatever, that so our Querists may not be put to double Charge (by buying the same Questions twice answer'd) nor the Coffee-houses burthen'd with too many Papers. In another Advertisement they tell the World that it shall find in their Papers all the *Antagonists* best Thoughts remarks on his Errors, and their own Improvements upon all he advances.

Performing these things with all the Justice, and Impartiality in the World, and constantly without omitting anything worth taking notice of, 'tis no wonder that so few were found void to much of Sense as to buy their Critics, (the more pardonable indeed for being so very short) when they might have a view of all that was valuable in them in the *Athenian Mercury* and that too with

great Additions. So may they thrive, who interfere with an others design!

I must not here among the other Oppositions they have met with, forget the Endeavours of their Enemies to cast an Imputation of *Fanaticism* on the Members of this *SOCIETY*. But it is so evident from what they have writ that they are of the Church of England, that blind Malice it self cannot deny it. I shall trespass so much on the patience of the Reader for once to prove that the Sun shines at noon day, or that there is such a thing as Motion, or at least that this Religion of this Society is of the Church of England, as by Law establish'd, tho' out of many I will choose but two places, the first—Volume 3d. Number 28. and Quest. 4. The Query is this—*What Community in your opinion comes nearest to the Doctrine of our Blessed Saviour, the Apostles, and Primitive Fathers?*—The Answer is—*“Undoubtedly it is our Opinion, that the Communion we our selves are of, and hope to live, and die in, namely that of the Church of England is the best in the World, and nearest to the Doctrine, of our Saviour, his Apostles, and Primitive Fathers, and unless we thought so we should be very ill Men to continue in it.”*—I desire the Reader would consult this place: I have quoted, where he will find evident beyond evasion, the distinctive Medium betwixt Popery, and other Protestant opinions, particularly as to the Liturgy and Episcopacy, &c. at large set down, which were too long for me to transcribe here. Number 25. of the same Volume, Quest. 4. is a farther Confirmation of this. The Query is, *I desire your Opinion, what Book you would advise me to for my private Devotions, as being a single Person.*—Pray, Reader mind well the Answer.—*Ans.* *“What is many great, and good Men have been concern'd in the Composing of, viz. The LITURGY of the Church of ENGLAND—*if the Labours of one Man, then *Dr. Taylor's* Compositures, *The Whole Duty of Man.*

This I am sure is enough to convince any reasonable Man of what Church the Members of this Society are. 'Twas no impolitic part (how dishonest soever it were) of their opposers to cast an Odium upon them in the Affairs of Religion, since too many are carry'd away with a *VIOLENT PREJUDICE* against any thing, that shall be offer'd, by one of an other persuasion, thinking to supply all their other defects, by a blind and unreasonable Zeal.

But as the Oppositions this Noble design met with were many, as appears from what I have said, so were the Encouragements too, from all parts of England, Some parts beyond Sea, and from great, and learned Men, as is evident from the Gentleman I lately mention'd, who has join'd himself to them on the account of the *Natural Rarities*, and that worthy *Divine* mention'd in the beginning of this last part, so skilful in *Rabbinical Learning* nor is that less which the Approbation of the ingenious Gentlemen of Received Wit and Reputation, have given them in the Verses prefixt to this *History*; nor must I omit the Judgment of a very ingenious Gentleman, which he sent in a Letter to the *ATHENIAN SOCIETY*, (which being now in the Press, I got a sight of) It begins thus—

Gentlemen,

I happen'd to read that sheet of your *ATHENIAN MERCURY*, in which you resolv'd a Query concerning some Actions of *BRUTES*, that resemble Reason, your Discourse there was so very acute and solid that it envious me to perseve divers others, which without flattery, gave me that esteem for you, that I resolv'd to lend my best assistance, to render your Endeavours beneficial to the World, which I ought to suppose is the Mark you Aim at. I look on your Undertaking, as one of the most laudable Projects, our Age has invented, and if prudently manag'd, the most conducing to improve Knowledge in the generality of Mankind according to their several Capacities—after this he proceeds to some very good advice, for which I refer you to the 12 Numbers, which compleat the 6th. Volume; besides the general and encreasing Applause of all the Nation, all which together has made them surmount all the Malice, and impotent Endeavours of their past and present Enemies, and fixt them beyond the power of those that *BROODING ENVY* shall produce hereafter.

Having thus run through all the points I propos'd to my self upon my resolution of Writing of this *History*, with a much greater brevity, I confess, than what the well handling a Subject of this extent requir'd, I shall here

conclude, with a short View of what I have done.

In the *first* part, I have represented the NOVELTY, occasion, and manner of its Invention: the Advantages it afforded the World, as the making that familiar to many which was before confin'd within too narrow a compass, and recommending the *beauty* of Knowledge to them, who were frightened from it by the *mercenary* Schools; whereas its *easy* Charms in the *Athenian* Dress, will excite many to the study of Wisdom; they, at least, whose necessary Business will not permit a more *tedious* Disquisition, may gather good notions of things by a meer cursory reading of the *weekly* *Mirror*, which will be no small improvement of *Civility*, and *Conversation*. Farther, I shew'd, that it was unreasonable, that they to whom Nature had given a *modest* Genius should be denied, when grown up, the improvement of it (without the tedious Discipline of the School) because their Parents had neglected, or their Circumstances hinder'd it when young; that they who naturally slight Learning, will do so still, since this Design is to improve, not *alter* Nature; that it were an Injustice, that they who value it should be deprived of it, because confin'd to Languages: Nor is it reasonable that a *Pedant* should esteem himself above others, for one without the other. I shall only add here to these Considerations, that whereas this was begun in War (that Peace is generally the *Motiv* of new Arts, and Sciences) so it has several Advantages proper to the Temper, and Exigencies of such a harrying, and martial time, when Arms, and Stratagems take up too much of our hours, to permit us to spend many in the Enquiries into Truth, and all sorts of Learning, by the perusal of voluminous Tracts.

Nor did I forget the Difficulties which presented themselves to the Members of the Society, to hinder their engaging in this Affair; first, as to answering all Quizzes well, and to the satisfaction of those that pretend to follow Reason for their Rule, all Sciences being so very disputable; as also from the Envy, and Malice of others; and lastly, from the different Humors of the Quizzers. Nor could I pass over the due Praise of the First that set it on foot.

In the *second* part I endeavour'd, according to the best of my Knowledge, to represent the *Progress*, *Methods*, and *Performances* of the SOCIETY when establish'd, which if I should have run into the *Weakness* that the Subject requir'd, I must have swell'd my Book into a Volume as big as all they had writ; but designing this as the *Quizzers* Companion, or Pocket-book, I was forc'd not only to omit the abundance of difficult Texts of Scripture they have explained, and other matters of Divinity, but a no less number of *Philosophical* Questions, and only insert References to those that are *Medicinal*, *Chirurgical*, and *Mathematical*, &c. thinking that sufficient to direct any one in all his Quizzes to the Society. Nor was it possible in so voluminous a Miscellany to give every Member his due Performance, especially since I confess my *Ignorance* as to that particular; however, the Talents of each were so universal, that if Sickness or absence of a Member happen'd, it was easily supply'd by the Abilities of the rest. I shall only add, that they *jointly* assist one another in all things that require Consultation; and, that they have advanced several things that are wholly NEW, and explained those Difficulties in a little time, which one would judge the *Exhaust* of Ages. In this same part I have a little insisted upon an imperfect Defence of their Party, though any one that believes, that a Member of this Society was concerned in the *Search* after War, will think my Labour ill spent in perswading the World of what it must grant, that they have not a little; but I directed my Discourse to those who were so *abstaining* in themselves, that they deny'd it: I have also (as I think every man of Honor ought) undertaken their Defence for answering the *Ladies* Quizzes.

In the *third* part, I have in few words given a Prospect of what the World is suddenly to expect from the Learned Pens of our Athenians, and likewise what it has reason to hope hereafter. Nor did I forget the Oppositions this Undertaking has met with, with a too-favourable account (when I could have done much more) of both the Principles of its Opposers, and the Injustice of their Endeavours: In all which, if I can merit Pardon from that *Indifferent* Society, and the more judicious part of the World, I shall think I have attained to no small piece of Happiness, and Success.

L A U S D E O.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the *Completion* of this History, I have received these two following Letters, the first of which shows, my Design is (much against my will) discover'd to a

Member of the Athenian Society, and also what I have said in his just Praise; which notwithstanding his modest Letter, I shall never retract, but must only add one thing which I had forgot, and that is, That his Knowledge in SACRED WRIT does not a little adorn his other Accomplishments, as may be seen in the management of that Controversie against the Anabaptists, which I have spoken more fully of in the preceding part of this History. I have adventur'd to transcribe his Letter *verbatim* for the Press, rather chusing to add to my rudeness in acting without his Licence for it, than in not doing him that Justice which he deserves. 'Tis as follows.

S I R,

I Am inform'd, that you have begun to write the History of the Athenian Society, and that you have taken a particular notice of me as the first Undertaker, and under the name of a Mathematician, the last of which I do hereby disown; as for your other Encomiums, and Performances, which (I'm told) you're attributed to me, I can deny nothing of 'em but the Merit, and could wish you'd spare your Character till I had better deserv'd it; for I have neither great Favour, nor Vanity for any thing I've done, to prefer a praise about it to its own silent merit, if it had any. Pray pardon me, if I desire you would alter your Character of me, or transfer it to the rest of my Brethren of the Athenian Society, who better deserve it: Or if it be too late, by reason of some sheets already printed, that you would a little soften it, or make the best Excuse you can in those that are to come; for I look upon the Applause and Scandal of the Age, the synonymous words amongst such as are really wise, and the reverse of 'em much more eligible to

Sir, your humble Servant, R. S.

By this Letter indeed will appear the great modesty of this Gentleman; nor is that of the rest of his Brethren less: But tho' Modesty be an excellent Virtue, yet sometimes its Dictates are not to be obeyed; as here, when out of a Self-denial, and humble Opinion of himself, it would oblige me not to give this Gentleman what is his due, and rob the World of Great Examples, with which it is so ill furnished.

The other Letter is from the Gentleman, who gave me an insight into the Affairs of this Society, which I'll add, because it gives a farther light into the Subject of my History; only I must omit the beginning of it, being a Praise of my Performance, which I am absolutely sure I do not at all deserve.

S I R,

and since you have made that use of the Information you got of me, I wish you had communicated your Design sooner, that I might have given you some other Hints, as necessary as any you have had, concerning the more secret Transactions of the Athenian Society, as to the way they observe in their Conversation when they meet, the different years, that makes no confusion, tho' upon such different, and difficult Subjects, a Moderator being always choic'd by majority of Voice, to determine any point in Controversie; and 'em unanimously agreed, that whenever any Member is absent on any occasion, he shall transmit his Papers, for the Approbation, and concurrence of the whole Society, unless in some particular cases: And if any more silent Notion, or refined Thought, is registered in the Mind of any one of them, 'tis freely imparted to the whole by Word, or Writing, and by them improv'd fit for the public view; they never chasing taste Quizzes, but always something that may be curious, and diverting; if they oppos'd the contrary, they might satisfy abundance of their impertinent Quizzers, tho' some of 'em's that carry on taste Facts, are very difficult to resolve; as their about the Chequer, Tyburn, Sepuagesima, &c. They never put in any ridiculous Questions themselves, or about their Quizzes, or their Quizzers, but are as willing to learn as to inform others, it being the standing Law of the Society, not to undervalue other ingenious Persons: They allow there are extraordinary men in all Sciences, excelling any in this Society; but there has not been any Disputer yet so happy as to find so many to answer to a great End. By Time, and Exercise they themselves own, they have been inform'd by their Quizzers. When Authors are cited upon any point, or come not up to the Question, the Law is, That no Member shall publish the Solution till he has imparted his Reasons to the Society for their Approbations. I hear they are oblig'd to correct some Authors, as soon as they have learnt; and they have excluded one Member, for wishing a frequent breach of this Rule, because their Design is to learn nothing imperfect, as near as they can.

Yours to command, C. B.

Having received this Letter, I thought necessary to insert it, since the Contents of it were wanting to make this HISTORY complete.

